THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,926. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, WEST SIDE, NEARLY OPPOSITE OUR FORMER PLACE.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF RICHARD MURDOCK, aged 29, born in Ireland; married to Margaret Dunn, October 29, 1871, at West Calder, Scotland; when last heard from was running on boats between Pittsburg and Boston, Mass., via river or canal. Any information of the above person will be thankfully received by his wife, MARGARET MURDOCK, Continental Hotel, opposite Morris and Essex Railroad depot, Newark, N. J. Eastern papers will please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED—WHERE REYNOLDS AUSTIN and Albert J. Mulford may be found. Address box 8,567 New York Post office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THOMAS JACKSON; when last heard from he was in Carondelet, Mo. Any information of him will be thankfully received by GEORGE McCLELLAN, 349 East Seventeenth street. St. Louis papers please copy.

IF THE PERSON WHO TOOK THE TIN BOX FROM OFfice 146 West Thirty-first street, on Monday last, will return the same, with the papers, which are of no consequence except to owner, he can retain the money and no questions asked.

KATIE—DID NOT RECEIVE YOUR LETTER TILL Wednesday. Write again. A. J. G., Herald office.

MIKE—O. K. THE REWARD IS HALF THE MONEY in the pocketbook. Send it to 62 Pike street. No questions. J. W.

NIBLO'S, LAST SATURDAY'S MATINEE, IN THE aisle.—Oh, why did you not meet me this Wednesday P. M., University place and Tenth street? Address, in confidence, HENRY REYNOLDS, box 144 Herald office.

THIRD AVENUE CAR TO THIRTEENTH STREET yesterday, about half-past 12.—Will the lady with sealskin cloak send her address to CONFIDENCE, box 100 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway?

LOST AND FOUND.

LEFT—BY SOME PERSON UNKNOWN TO THE SUBscriber, on the 13th day of November, 1871, at the stable 158 East Twenty-seventh street, a bald-faced bay Mare and Harness. If the owner does not call for same within three days from date, identify property and pay charges the same will be advertised and sold by public auction to pay charges. E. Z. BOEHM, 158 and 160 East Twenty-seventh street.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, 6TH INST., A DIAMOND Cross Pin, eleven stones. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with A. RUMRILL & CO., 273 Broadway.

LOST—ON WALL STREET FERRY BOAT, TUESDAY evening, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a black Satchel, with envelope inside, containing $50, also green pocketbook, containing small currency; also a pair of eyeglasses, belonging to a poor widow. Party returning the same to No. 7 Montague terrace, Brooklyn, will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—ON JANUARY 8, A ROLL OF BILLS, AMOUNTing to $151. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to 150 Water street.

LOST—AT BOOTH'S THEATRE, TUESDAY EVENING, Papers, valuable to myself only. The finder will oblige and be rewarded by leaving them at the St. George Hotel, Twentieth street and Broadway. C. A. FOSTER.

LOST—AT OR NEAR SECOND AVENUE AND FORTY-fourth street, on the evening of January 9, a Masonic Jewel Pin and Ring, Gold Watch; owner's name engraved on all. If returned to No. 3 John street, room 3, the finder will be amply rewarded and no questions asked.

LOST—ON MONDAY NIGHT, BETWEEN ABINGDON square and Amity street, a large Envelope, containing documents. The finder will be rewarded at room 15 No. 4 Warren street.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, A LADY'S double case blue enamelled silver Watch, in going from Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street to Peyton's, in the Bowery; a present from a deceased friend. A liberal reward will be given by returning it to Mrs. FRENCH, 64 Lewis st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, JANUARY 8, EITHER ON the Hudson River Railroad arriving about 3 P. M., or on the way from the depot to Eighth avenue and Thirty-first street, a small red leather Pocketbook, containing about $24 and some articles valuable as mementoes of a deceased daughter; the finder will confer a favor by sending the Pocketbook and keepsakes to the office of [illegible], corner Thirty-second street and Sixth avenue; the finder can keep the money; the name of HELEN M. MOSS was written in ink on the inside.

STOLEN—FROM 224 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, A large Fox Hound, white with black and yellow spots; long, dark brown ears, leather collar on neck; a reward of $5 will be paid for his recovery or information which will lead to it; the public are forbid buying said Dog. Address ANTHONY GRUEBLSTEIN, above number.

REWARDS.

$2 REWARD.—LOST, JANUARY 8, A LONG LEATHER [illegible] ... The above reward will be given by leaving the same at 47 West Twenty-second street.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY, 9TH INST., A Gold Locket, with stone settings, letter [illegible] engraved on one side. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at 212 East Twelfth street.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, TUESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 9, [illegible] place, near Tenth street, Black and Tan Dog, collar red and white, with red and [illegible] attached. Return to 36 East Twelfth street.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, JANUARY 2, A SETTER Dog, [illegible] ... above reward at [illegible]. PETER LYNCH.

$75 REWARD.—LOST, LAST EVENING, [illegible] ... CANNON, 22 Chambers street.

$200 REWARD.—LOST ON FRIDAY, JANUARY [illegible], containing $1,500 in greenbacks, [illegible] checks [illegible] order of Van Nostrand & Co. The above reward will be paid on return of same to VAN NOSTRAND & CO., 308 Pearl street.

DETECTIVES.—COX & KING, 72 BROADWAY AND 11 New street (established 1862). [illegible] ... Branch offices in Chicago and St. Louis. [illegible] in all principal cities and Europe.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALL OFFICERS, SAILORS OR SOLDIERS DISEASED, wounded, injured or ruptured in the war, and the widows, minor children or dependent parents of those who have died, are entitled to pension. Apply to Dr. E. B. JACKSON, late surgeon United States Navy, 37 Park row, room 22.

ADVERTISING.—NEW YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, an association of 200 newspapers in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, &c. Advertisers will find it for their interest to send for catalogues and estimates, or call at 13 Park row, where files may be seen and contracts made.

A.—A. PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency 87 Liberty street.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE AMERICUS COterie, held at their rooms, 282 Grand street, on Tuesday evening, 9th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—Charles A. Walker, President; Anson J. Moore, Vice President; Henry C. Strabel, Recording Secretary; Otis N. Coles, Corresponding Secretary; John Lang Weinheimer, Treasurer; Washington Michaels, Sergeant-at-Arms.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 320 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling at 20 per cent below Broadway prices. W. D. BIGELOW. ROBERT IRWIN.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 115—JAN. 10, 1872.
51, 60, 43, 4, 19, 13, 59, 39, 21, 9, 61, 25, 11, 57.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 116—JAN. 10, 1872.
71, 34, 69, 25, 75, 7, 58, 47, 65, 66, 41, 68.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 15—JAN. 10, 1872.
54, 65, 64, 27, 24, 2, 74, 26, 20, 7, 57, 40, 62, 71.

PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 15—JAN. 10, 1872.
57, 20, 70, 42, 19, 52, 4, 26, 6, 60, 44, 69.

SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENTUCKY LOTteries.—All the official drawings kept on file. DE LAN BROS., Brokers, 150 Broadway, room 13, and No. 1 Astor place.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA AND Kentucky State Lotteries. Official drawings of above always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway. Post office box 4,969, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—THREE FIRST NUMBERS FOR January 5 received by JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
JOS. BATES & CO.,
Post office box 4,264. 25 Wall street, New York.

$150,000 GOLD WAS DRAWN IN ROYAL Havana Lottery of Cuba, January 5. First three prizes received. Kentucky, class 116, Nos. 71, 34, 69, drew $30,000. Address BALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

A.—FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 2 Greene street, near Canal.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS THE largest and choicest assemblage of Dogs in the world. Butler's Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75 cents; Butler's new work, $3; dogs boarded, trained &c.; trained ratting Ferrets. Medicines for all diseases.

COLT AND REMINGTON'S REVOLVING PISTOLS AND Spencer's and Sharp's Carbines; job lot cheap. CHARLES FOLSOM, 252 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO DOUBLE BARRELLED SHOT Guns and a few nice Pistols. WILLIAM P. CLEARY & CO., 71 Broadway.

WANTED—A LAP DOG FOR A LADY. APPLY TO JAMES E. BARTON, Esq., 53 Broad street, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., ON THURSDAY, JAN. 11, AT 9 O'CLOCK PRECISELY, AT THE BOULEVARD STABLE, FIFTIETH STREET, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE, THE ENTIRE PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT OF JOSEPH ANDRADE, Esq., WHO IS LEAVING FOR EUROPE, comprising one pair stylish carriage and road Horses, can trot in three minutes, kind, gentle and free drivers; Landaulet, by Wood Brothers, in use only three months; Victoria, Cutter Sleigh, three sets double Harness, set single Harness, Robes, &c. Sale positive, and worthy attention of purchasers.

HENRY R. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 57 Nassau street,
Horse Auction Mart 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE ASTOR HOUSE COACHES, HORSES, HARNESS, &c.

THE ENTIRE EFFECTS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT, Comprising, in part,
FORTY-FIVE HORSES,
TWO LANDAUS,
FOUR CABS,
TWELVE COACHES,
FIFTY SETS HARNESS.
Together with Blankets, Robes, Stable Utensils, &c., &c.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT JOHNSTON & VAN TASSEL'S
Mart, 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street.
SALE POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE.
The above can be seen up to time of sale at stables 54 Park street.
They are removed for convenience of sale to JOHNSTON & VAN TASSEL'S Mart.

AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 12,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
BY JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
at their Auction Mart, 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street,
TO CLOSE A MORTGAGE,
TWELVE LARGE TRUCK OR CAR HORSES, 16 to 17½ hands, 7 to 10 years old; kind and true every way.
To be seen any time at Auction Mart, where they can be bought at private sale; if not sold by day of sale will then be sold to highest bidder.
All have been used and worked at trucks and carts in this city.

AT PRIVATE SALE,
By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their Auction Mart, 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue,
A Gentleman's Road Establishment.
Bay Horse, with long mane and tail, 15¾ hands, 8 years, kind and true in all harness, free from vice, very stylish; can trot a mile in three minutes, sure, and is warranted sound and kind in every particular.
Top Wagon, made by R. M. Stivers, used only six times.
Set single Harness, made by Buick, on exhibition at Auction Mart.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
AT STABLE 13 VESTRY STREET, BETWEEN VARICK AND HUDSON STREETS,
BY JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER,
Four Horses, 1 Victoria, 2 Top Wagons, 2 open Wagons, 1 large Express Wagon, 1 Carpenter's Wagon, 1 Rockaway, 2 Sleighs, 3 sets of double Harness, 5 sets of single Harness, 1 set of Truck Harness, 2 sets of Express Harness; also Sleigh Bells, Blankets, Robes, Circingles, Whips, Halters, &c.
N. B.—Sale positive, absolute and unreserved. For full particulars see catalogue.

AT WALDRON & COOKE'S
Horse Mart and Salesrooms,
168 Liberty, 38, 44, 46 New Church, 108, 110, 111 Cedar streets.
THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.
Eight head superior work Horses.
Three head superior driving and carriage Horses.
Two common work Horses.
One armont seat Doctor's Carriage; city built to order and nearly new. Set hand-made Harness.
One Express Wagon and Harness.
Two sets fine single Harness.
One single seat Sleigh, and Harness and Robes.
One Road Wagon, one top Buggy.
One Horse, Cart and Harness.
Sale positive. Full particulars at sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE HORSES—THE BEST OF the season, and the finest stock ever offered at public auction, on Tuesday, January 16, at stable 43 Great Jones street, at 10½.—

Including the handsome, high headed and fast pair of dapple grays, 15¾ high, [illegible], and 6 and 7 years old; were raised in Kentucky, and both sired by [illegible]; are half brothers to Bull Run, and a full mate of [illegible]; when purchased, about one year ago, they trotted in 2.38 together, at Lexington; they are pure gaited, fine knee action, game, stylish and easy drivers; are extra handsome and blooded; they attracted more attention than any pair at Saratoga the last season; they are without vice or trick, fear nothing, are hardy, sound and honest, and, taken altogether, are the finest team for style, speed and general use ever offered to the public; are warranted sound and kind in every particular; they are well known [illegible].

[illegible] ... Petroleum, 15½ high, 8 years old; extra [illegible] ... warranted sound and kind; one of the most genteel and fastest road horses in the city.

[illegible] ... 15½ high, 7 years old; one of the most elegant trotting mares in the state; [illegible] ... 2.49 one day; warranted sound and kind.

[illegible]

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 61 WEST BROADWAY. [illegible] ... Express and [illegible].

A.—ASSORTMENT NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES, [illegible].

A.—VERY STYLISH SADDLE HORSE, [illegible].

A.—FINE, STYLISH COUPE ROCKAWAY, AS GOOD as new, for sale cheap [illegible].

A.—COUPE, CLARENCE, LANDAULET, COUPE ROCKaway, [illegible].

A.—ROCKAWAYS, TOP WAGONS, EXPRESS AND [illegible] Wagons, Harness, [illegible].

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

A BREWSTER COUPE, FOR ONE OR TWO HORSES, in good order, at a great bargain. Call at 126 West Twentieth street, New York.

A.—HANDSOME CLARENCE, ONE VERY LIGHT Coupe, pole and shafts; one with C springs, one six seat Rockaway; also one top Buggy Wagon; all nearly new and made by best city builders. Apply to M. CURLEY, 111 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

COACHES, CLARENCES, TOP AND NO TOP WAGONS, Sleighs, Harnesses, Robes, Blankets, Bells, Whips, &c., &c., both second hand and new, for sale low; most complete stock in the city. W. H. GRAY, 20 to 29 Wooster street.

CARRIAGES.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF NEW AND elegant vehicles at the lowest prices; Sleighs in variety. A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder, No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

COUPES, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, SIX-SEAT WESTchesters, Phaetons, Victorias, top and open Buggies and other styles Family Carriages, in vast assortment at lowest popular prices.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
ELEGANT HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS, the property of Minister Catacazy, who is leaving for Europe,
by EDW. SCHENCK, on Saturday, Jan. 13,
at 9½ o'clock, at the private stable
44 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET,
between Broadway and Fourth avenue.
Horses.—An elegant span of bay Horses, 16 hands, 7 and 8 years old, perfect in every particular, of great style and action; Landau, in perfect order; two sets of elegant Carriage Harness, Blankets, Robes, &c. The above can be seen on Friday afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

ENGLISH T CART AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—THE T Cart, with shafts, pole and bar, for one horse or a pair; very stylish; Peters, of London, builder; and a set each of Single and Double Harness, of fine quality, by London makers. At private stable 156 East Twenty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue.

FEW GOOD HORSES FOR SALE—FIT FOR TRUCK or cart. 184 Elizabeth street.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BAY SADDLE AND driving Horse, 6 years old, 15½ high; has no tricks or vices; warranted sound and kind; must be sold, as the owner is about to leave the city. Apply at 15 and 17 East Twenty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR COUPE OR FAMILY HORSE, brown, 15½ hands high; perfectly gentle and sound; price $500. Address C. J. O., box 1,604 Post office.

FOR SALE—ONE FULL BLOODED ALDERNEY Bull, two years old. Price $125. Inquire of WM. WATSON, 99 Franklin street.

FOR SALE—ONE THREE-QUARTER TRUCK, NEARLY new, one Express Wagon, nearly new, and two Coal Carts. E. BURGER, 75 First avenue.

FOR SALE—A ONE-HORSE COUPE, IN FIRST RATE running order; price $150. Apply at livery stable 86 Walker street, near Broadway.

FOR SALE—HANDSOMEST WELSH PONY EVER imported, 6 years old; warranted sound and kind; with Basket Phaeton and Harness if required; also team of the smallest children's Ponies ever imported; 44 inches high; 6 years old; sound and kind; warranted. Apply at private stable 161 East Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FAST ROAD AND SADDLE Horses, all sound and good size; one team of dark brown, 16 hand carriage Horses, fine steppers and stylish; one team 15½ hands, black and gray, fine roadsters and very toppy. All the above will be sold low or exchanged for horses of less value. Apply at 210 West Forty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG HORSE, FOR WHICH the owner has no use; is dark brown in color, nearly 16 hands, and in every respect a desirable animal. Apply at the private stable attached to 320 Fifth avenue, before 2 o'clock or after 5.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE BAY HORSE. APPLY at 320 Fifth avenue, before 11 A. M., or between 5 and 6 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COMPLETE TURNOUT, Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c., &c.; horses dapple gray, 17 hands high, red satin-lined clarence, gold and silver-plated harness, blankets, &c.; cost $3,000; used about a year; will be sold for less than half the price of cost. Can be seen at Prospect Park Stables, junction of Flatbush and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—PAIR BLACK MARES, YOUNG, sound, kind and fast; top Buggy and Portland Cutter, nicely trimmed; will sell together or separately. Private stable 228 West Forty-seventh street.

PAIR OF DARK BAY HORSES, 16 HANDS HIGH, young, sound and with very stylish action; quiet in all harness; either of them adapted to coupe or dog cart. For sale at private stable 156 East Twenty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue.

SECOND HAND CARRIAGES CHEAP.—VICTORIA, Coach, Park Wagon, several Buggies, Light Rockaway, Depot Wagon, Coupe Rockaway. Lot slightly shopworn Carriages low. MANUFACTURERS' UNION Carriage Warehouse, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS.—DEXTER SLEIGH BELLS, SLEIGHS, ALL styles, new and second hand; lowest popular prices; several left over from last season cheap, at MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, BELLS, EXTENsive assortment; prices unequalled; examination solicited; different styles, numbering 400; rented for season; when desired privilege of purchase. WITTY'S manufactory, Fulton and Nevins streets, Brooklyn.

WANTED TO HIRE BY THE MONTH—A CLARENCE or Coupe, with one or two Horses and coachman in livery; must be in fine condition. Person leaving town, or others willing to hire an establishment for private use, will address during the week box 190 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED TO HIRE—UNTIL MAY 1, FOR GENTLEman's family use, a second hand Clarence, Landau or Curtain Carriage; to be kept in private stable and best care taken. Address MANUFACTURERS' UNION CARRIAGE WAREROOMS, 638 Broadway.

2 CANADIAN PONIES, 15 TO 15¼ HANDS, 5 YEARS old; fast and stylish; Top Road Wagon, Harness; heavy Horse, 16 hands. 211 West Thirteenth street, near Eighth av.

$110—BAY MARE, 8 YEARS OLD, SOUND AND kind, 15¼ hands, fit for express or any use; black, 7 years, $115; must sell. 418 Eighth avenue, corner Thirty-first street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TO LET.—BUILDING TWO DOORS WEST OF Union square, 25x90; elegantly altered; suitable for any first class business; will be rented in whole or part. Apply at 17 East Sixteenth street.

AN ELEGANT SUIT OF FRONT OFFICES, CONTAINing three rooms, to let on lease, with handsome black walnut and glass Partition; rent, $3,300; new carpets, oilcloths, &c. No. 4 Warren street, room 2, near City Hall.

A.—TO LET CHEAP, ONE CORNER STORE AND ONE inside Store, on the west side of Sixth avenue, on the best business block up town, for drug store, dry goods, fancy goods or gentlemen's furnishing; a choice spot for a grocery or boot and shoe store. Apply to JAMES FETTRETCH, 999 Sixth avenue.

FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM POWER, TO LET—Together or separately. Good light. Apply at 35 and 37 Wooster street.

HOUSE TO LET—16 NEW CHAMBERS STREET, WITH store and basement; good for liquor or boarding house or any other nice business, as it is near Chatham street. Apply to J. P. PAYTEN, 156 Henry street.

LAWYER'S OFFICES, TO LET, ON FIRST FLOOR, 75 Nassau street, two nice Rooms. Apply at room 15, in building.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY TO LET—ON SIXTH AVEnue, near Twenty-third street, newly fitted up for the business; also fine Gallery on Fifth avenue.
G. S. PECK & CO., 247 Broadway.

PART OF A FIRST CLASS STORE TO LET, SUITABLE for a first class milliner or any light business. Inquire at 632 Sixth avenue, in the hair store.

STEAM POWER AND FLOORS, 50X90, LET TOgether or separate, in the most eligible factory building in the city. Inquire at 215 West Twenty-sixth street.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO RENT A SMALL Store, with good cellar, 1,142 Broadway; immediate possession; rent $55 per month; fixtures, $200; small stock of fancy goods, if desired, low.

TO LET—THE PREMISES 472 WEST TWENTY-NINTH street, one door from Ninth avenue; formerly occupied as hotel and restaurant and saloon.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, SECOND FLOOR, 30 x 100; well lighted. Apply at McCLAVE BROS.' lumber yard, Twenty-second street and Eleventh avenue.

TO LET—A BREWERY AND MALT HOUSE OF THE capacity of 20,000 to 25,000 bushels of malt or 80 to 90 barrels each brewing. Inquire of Mr. THOS. H. WAGSTAFF, room 26, 71 Broadway.

TO LET, A FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHED DRY Goods Store in one of the best business streets in Paterson; stock and Fixtures will be sold if required. Address DRY GOODS, box 424 Paterson (N. J.) Post office.

TO LET FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES—The new four story Building [illegible] Broome street. Apply to J. H. LYNDE, 138 Pearl street.

TO LET THE BASEMENT OF 31 EIGHTH AVEnue, [illegible] ... Apply to JOHN SCOTT, [illegible].

TO LET—BAR, COUNTER AND CIGAR STAND, TO a reliable party, in a first class restaurant. Apply at [illegible].

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, THE THREE story Dwelling House 32 East Thirteenth street, [illegible] ... Immediate possession. Apply to T. J. GIBBONS, 112 Bleecker street.

TO LET, A THREE STORY BUILDING, STRONG AND well lighted, 25x80 feet; good cellar; centrally located. [illegible].

TO RENT—ON SIXTH AVENUE, A GROCERY STORE, with stock and fixtures [illegible] ... Branch office, [illegible].

TO RENT OR LEASE THE THREE LOFTS OF THE [illegible] ... Inquire in the office on the premises.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, RENT $1,500, [illegible] ... 2 West [illegible] street.

A NUMBER OF FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses [illegible] ... from $1,500 per annum upward.
POTTER BROTHERS, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren street.

A.—22 WEST TWELFTH STREET TO LET, [illegible] ... furnished, [illegible] ... possession 1st May next. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A FORTUNE TO A PARTY UNDERSTANDING THE business. A large furnished House to let; 26 rooms; best location in the city. Address A. R., box 123 Herald office, three days.

A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE; FINE CENTRAL LOcation. A party of gentlemen or respectable private family who want to go housekeeping can make good terms with owner. 224 East Fourteenth street.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE; TERMS EASY; location first class. Address FURNISHED HOUSE, Harlem Post office.

Unfurnished.

A TWO STORY, ATTIC AND BASEMENT BRICK House to let from February 1. Apply on the premises, 191 Elm street.

AT 919 THIRD AVENUE, TO LET, A VERY NEAT three story high stoop brown stone, on lease, at a bargain (with Carpets and some Furniture if needed very cheap); also a new four story high stoop brown stone House, just finished; to a first rate tenant $1,000 up to May and $1,200 on lease. JAMES ROWE.

A NUMBER OF UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED Houses to let, in desirable locations; rents from $1,500 per annum upward.
POTTER BROTHERS, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren street.

A.—THE THREE STORY DWELLING 201 EAST Fiftieth street to let; $1,200; possession 1st February; for sale low. Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A.—224 SECOND AVENUE TO LET, UNFURNISHED, four story brown stone; low rent; possession at once; keys at office. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 127, BETWEEN NINETEENTH and Twentieth streets. To lease, to a family or for business; carpets and mirrors may remain. Apply before 10 A. M.

HOUSES TO RENT AT REDUCED RATES—$800, $900, $1,000, $1,200, $1,500, $2,000 and others. Apply to F. TRETCH & REMSEN, 1,035 Third avenue.

SMALL HOUSE TO LET—ENGLISH BASEMENT, 147 West Twenty-sixth street; all modern improvements and in excellent order. Inquire at SEYFFERT'S saloon, 338 Third avenue, corner of Twenty-fifth street, or at JULES GLAENTZER'S office, 482 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND ATTIC DWELLing House 62 Washington square, south (lately painted through); immediate possession. Apply to T. J. GIBBONS, 112 Bleecker street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM ON first floor, also two hall Rooms to let, at 30 East Nineteenth street, near Broadway.

A FEW NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO adults only; all modern improvements; terms quite low; three lines of cars pass within a block. 409 West Thirty-third street.

A LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, second story; terms very low; private family; unexceptionable location. 104 West Twenty-ninth street, one block west of Broadway.

ANY GENTLEMAN DESIRING A QUIET AND ELEgant home with a private family residing in Forty-fourth street, near Broadway, may address CULTURE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway; references required.

A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—In a quiet French family. Call or address 50 East Twelfth street, three doors from Broadway.

A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, FIRE and gas, to let, without board. Call at 133 West Thirty-fifth street, near Broadway.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, ON TOP FLOOR, for single gentlemen, from $3 to $6, gas and fire included. Apply at AUG. WHITE'S, 704 Broadway.

EXTRA LARGE AND NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, in the vicinity of Union square and in a strictly private house. Apply at 112 East Seventeenth street, near Fourth avenue.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR TO let—En suite or singly; suitable for a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife; also Hall Rooms. 31 East Twentieth street, near Broadway.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLORS, WITH PRIVIlege of kitchen, in a private family; first class neighborhood. 328 West Twenty-second street.

NEATLY FURNISHED SINGLE OR DOUBLE ROOMS to let—For gentlemen only. 29 West Fourth street, near Broadway.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH handsome, newly furnished Rooms, with bath, fire and gas, and breakfast if required, at 157 West Twenty-third street; reference.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom; also single Rooms for gentlemen, without Board, in the new first class house 626 Seventh avenue, junction of Broadway and Forty-fourth streets.

NEAR FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL—GENTLEMEN CAN rent handsomely furnished Rooms at 1,147 Broadway. Large front Room, with grate, $6; single Rooms, $3.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED complete for housekeeping, with every convenience; bathroom, water closet, hot and cold water; the Furniture will be sold at a great reduction from cost. Can be seen from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M., at 262 West Twenty-sixth street, near Eighth avenue.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, FIRST STORY, FOR SINGLE gentlemen. JOHN B. RAEFLE, restaurant, 25 and 27 Third avenue.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, ON THE third and fourth floors, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. 123 Madison avenue.

TO LET—A FINE FURNISHED ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, front, suitable for one or two gentlemen or husband and wife. Inquire at 234 East Sixty-second street.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE for light housekeeping; also small Room for single gentleman. 181 Bleecker street.

TO LET FURNISHED.—ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST furnished First Floors in the city to let, consisting of 7 rooms, with every requisite for housekeeping. None need apply but those willing to pay liberally. Call at 962 Sixth avenue, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FIRST FLOOR OR TWO Rooms, without board. Inquire at 73 West Fifty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.

TO LET—A FLOOR OF THREE ROOMS, NICELY furnished, for housekeeping, to gentleman and wife; also Parlor and Bedroom, to two gentlemen. Apply at 159 West Twenty sixth street.

12 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, for gentlemen only; references.

104 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR WASHINGTON square.—Square front Room (second story) to let, furnished, for light housekeeping; hot and cold water, &c.

140 ELM STREET, NEAR GRAND.—FURNISHED front Rooms and Bedrooms to let for housekeeping; water and gas in the rooms; rent moderate.

642 SIXTH AVENUE.—A BEAUTIFULLY FURnished Room and Bedroom to let, with every accommodation, for light housekeeping; terms moderate. Apply as above.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—TO LET, ONE OF THOSE SPLENDID FRENCH Suits of eight rooms, with all the modern improvements, cheap; also one furnished Flat. None but small, first class families need apply to JAMES FETTRETCH, 999 Sixth avenue.

FLOORS TO LET—OF FIVE ROOMS EACH, IN new house 239 East Thirtieth street, at moderate rents. Apply on the premises.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET—UNFURNISHED, OR divided to suit parties; also a few neatly furnished Rooms; good house and neighborhood. 206 Ninth avenue, near Twenty-third street.

TO LET—PART OF A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, TO A quiet and reliable party. No. 122 East Sixty-first street, one block from Madison avenue; reference required.

TO LET—ONE SUIT, PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS, second floor, front. Clifford House, Broadway and Thirty-first street.

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OFF AT RETAIL, BELOW COST, THE ENtire stock of Muslin and Lace Goods, 522 Broadway, up stairs, first floor. The same Rooms, where millinery and dressmaking was successfully carried on for eight years, to let; possession 1st of February.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

"FUNNY PEOPLE WE MEET." GREAT SUCCESS of [illegible] ... In Peekskill, January 12; Yonkers, 16th; Elizabeth, &c. For terms address [illegible] B. LOCKWOOD, 731 Broadway.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE during the week ending Saturday, January 13, [illegible] will close at this office on Wednesday, at 11½ A. M.; on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday, at 5 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Shorthand, French and Spanish, separate ladies' department, day and evening; telegraphy taught [illegible] ... demand for operators.

A FIRST CLASS BUSINESS EDUCATION, NEW [illegible] ... as bookkeepers and [illegible]. ELLSWORTH College, 756 Broadway.

A LADY OF HIGH LITERARY ATTAINMENTS WILL teach composition, Letter Writing, Elocution, History, [illegible] and French to ladies at their residences. Address [illegible], box 123 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

LESSONS IN FRENCH GIVEN BY A NOBLEMAN, [illegible] ... special attention paid to ladies. Address [illegible], Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Flushing, L. I.
Studies resumed January 3. Second session commences February 1, 1872. For further particulars send for Prospectus.

TWO BOYS, ABOUT TEN YEARS, WILL BE REceived in a gentleman's family [illegible] ... first home, ample playground [illegible] ... Address INSTRUCTION, box 1,339 New York Post office.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW		FROM NEW YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 23	BRITANNIA	Saturday, Jan. 13
Saturday, Dec. 30	ANGLIA	Saturday, Jan. 20
Saturday, Jan. 6	COLUMBIA	Saturday, Jan. 27
Saturday, Jan. 13	AUSTRALIA	Saturday, Feb. 3

And every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter, from pier 20 North River, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
To Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry.—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY, For Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship WESER, Captain W. H. Wenke, will sail on Saturday, January 13, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by steamship BREMEN, Captain W. Willigerod, on Saturday, January 20.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$120
Second Cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling Green.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
SILESIA,
Captain N. Trautmann, will sail on Thursday, January 11, 1872, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg, taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, $120. Second cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
The WESTPHALIA will sail January 18, 1872.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, New York. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, New York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—
WASHINGTON, Roussan, Saturday, January 13.
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont, Saturday, January 27.
PEREIRE, Danre, Saturday, February 10.
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie, Saturday, February 24.
Prices of passage in gold (including wine):—
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE
for Queenstown and Liverpool. Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Jan. 13, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Jan. 27, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Feb. 3, 12 M.

and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.
Rates of Passage.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
to London	80	to London	35
to Paris	90	to Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

FROM NEW YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
ALGERIA, Wed'sday, Jan. 10	SAMARIA, Saturday, Jan. 13
RUSSIA, Wednesday, Jan. 17	HECLA, Saturday, Jan. 20
JAVA, Wednesday, Jan. 24	SIBERIA, Saturday, Jan. 27
CALABRIA, W'sday, Jan. 31	ALEPPO, Saturday, Feb. 3
ABYSSINIA, W'sday, Feb. 7	PARTHIA, Saturday, Feb. 10
and every following Wednesday and Saturday.	and every following Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage..........$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, from pier 47 North River.
To Queenstown and Liverpool.
EGYPT, Grogan..........Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 A. M.
ERIN, Lawson..........Saturday, Jan. 20, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct:—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's offices, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full powered steamships, the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, ATLANTIC,
6,000 tons burden, 3,000 horse power each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC, January 13, at 6 P. M.
ATLANTIC, January 20, at 1:30 P. M.
From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., Liverpool and London, or at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NOTICE.—WHITE STAR LINE.—PASSENGERS PER Steamship OCEANIC, for Liverpool, on Saturday, Jan. 13, will embark at 5 P. M. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.
WISCONSIN, Freeman, Jr..........January 24, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Freeman..........January 17, at 11½ A. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $70, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
via Panama,
carrying Mails, Passengers and Freight to
Kingston, Jamaica, Santa Martha and
Greytown and Pacific Coast of
Mexico, Central America,
Peru and Chili.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
January 15—Steamer RISING STAR, Captain H. P. Connor, will leave Pier 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Captain ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for [illegible] until 4 P. M. of January [illegible].
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, February 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant screw steamship MERRIMACK, 2,000 tons burden, Captain George B. Slocum, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, on Tuesday, January 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
[illegible] ... A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, [illegible] AND VERA CRUZ, [illegible] ... CLEOPATRA [illegible] ... CITY OF MERIDA [illegible] ... CLEOPATRA [illegible] ... CITY OF MEXICO [illegible] ...
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, TALLAHASsee, [illegible] ... Steamship ASHLAND [illegible] ... Saturday, January 13, at 3 P. M., from [illegible].
[illegible] ... JAMES HAND, 119 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The [illegible] Steamship Line.
The steamship [illegible], Captain [illegible] Whitman, will leave pier No. 8 North River on Saturday, January 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received [illegible]. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, [illegible] and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
[illegible] BROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Southern Line.
The steamship WEYBOSSET,
Captain Bogart,
will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, January 17.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The steamship ARIADNE, Captain Doane, at pier 20 East River, will leave on Saturday, January 13.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and H. & T. C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane,
or to W. P. CLYDE, 119 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GENERAL MEADE,
On Saturday, Jan. 13.
Freights received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 39 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River their elegant sidewheel steamship ALBEMARLE, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Thursday, January 11, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at general office, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

VINELAND RAILWAY—FOR VINELAND, N. J., AND Bridgeton. Leaves foot of Murray street, New York via New Jersey Southern Railroad, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., by steamers EMPIRE STATE and JESSE HOYT.
J. W. MILLS, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN PROMPTLY ON BOND AND mortgage on property in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Principals only apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., 155 Broadway, room 3.

A LARGE AMOUNT TO LOAN AT ONCE, WITHOUT bonus, or to buy First or Second Mortgages on City and Country Real Estate.
POTTER BROTHERS, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren street.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN PROMPTLY, ON BOND AND Mortgage, on improved and unimproved Real Estate. First and Second Mortgages bought. JOHN J. PIERCE, 106 Broadway, corner Pine street.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgages, in sums to suit; first and second mortgages promptly cashed.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
574 Sixth avenue, corner of Twenty-third street.
Deposits made on or before January 15 draw interest from January 1, at six per cent.
The semi-annual interest will be paid on and after January 15, and if not drawn will be credited to accounts and bear interest from January 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 till 8 o'clock.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

ESTATE FUNDS.—READY TO CASH, SECOND Mortgages on improved property in city or Brooklyn or Prospect Park lots. Address PARK, box 184 Herald office.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York (established 1787).—Office, 64 Wall street, New York, Jan. 8, 1872.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent; also an extra dividend of five per cent, both free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 15, 1872. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
263 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON STREET.
INTEREST.—The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of SIX per cent per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending December 31, 1871, payable on and after January 17, 1872.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account and draw interest as a new deposit. Six per cent interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before January 20 will draw interest from January 1.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MONEY LOANED AND PROCURED ON BOND AND mortgage in large and small amounts; Mortgages sold.
C. L. HARRIS & CO., 71 Broadway, room 53.

MONEY TO LOAN—SUMS OF $8,000, $10,000 AND $4,000, on first class improved property in city or Brooklyn; also $10,000 to loan on vacant lots in city; also larger sums. D. D. ORRELL, 291 Broadway.

SEVERAL SUMS IN LARGE AMOUNTS WANTED—ON Mortgage on Property, in New York and Brooklyn. Money in sums of $3,000 to $5,000 to loan on same security by W. W. DIBBLEE, 12 Wall street.

TO LOAN—ONLY ON NEW YORK PROPERTY, A SUM of $125,000 and other funds, to buy mortgages; also on leasehold and vacant lots. Address ATTORNEY, box 319 New York Post office.

UNITED LOAN AGENCY, 243 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 3, will loan on first class improved property in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey, city or the country; sums of $5,000, $10,000 or $25,000 preferred; no bonus charged.
DEUTSCH & CLARK, Managers.

WEEHAWKEN FERRY COMPANY'S STOCK wanted, by KENDRICK & CO., 72 Broadway and 11 New street.

$8,000 WANTED—FIRST MORTGAGE ON FACtory property, east side of the city, built in 1868; land and foundation worth double this amount. Address WARD, box 117 Herald office.

$16,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, for five years, on first class improved city property; other sums to loan. Address, at once, LAWYER, box 145 Herald office.

$20,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON FIRST class New York or Brooklyn property. THOMSON & WAITE, 12 Pine street.

$47,000.—THE ADVERTISER WILL LOAN, IN one or several sums, on city or New Jersey property, without bonus; principals preferred. Address ATTORNEY, box 110 Herald office.

$100,000 TO LOAN—ON MORTGAGE, IN SUMS of $3,000 to $25,000, without bonus; First and Second Mortgages cashed.
HINMAN & SON, 23 Pine street.

$375,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on Real Estate; large and liberal loans made on first class City Property.
JOHN F. CONREY, 162 Broadway, room 8.

$400,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON improved New York and Westchester County Property, for term of years; no bonus required.
C. E. WILLIS,
Montauk Insurance Company, 158 Broadway.

$425,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums to suit. Apply to F. S. DRISCOLL, 291 Broadway, room 7.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, up stairs—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 60 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets—NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies for any amount.

AT L. BERNARD'S, 463 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods. Same bought at full value.

AT WOLF BROTHER'S, 596 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks; particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies. Business strictly confidential.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, THREE doors west of Broadway—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description.

AT HYMAN'S, 558 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street, liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c.; or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT NO. 697 BROADWAY, CORNER FOURTH STREET, liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and Personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

MONEY LOANED—AT LOW RATES ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware, and the same bought. GEORGE C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street; private office 10 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room 1.

66 NASSAU STREET—AT THE OLDEST ESTABLISHment, you will obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the utmost value for the same. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

100 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN ANN AND FULton, [illegible] ... on Watches, Diamonds [illegible] Silverware, the same bought and sold. [illegible] JOSEPH.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTY-FIRST STREET, up stairs—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, Laces, Shawls, Silks, &c. Same bought. Office [illegible]. A. C. EBERS.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

FOR SALE—A STEAM YACHT, NEARLY 60 FEET IN length, [illegible] ... ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, [illegible].

[illegible] ... DOUBLE screw, [illegible] ... ROBERTS' boat shop, [illegible] street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

ANY CONCERN IN THE WHOLESALE [illegible] OR [illegible] ... a purchaser.

OFFICE, RAILING [illegible] AND SHELVING, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible].

PARTIES HAVING [illegible] COAL YARD FOR SALE, IN this city or vicinity, [illegible] box 201 Herald office, and stating particulars. [illegible].

WANTED TO BUY—FADED [illegible] ... to address T. E. BISH [illegible].

MISCELLANEOUS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, [illegible] Fulton street. Blank books made to pattern.

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MODERN THRACIANS.

Revolting Scenes in the Louisiana Legislature.

The Corrupt and Cowardly Lawmakers in Session.

PANDEMONIUM PERFECTED.

The Warmothites and Packard-Carterites Fully Armed and Legislate Under the Control of the Police and Military.

Details of the Governor's Arrest and the Charges and Affidavits.

Disgraceful Attitude of the Executive.

The Proclamation of the Governor and Its Riotous Effect on the People.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5, 1872.

The excitement which began to manifest itself on Monday morning grew more threatening as the day advanced. The daring and bloody work of Pinchback on the same night, and the report on the streets, circulating the fact that Warmouth had made offers of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the democratic managers, awakened public apprehension as to the condition of things likely to follow. Tuesday morning, the second day of the session, revealed symptoms still more alarming, on the discovery that the proposal made to the democracy through Hugh J. Campbell was so properly and fearlessly denied, and as containing a clause which was still more expressive and defiant—viz., that the terms of coalition could only be accepted on the condition that Warmoth would resign. Tuesday morning, at an early hour, dense crowds of people gathered on Dryades street, in front of the State House, discussing the bloody work and cowardly conduct of Pinchback and his crew the night before. It was manifest to all that the day would reveal something neither creditable to the State nor the corrupt gang who control it. Large bodies of police in citizens' dress filled every avenue to the House. Orders were most emphatically given by Speaker Carter, who also denounced the evil intentions of the Warmoth faction, demanding the removal of the police altogether from the building. It ought to be remembered here that this body is entirely within the control of the Executive, the Lieutenant Governor being *ex officio* President of the Board, and may be turned upon the citizens at any moment to intimidate or slaughter them. Its organization, equipment and control are placed by the express provisions of the statute in his hands, and it can be subjected to his orders alone.

During the morning they continued to arrive in twos and threes, so as not to excite suspicion, and it was vaguely rumored that the military were under orders from other and equally dangerous men.

CARTER RISES TO EXPLAIN.

Soon after the assembling of the members of the House Speaker Carter, the head and front of the opposing faction in this body, vacated the chair, and demanded permission to address them on a question of privilege and personal explanation, in the course of which he labored earnestly to refute, with some show of success, the charges preferred against him of peculation and corruption in office. At its close a motion was made declaring the chair vacant, and appointing a Mr. Waters as Speaker. I do not remember anything in history, not even in Roman times, expressive of more brazen and high-handed villany than this. The cool audacity of a man, whom the Speaker openly and specifically charged with crimes of the worst description, is astounding, and but for its repetition a few moments after, when Carr and Dewees were similarly charged, by regular affidavit, properly and legally drawn up, I would hardly mention it in this remote connection. The following are the affirmations:—

TO THE HONORABLE SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—

GENTLEMEN—I hereby charge Mortimer Carr, representing the parish of De Soto in the House of Representatives, with fraud and conspiracy to defraud the State, in that he, in conjunction with E. W. Dewees and others, did sign, as Speaker, certain warrants, on or about the 17th of November, and ante-date the same to the 20th day of January, 1871, as more particularly described in the accompanying affidavit of Expert McCullough, sworn officer of the honorable Eighth District Court, herewith attached.

J. B. WANDS.

I, the undersigned, William W. McCullough, one of the experts appointed by the Honorable the Eighth District Court to examine the vouchers and warrants issued for mileage per diem and contingent expenses of the General Assembly for 1871, to ascertain which, if any, were fraudulent, would state that on or about the 17th day of November, 1871, one E. W. Dewees, a member of the General Assembly, did sign three several warrants as chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, said warrants purporting to be drawn to the order of John W. Madden, for $2,000 each, and antedated January 20, 1871, with the object of defrauding the State.

W. W. McCULLOUGH.

Sworn to and subscribed this 3d day of January, 1872, before me—JOHN P. MONTAMAT, Third Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans.

TO THE HONORABLE SPEAKER AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—

GENTLEMEN—I hereby charge E. W. Dewees, representing the parish of De Soto in the House of Representatives, with fraud and conspiracy to defraud the State, in that he, in conjunction with Mortimer Carr and others, did sign, as chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, certain warrants, on or about the 17th of November, and antedate the same to the 20th day of January, 1871, as more particularly described in the accompanying affidavit of Expert McCullough, sworn officer of the honorable Eighth District Court, herewith attached.

J. B. WANDS.

Mr. CARR, of course, moved that the lobby be cleared of all visitors.

A MODERN THRACIAN SCENE.

The wildest clamor ensued, twenty members were upon their feet demonstrating in the wildest manner; the dense crowd in the lobby evincing the most disorderly attitude and the army of police endeavoring to keep back the crowds as they moved in solid mass into the chamber. Carr then also moved that the chair be declared vacant, and followed the motion by a rush to the Speaker's stand, accompanied by about thirty others, clamoring "Yea, yea," when the invincible Carter thundered with his gavel against the table, declaring the movement a revolutionary one, and

DECLARING BY THE ETERNAL GOD

that he would put it down. "I should like to see the man," he bellowed with the lungs of a Stentor, "that would attempt to force me out of the Speaker's chair under any such circumstances or in the revolutionary manner now attempted." This language had the effect of quieting the frothy, demonstrative character of the accused, and he and his colleagues retired. The House broke up in confusion.

THE MIDNIGHT BABBLE.

Midnight showed that the same disquietude which had disturbed the minds of men for the preceding night had not abated in the least. Measures were going on to effect a proper resistance this morning against Warmoth's bold and mercenary police. Hundreds of people crowded the boulevards around Dryades street, discussing and gesticulating over the events which it was calculated the day would bring forth. Hours before the assembling of the Legislature excited men were seen in every direction upon the street in evident excitement over the rumors of the night before. About half-past nine the Governor's carriage drove up to the entrance, and he alighted. No remark was passed by those idling about until it was discovered that during the night carpenters had been at work in the construction of a barrier to keep the crowds from the lobby. The police—those who were on duty at night, as well as those serving during the day—began to arrive in couples. Scouts of those in citizen's dress and fully armed scattered themselves in all directions near the building, ready for call. About ten your reporter followed the United States Attorney, Mr. J. R. Beckwith, as he entered the Governor's office, knowing that something unusual was about to take place, as that gentleman very studiously avoids all collision or connection with politicians. Shortly after his departure all doubts were dispelled on the arrival of a Deputy United States Marshal armed with the warrant for the arrest of the Governor and those in his pay.

ARREST OF WARMOTH AND HIS GANG.

There is no such thing as neutrality in an office-holder, high or low, at present in Louisiana. He must emphatically declare for either side, the slight[illegible] lukewarmness on his part insuring his speedy removal. The Commissioner on this occasion was a mere creature of the Packard-Carter faction, and although I have taken pains and some personal risk to satisfy myself whether the affidavit was of such a character and of such specific quality as would authorize an unprejudiced man to take such summary action under it, and was advised it was not, I nevertheless approve of the undertaking, even if a widespread and popular indignation is the only benefit received. I know that this very act itself was hatched in conspiracy, and that a certain Commissioner feigned sickness that this official might take the responsibility and have the honor of moving to the assistance of his party.

THE AFFIDAVIT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.—Personally appeared before me at my office in the city of New Orleans, on the 4th day of January, 1872, F. Schumacher, Henry H. Stevens, Henry R. Rearson and J. P. Wilson, who, being duly sworn, say that they are citizens of the United States, that they have received reliable information, and verily believe, and therefore charge the following persons, to wit:—

Henry C. Warmoth, P. B. S. Pinchback, Hugh J. Campbell, A. B. Harris, A. E. Barber, Mortimer Carr, E. W. Dewees, Charles W. Ringgold, Peter Harper, W. B. Barrett, L. W. Souer, John Gartiskamp, J. B. Stamps, James T. Houston, D. C. Stanton, DeWitt C. Brown, J. N. Bowan, Paulin Franklin, D. C. Cockrem, R. Blunt, Emerson Bently, Harry Mahoney, Walter R. Wheyland, J. A. Massicot, A. S. Badger, Captain T. Flanagan and Captain B. Edgeworth.

That they have in the city of New Orleans, on the 1st, 2d or 3d day of January, 1872, made an unlawful combination and conspiracy in the State of Louisiana of a secret character, for the purpose of obstructing and hindering the execution of the laws thereof, and also those of the United States, the purpose of said conspiracy being to deprive the Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, both in their individual and representative character, of their rights, privileges and immunities as such under the laws and constitution both of the State of Louisiana and of the United States, that the constituted authorities of said State are unable in part and in part unwilling to protect them in the enjoyments thereof, thereby denying to said citizens and representatives equal rights under such constitutions and laws.

That by means of the said conspiracy the said parties have taken violent and illegal possession of the hall of the House of Representatives, have attempted violently to eject the Speaker of said House, and have been engaged in bribing and corrupting divers members of said House, and have used and are using means of intimidation to deter others from discharging their duties and to incite riot. All against the peace and dignity of the United States.

F. SCHUMACHER, M. D.
HARRY H. STEVENS.
H. R. REARSON.
J. P. WILSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 4th day of January, 1872. F. A. WOOLFLEY, United States Commissioner.

On this affidavit all the parties named were arrested and held, subject to call, on giving bonds in the sum of $500, the Governor being discharged on his own recognizance. It may not be improper to state here that it has often been strenuously contended that the Courts of the United States in Louisiana are not of the very purest character, and that such a proceeding, instituted within its jurisdiction, does not altogether insure a speedy condemnation.

MASSING TROOPS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

In the meantime a large body of colored troops had been quartered in the Custom House, under the direction of the martial Packard. The City Guards, too, an independent organization, marched along Canal street, no doubt reckoning the base character of the presuming metropolitans.

ARMED MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Wild rumors were afloat as the members began to arrive. They were all armed, and compelled to elbow their way through the dense crowd that filled the staircase and hall. A long line of police, two deep, were ranged on either side of the entrance to the House, and it was questionable for some time if even the reporters would be admitted. Five hundred police at this time were scattered around. Just as the House was being called to order a loud altercation took place between some excited individual and the police, to whom they had refused admittance. Those who were sufficiently posted as to the condition of affairs had made up their minds in an instant that this was the prelude to a general melée. It is safe to say, however, that there were hundreds in the hall, along the staircase and in the street who could never believe that they were in great danger of their lives. Every one watched the struggle at the door. There was no violence resorted to, but soon it was announced to the Chair that the Sergeant-at-Arms had been refused admittance, when that caustic individual in thundering tones again denounced the Governor for his infamous policy by endeavoring to intimidate the Assembly and create a riot among the people.

SENDING FOR UNITED STATES TROOPS.

Messengers were immediately despatched by Speaker Carter for a sufficient number of United States troops as would effectually preserve the peace and control the police. The moment was decidedly a critical one. The Speaker's room at the back of the Chair was filled with willing and hopeful friends, who were ready at a moment's warning to act. The roll of the House was called—no quorum. Prayer proceeded and the roll was again called, fifty-two responding to their names—barely a quorum. The Deputy United States Marshal who had waited upon the Speaker to know his wishes with regard to the disposition of the troops, had not yet returned, and the police continued in powerful phalanx to guard the doors and keep the lobby quiet. The members paced the chamber in wild disorder. Nobody sat down. All were armed and seemed perfectly willing to abide by anything that might result from their deliberation. The Packard-Carter faction were all present. Only two or three of Warmoth's were there. This was a splendid opportunity for the Packard-Carterites, and immediately the Sergeant-at-Arms received orders to allow no member to leave the chamber. The chance was too good to be allowed to pass away without at least electing something. A motion was made and carried to arraign the delinquent members before the Bar of the House. A Mr. Yorke arose and again demanded that the chair be vacated in pursuance of a suggestion made by the Speaker the day before. Clamorous members rose in their seats and claimed there was not a quorum present, while several voices (Carterites) were raised declaring that the Sergeant-at-Arms was allowing members to retire in order to break up the quorum and derange the House.

A REVOLTING SCENE.

At this juncture, a negro, black as night, named Murray (a Warmothite), rose up and demanded vehemently to know what sort of legislation they intended to carry out. His voice was drowned in the successive shouts of derision, which proceeded from all parts of the House. The Speaker replied it was none of his business, whereupon the indignant Warmothite requested leave to retire. The Chair denied the request, and the individual demanded the "yeas and nays," which at once decided against him.

"I will be obliged to resign, if not allowed to go out."

"I care nothing about that; you may resign."

The motion recurring as to the absent members, a list of their names was made out and handed to the Sergeant-at-Arms to go and arrest them.

WARMOTH MEMBER—I must go out.

He succeeded in obtaining that privilege under a strong body guard. Twenty minutes elapsed, and he returned not. Meanwhile the Carterite interest was flourishing by the addition of four members, who were contesting seats with an equal number of the enemy. The report of the Committee on Elections was read, and the question of receiving and adopting it was in progress. The negro Murray had not yet returned.

Dr. WORRELL, a Warmothite of the meanest stripe, seeing no hope, asked the House to bring in the obstreperous member, stating that he had the proper medicines at hand and would cure him.

A messenger was despatched, who returned after some time with the startling intelligence that he "did not make a move yet."

The SPEAKER—Let the Sergeant-at-Arms go out and move him.

Again that functionary hurried out, followed by a troop of pages and supernumeraries. Presently loud voices were heard without, and struggles and exclamations attracted the attention of all present. The excited members, who paced the floor during the whole time, voting as their names were called, and canvassing, chuckling and glorying in their successes, stood still. Loud noises were heard behind the Speaker's chair. Angry and bitter were the exchanges made between the victorious Sergeant-at-Arms and his followers and their Warmoth captive, when, lo! the unfortunate, the strong, burly,

REPULSIVE AND MURDEROUS LOOKING VILLAIN

is, like the leper of old, "borne in on the arms of four." Long and loud were the cheers that went up as the train descended from the platform along the centre aisle. The scene was so touching and so scriptural that all began to forget that their revolvers were loaded in their pockets, and had no fear that they might fall to the boards at any moment and explode. The calculations and needful preparations for riot and bloody work in the morning were somewhat forgotten. The vote proceeded on receiving the report of the Committee on Elections. When the Warmothite doctor rose and attempted to explain his vote and the privileges under it by reading from Cushing's Manuel—"Who is Cushing? You must vote yea or nay; one or the other," cried some twenty voices. The Doctor succumbed, and of course voted as he should. He might as well offer publicly to sell his vote as on every occasion to "rise and explain." The rest of the House thought so. Everybody thought so, and himself thought so.

Ludicrously as such bodies conduct business, it is perfectly insulting to see people read from authorities, or insist on parliamentary usages, especially when in such a notoriously corrupt sink as the Legislature of Louisiana, where nothing but blood is wanted to give color to the base practices and the bitter animosities of two renegade factions. The scenes on the floor every day, enacted in any State north of the Ohio, would certainly close with the exciting afterpiece of the lyncher's rope.

Speaker CARTER again rose to explain. "I want this House, by solemn resolution to instruct me to keep the police outside of this building and outside of the reach of any intimidation to the gentlemen assembled on this floor." ("Hear, hear.")

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES DISCOUNTED.

The WARMOTH DOCTOR—I will agree to that on this condition. I am opposed to everything in the way of intimidation, but at the same time I want that another resolution be passed. There is no member here whose life is safe to-day. I would not insure the life of any man on this floor at this time, and the resolution I speak of is, that the Sergeant-at-Arms be empowered to search every member of this House for arms before we proceed to business every day. (Bitter sneers were exchanged with the Doctor. Cries of "Adjourn, adjourn," were raised.)

Speaker CARTER—I shall appoint extra Sergeants-at-Arms. They shall not be cut-throats, or thieves, or loafers; but I shall appoint white and colored gentlemen, and I myself will see that no police will interfere with or intimidate any member of this House.

Adjourned.

CONFUSION IN TRIUMPH.

Confusion, defeat and bitterness of spirit were distinctly depicted on the faces of the Warmoth faction. Triumph and exultation ring from the Carterite mob. The children of darkness are sing[illegible] hosannahs and mourning in alternation. The State Penitentiary knows them not, neither does the gallows. The measure of their iniquity at this hour ascends up from the swollen breasts of what was once a happy people. The scourges of Egypt were as thin air when contrasted with the foul dishonor, the barbarous and sickening corruption of this single plague. The democracy like Miriam and the fair damsels of Israel, go out and sing on tabrets and harps to the praise of the Carterite, and rejoice in having an opportunity to resist the Warmoth marriage, as a rite of heathenism. Their little successes will only serve to ruin them. If they gain anything by the infamous quarrel which is now so wildly epidemic it is not owing to any capacity in them. On proper consideration they will find that their followers are a helpless minority in the State, and will ever remain so as long as can be distinguished the black from the white. Their party throughout the country is moribund, and for its own and the country's good we pray it may never recover. Until the last vestiges of the two parties are swept away and the principles and measures which they have built up are wrecked and cast over with the dead relics of the past, the dawn of a proper and universal civil reform throughout the country will be retarded and driven back upon its own resources, to await the consequences of another and, perhaps, bloodier revolution.

SATURDAY MORNING.

Affairs are thickening and the excitement increases. Dryades street is blocked up by double lines of police at both ends, and only the members or their backers are permitted to the enclosure. Yesterday evening, after the adjournment, the Governor, yet smarting under the indignity forced upon him, issued the following proclamation to the members of the Assembly, copies, however, being only served on the creatures of his own party. It speaks for itself:—

GOVERNOR WARMOTH'S PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4, 1872—1:30 P. M.

Whereas a conspiracy has developed itself to overthrow the government by illegal and revolutionary means which were shown by the arrest of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and a member of the House of Representatives at the moment of assembly by the United States Marshals on a writ of a United States Commissioner, upon a false and frivolous charge, and whereas, while these said officers and members of the General Assembly were detained in arrest, an illegal and revolutionary attempt was made to eject certain members of the House of Representatives and seat other persons in their stead, there being at no time during these proceedings a quorum present; and deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution and the laws enacted thereunto, convene the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana in extra session, at half-past four P. M. this 4th day of January, 1872, to take such steps as may be necessary to preserve the peace and protect the interest of the Commonwealth.

Given under my hand and seal, on the 4th day of January, 1872.

H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.

J. W. FAIRFAX, Assistant Secretary of State.

At four o'clock they met. Stormy and bitter were the denunciations, and the resolutions adopted resembling in their character and extraordinary hastiness the effective measures of the Corps Legislatif in Paris on the disasters of Sedan. This was followed immediately after by a troop of deputy United States Marshals bearing off eighteen of the belligerent members. At this session the Warmothites were signally victorious. The chair was declared vacant by a large majority and a Warmothite installed.

The evening passed off quietly. People began to apprehend that the affairs of the three preceding days had arrived at a crisis and would culminate in bloodshed this morning. The police were more communicative, but more insolent than before. It was freely admitted to your reporter by members of that body, on his speaking of the United States troops, that any untoward movement on the Governor, either by the citizens or the federal authorities, would be met with decisive rebuke and summary punishment. The picket lines posted at each end of the street were impregnable. No one was allowed to approach. Only well known reporters were permitted to pass, and this through four ordeals of a similar character before they reached the House.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AND VIEWS.

Politics in Richmond County—The Reformers After Corrupt Officials.

The reform party on Staten Island held a grand mass meeting, last evening, at the village hall, at Stapleton. The room was well filled by a respectable class of people, with a sprinkling of the "old rounders" of the ring. The meeting opened with Mr. Dix in the chair. He stated the object of the call and urged all good citizens to help and purify the politics of the county. He was followed by several others, who were loudly cheered at the close. A committee of five from each township (five in all) were appointed to investigate into the state of affairs in their respective districts, and report at a meeting to be held on Saturday evening next. At this meeting several corrupt officials will be shown up.

The reformers made one mistake by making public their plans and hinting about those whom they intend to look after thereby giving them (the officials) an opportunity to "square up" their books if possible.

Progress in Mississippi.

Governor Powers, of Mississippi, is severe upon the carriers of concealed weapons. In his Message to the Legislature he says:—

I desire to call your attention to the necessity of a law to prohibit the carrying of concealed weapons. The great number of belted knights of spurious courage who are daily seen in public places, ready on slight provocations, under the inspiration of evil spirits, to display implements of war, is a standing menace against the laws of the country and a reflection upon the manly courage and personal prowess of a chivalrous people. I recommend that any one found bearing upon his person a concealed weapon shall be immediately arrested, without warrant, and taken before the nearest magistrate or Mayor and subjected to a fine of $10 for the first offence and $25 for each additional offence. I further recommend that any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, town marshal, policeman or alderman who shall fail to execute this law shall be subject to arrest on complaint of any person cognizant of the fact, and fined in the sum of $50, and also be subject to indictment and dismissed from office for criminal neglect of duty.

The Acting Governor of Georgia Bound to "Stick."

[From the Savannah Republican (democratic), Jan. 7.]

The impression is general that Conley will promptly vacate the executive chair upon the inauguration of Smith as Governor; but the following extract from the radical organ at Atlanta, assuming it to be informed regarding Conley's intentions, looks a little singular, though we regard it as wholly unimportant:—

It is hardly probable, under all the circumstances, that Smith will push his claims further than a formal demand for possession of the office. We cannot believe that he will make any further issue, when less than three-twentieths of the vote of the State, and considerably less than one-half the vote of his own party, is at his back. It would be a very damaging showing to go abroad, especially in the face of the well-known fact that the vacancy is already filled in the manner and by the means constitutionally appointed.

We have seen much of this bluff game in Georgia before, and have come to regard it as amounting to nothing. Completely routed and disgraced, the radicals must say something—give some sort of indication of life, but there it all ends. If the election was constitutionally ordered; and there can be no real question about it; and if it was legally held—which no one doubts—it matters not whether Smith received one vote or a hundred thousand. His election as Governor would be as legal and binding with the former as it would be with the latter.

Curious Emigration Movement Among Colored People.

[From the Toledo Blade, Jan. 8.]

The colored residents of Madison and Macoupin counties, Illinois, it is said, are making extensive preparations for emigrating to the States bordering on the Lower Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. These emigrants are thrifty, industrious, free born Africans, and are farmers, mechanics and laborers. They are going with their families to the South, intending to make that region their home. This movement has not been undertaken without due deliberation and examination, as some of the most intelligent and trustworthy of the colored people were sent down South for the express purpose of ascertaining the exact condition of affairs, and the inducements to emigration.

Miscellaneous.

An enterprising firm have had the courage to start a democratic paper in Henderson, Sibley county, Minnesota. It is not stated whether it is passive or impassive in politics.

The official majorities for State officers of Minnesota were as follows:—Governor—Horace Austin, 14,895. Lieutenant Governor—W. H. Yale, 16,728. Secretary of State—S. P. Jennison, 12,372. State Treasurer—William Seeger, 16,193. Attorney General—F. R. E. Cornell, 16,195. Judges of the Supreme Court—J. M. Berry, 15,653; S. J. R. McMillen, 14,947.

An analysis of the occupations and nativity of the Legislature of Minnesota, just organized at St. Paul, shows that 104 of the 147 members are native Americans, and that one half the members of the House and nearly one-third of the Senate are farmers. The merchants are about one-sixth of either body; while the lawyers, who form one-fifth of the Senate, are less than a tenth of the House. There are only four mechanics in the entire Legislature.

Miss Eliza Webber, of Winona, has been chosen Enrolling Clerk of the Minnesota Legislature, over Charles F. Johnson, a Scandinavian.

The Roseburg (Oregon) *Plaindealer* of the 15th ult. says of the veteran General Joseph Lane:—

Yesterday this eminent soldier, patriot and statesman reached the ripe age of three score and ten and we are happy to state that he is in the enjoyment of good health, physically and mentally. Although retired from political life he has lost none of his interest in his country's welfare, and his friends enjoy no greater pleasure than to listen to the conversation of his leisure hours in his mountain home.

A JERSEY MURDER MYSTERY.

The Sussex murder mystery is briefly as follows:—On the 4th inst. the body of James Everment was found frozen stiff in a cut of the Midland Railway in Hamburg village. The skull was cracked. A coroner's inquest revealed the fact that, though he had been drinking on the day named, he could not have fallen into the cut. The belief is that he was murdered by robbers.

CUBA.

Property and Personal Reclamations in Behalf of a Sentenced American Citizen.

Valmaseda's Policy—The News of His Recall—Reminiscences of Concha's Rule—Power of the Spanish Insular Executive—General Crespo and His Successor in Office—Gubernatorial Accusations Against American Marine Captains—The Rebellion Extending—Church Consolation from America—King's Day.

HAVANA, Jan. 6, 1872.

The efforts of Consul General Torbert in behalf of Dr. Howard have proved unavailing, as also of no effect the petition of his daughters for the restitution of their father's confiscated property. Captain General Valmaseda has approved the sentence of eight years' hard labor in the chain gang. By this unjust sentence the daughters of Dr. Howard see themselves suddenly bereft of a father's care and protection and what slender means of subsistence his property might have afforded them. The Captain General asserts that at Washington is the proper place to make reclamations, as the Spanish Minister will be fully informed of the case, and is the proper person to apply to; and furthermore, takes the ground that Dr. Howard is a Spanish subject, has always resided and been known as such in Cienfuegos, and that his father, one of the first founders of the town, was a Spanish colonist and received from the government titles and grants of lands, besides holding a petty official position. But this position of the authorities is said to be entirely untenable, as Dr. Howard is abundantly able to prove that—First, he is a native-born American citizen, having been born and baptized in the city of Philadelphia about the year 1815 and resided there until he became of age. He embraced the profession of medicine and obtained his diploma in 1843. Afterwards came to Cuba, and, wishing to continue the practice of his profession, was obliged, in accordance with the Spanish law, to be examined and obtain a license or diploma from the Royal University at Havana. This diploma is dated in 1844, and distinctly states Dr. Howard to be a native of Philadelphia, consequently an American citizen. As to being known as a Spanish citizen, Dr. Howard has, on the contrary, always associated with the Americans in Cienfuegos—shipmasters, merchants and others—and has always been recognized as an American, never holding any official position. As to the statement of Dr. Howard's father having once held a subordinate official position under the Spanish government, even if true—which it is decidedly denied to be—should in no wise affect the rights of his son. It is to be hoped that the United States government will take a strong interest in this subject, and refute some of the assertions that it is indifferent to the protection of its citizens abroad.

VALMASEDA'S POSITION.

The machinations of Valmaseda's enemies, who are comprised in the ultra radical wing of the Spanish party in Cuba—those who believe in the old *regime* of slave dealing and kindred occupations—are singing victory, asserting that the order for the relief of the Count has come from Madrid. This order, like all other disagreeable news, has not, of course, been made public, but is known only to the few. It is well authenticated that for a long time past there has been a contrariety of opinions, a division among those who are among the magnates and governors of this island. One party, who wishes first to subdue the insurrection with some attention and propriety for the rules of civilization, and carry the country forward in the path of progress and reform initiated by the revolution of September, 1868, in Spain, and in accordance with the ideas of the age, and the other, the tories of the island, who prefer to have things as they were before—and, although desirous of putting down the insurrection, yet are reckless as to the means they take for that purpose. Valmaseda has obtained the position he expected and schemed to obtain when General Rodas was first appointed. The intrigues by his party for his advancement were carried on for a long time, and now he is not so ready to resign the power which he obtained with so much difficulty. As soon as the telegram was received advising him of his probable relief, and that his successor would be General Concha, he determined to make a struggle to retain his office, called before him his friends and partisans, and set forth the many difficulties that the cause of Spain would encounter in a change of commanders, plans, &c.; that his plan of campaign for the winter was perfected, all the details well studied, and if allowed to carry it through he would assure the termination of the insurrection and pacification of the island within six months, and advised his friends to take measures to communicate with the home government to that effect, and in order that there should not appear to have been any undue influence or interference on the part of the authorities for that purpose he proposed that a committee should cross over to Key West, and from thence communicate by telegraph with Spain for the desired purpose.

Valmaseda has lost much of his prestige even among his most ardent admirers of former times. He is not now the adored hero of "El Cauto." In the administration of affairs here he has made every effort to continue in the politic course which made him so popular while in active operations against the insurgents, but has not been successful.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

The position of Captain General of Cuba, while nominally that of a governor of a province, is really that of Viceroy, with almost unlimited powers. He can make and unmake laws, and at his discretion—as has often occurred—fail to put into execution the laws made for his government. Valmaseda knows all this, has had a large and long experience of the island, and will "stick" as long as possible.

CONCHA'S PUBLIC CAREER.

General Jose Gutierrez de la Concha, Marquis of Havana, Valmaseda's probable successor, has already been Captain General of Cuba for two terms—the first from 1850 to 1852, at the time of Lopez's expeditions, which ended so disastrously for that brave leader, and again from 1854 to 1855. After his first term he was created Marquis of Havana, and, after his second, Duke de la Victoria. Concha is popularly supposed to have a cruel, inflexible nature, and, if Valmaseda has been styled the "butcher," and compared to a tiger in his operations against the insurgents, Concha would prove himself "a thug and the deadly leopard." In the suppression of the insurrection of 1851 many cruel deeds emanating through his orders were secretly executed. When Narciso Lopez was captured Concha led his former companions in arms (having formerly served in the same regiment) to believe that he would endeavor to save his life, but instead signed the death warrant which condemned him to the garrote. Concha has also been accused of favoring the slave trade and considered a protector of that traffic. Many of the leading spirits here who schemed to put Valmaseda in place and whose creature he is supposed to be, finding that their expectations of the reopening of the slave trade—upon which, as on a hinge, almost every other question revolves—have not been realized, will probably desert him and endeavor to obtain another officer more to their minds.

RESIGNATION.

The new recently appointed political Governor Moreno, has already resigned his position. He found himself to be too honest and conscientious a man to sully the reputation he had acquired in the courts of justice and tolerate the jobbing going on.

CRESPO'S "RELIEF."

General Romaldo Crespo, the Segundo Cabo and during the recent volunteer disturbances which brought about the death of the students, Acting Captain General, has been relieved, and General Felix Ferrer appointed in his place to take charge temporarily until the arrival from Spain of a new Segundo Cabo or is himself confirmed in the position. This is the Ferrer who was sometime since called the Cuban General, having been born at Santiago de Cuba, and who has obtained honors and advancement from the government for his persistent persecution of the insurgents. He was quite recently the recipient of a cross of honor from King Amadeus, and was promoted to be Field Marshal.

ARMY DISCIPLINE FOR SPAIN.

The supreme government of Spain has condemned to suspension from pay for four months Brigadier Campos, the defender, and all the officers who composed the court martial of Gonzalo Boet. This Boet will be remembered as one of the Spanish leaders in the Eastern Department. The shooting of twenty-one residents of Santiago de Cuba, taken by him to a farm near the above named city for trial, accused of disloyalty, was done under his immediate orders. The order of suspension has not been put into effect.

INSURRECTIONARY AGENCIES.

Notwithstanding the strict scrutiny of the officials here copies of insurrectionary documents and papers printed in the United States constantly make their appearance. Valmaseda declares that they are introduced by the officers of American steamers, and if he is satisfied of the guilt of any of them he will shoot 'em," if he catches them ashore.

CESPEDES.

A subscription for a reward for the capture of Cespedes has been opened, and the names and amounts of the subscribers are published in the *Diario*. It is expected that $10,000 will be subscribed for the head of the Cuban President, dead or alive.

BOUNDARY OF THE REBELLION.

The Spaniards are not by any means confined to the limits which it was fondly trusted by Spaniards the famous "trocha militar" (military cordon) would make for them. A party of about 250, under the leadership of Juan Bautista Gomez, crossed over it into the vicinity of Santa Clara. Tarsis, the commander of the Spanish forces in that district, succeeded in making a surprise attack on their camp on the 2d inst., and according to accounts killed four and took seven prisoners, capturing twenty three firearms of the Remington, Peabody and Spencer patterns. As the result of this operation Gomez, with nine others of his band, surrendered the next day and delivered up eight Remington rifles, with a quantity of ammunition.

The Spaniards have made an important capture in the person of Eduardo Saavedra, a young man, secretary to General Ynelan of the insurgents in the Eastern Department.

The Spanish journals are daily reporting the usual number of engagements, skirmishes and surrenders, but the insurrection does not decrease in vitality. The Spaniards are very particular in reporting insurgent losses, but omit to state their own, which are proportionately larger. Rumors of the landing of arms for the insurgents have been circulated.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH.

For some weeks past since the arrival of the young divine, the Rev. Edward Kenney, from the House of Bishops, Americans and other church-loving folks have been able to hear the Word of God preached. Service has been held regularly every Sunday since his arrival, upon the American war vessels in port, and has been quite numerously attended. The transient visitors at Havana, shipmasters and their wives and others, are cordially invited and expected to attend. It is proposed to continue holding regular service throughout the year, and, failing a suitable vessel, to hold it at some of the Consulates.

"KING'S DAY."

To-day in Havana is a memorable holiday—"King's Day"—and while your correspondent is writing his ears are assailed by the beating of the drums, tom-toms and other instruments of the African negroes, who parade to-day, with their national dances.

Valmaseda to-day receives the military and civic corporations, foreign Consuls, &c.

STOKES IN HIS CELL.

Now that the excitement of the past few days in regard to the shooting of James Fisk has somewhat died away, and the inquest having been concluded, Stokes is beginning to feel more at ease, and his quarters are far more comfortable than those of any other prisoner in the Tombs. His cell, which is located on the west side of the prison, on the second tier, has been furnished very handsomely within the past two days, at the expense of Stokes himself, and at present it has more the appearance of a young lady's boudoir than the look of a prisoner's cell, who has been committed for a capital offence to await the action of the Grand Jury. Stokes has got a handsome black walnut bedstead, and the bed linen is of the very finest quality, the coverlet being trimmed with lace and the pillow cases fringed with the same material. There are several pretty pictures hung up on the walls and a sweet smelling nosegay occupies a place on the shelf and makes the narrow and confined cell redolent of perfume. There are also several bottles of perfumery, which Mr. Stokes uses when making his toilet. Altogether the cell is as pretty a place as can well be imagined, and as Stokes has his meals furnished by Mrs. Stacom, the wife of the Warden of the prison, he will no doubt become used to the good fare here, which is quite as substantial, if not so delicate, as the viands at the Hoffman House.

Stokes has received several articles of clothing through his friends, which have been conveyed to him from his former residence. He does not hold any communication whatever with Mrs. Mansfield, his counsel having resolved that she must not visit their client, as he has already suffered more than enough by her fatal acquaintance. It is, therefore, untrue that Mrs. Mansfield has been sent for by Mr. Stokes, nor has she made manifest any intention to pay her late admirer any visit at the Tombs. In the present state of public feeling it would be ruinous to Stokes to have this Messalina of the century call on this man in the cell to which she has been the principal means of sending him.

Mrs. Stokes, a true, good and beautiful lady, is on her way home from Europe, and will be here in a few days. She has had no inkling of the dreadful tidings which will greet her on landing in her own native city, and the meeting which will take place between the husband, who has placed himself under the ban of the law, and the loving, confiding and betrayed wife, can be imagined better than described. It is stated that Mrs. Mansfield some months ago endeavored to get Stokes to procure a divorce from this good woman; but in this she failed, as Stokes was not so lost to all fine feelings as to discard the wife of his bosom. The last letter written to Stokes by his wife was a model of forgiving conjugal affection, and should Mrs. Mansfield be compelled by the force of public opinion to leave the city, the poor, heart-broken lady, Mrs. Stokes, may find some rest and balm after her troubles of the last twelve months. Mrs. Mansfield is at present at her residence, No. 359 West Twenty-third street, eating, sleeping and living quite luxuriously, although the Police Commissioners, by a stretch of authority and to prevent, it is said, the carrying away of the duplicate copies of the scandalous Fisk letters, have placed her house under a system of police espionage and surveillance that savors of Paris and the Man of Sedan. It is probable that Stokes will not be tried until the February term of the Criminal Courts, as his counsel have asked for time to prepare the case, and to allow public feeling to subside somewhat in order that he may be tried without prejudice and fairly before twelve men. But at present his counsel think that it would be most difficult to find an unbiassed jury on New York Island to try their client, and it is only charitable that time should be granted them to make ready for what will be one of the most celebrated cases in New York criminal records.

THE FISK-MANSFIELD LIBEL CASE.

Its Disposition and What Justice Bixby Has To Say About It.

On next Saturday the charge of libel upon which Mrs. Helen Josephine Mansfield had caused the arrest of the late Mr. Fisk was to have come up for a final hearing in the Yorkville Police Court. It was set down for that day by Justice Bixby, the counsel for both parties to the case having so agreed. How little they, or, in fact, any one then present in the court room, thought what the final disposition of the case would be. In a conversation held by a HERALD reporter yesterday with Justice Bixby, he said that of course the death of Mr. Fisk, the person charged with the alleged misdemeanor, ended the case, and, so far as his Court was concerned, it stood now as if it had never been recorded on his books.

The pile of testimony taken in the different examinations of the case and now in the hands of the Judge is therefore of no more value than if it were only so much waste paper—that is, in a legal sense—and worth preserving only because it would make an interesting chapter or two of "free love" literature, in which is recorded the eventful lives of two prominent votaries of that rather loose religion.

Justice Bixby, in answer to an inquiry made by the reporter before leaving, gave it as his opinion that he was almost certain Stokes had no intention of killing Fisk when he left the Court, at least on that day, and only made up his mind to do it after he had been informed of his indictment by the Grand Jury on a charge of blackmailing. Notwithstanding the fact that the Judge is so firm in this opinion, there are many of those who were present at the examination last Saturday who believe that the reason Mrs. Mansfield had for breaking down in the middle of her testimony—a thing so unexpected from her who had on previous occasions showed so brave a front—was in reality her knowledge of the great crime that was to have been committed that afternoon. Another circumstance which has been commented on is that while Stokes was on the stand giving his testimony in behalf of Mrs. Mansfield her eyes never left his face, on which they were wistfully fixed, during his examination. In fact, it is asserted that if Mr. Fisk had put in an appearance at the court on that day his life would have been taken there instead of at the Grand Central Hotel, which has been so suddenly immortalized.

DIVISION OF LONG ISLAND CITY.

Local Jealousies—Trouble About the Division of Spoils.

Last evening a meeting of the Astoria section of the Long Island City Reform Association met at Crowthers' Hall, Astoria. After amending the by-laws and transacting some minor business it was resolved that the following should be written on the face of the pledge which had been signed by the members at the previous meeting:—"It is hereby agreed that the expenses of any member of the Association shall not exceed one-half of one per cent on the assessment of his property or property that he represents for the year 1871."

The following important preamble and resolution was referred to the Committee on Amending the Charter:—

Whereas the First and Second wards have by the Aldermen representing them in the Common [illegible] to permit the building of a City Hall and have incurred the surveys, and by these their acts have [illegible] great loss to the city, and have, by their attacks from time to time upon the Executive and the departments, shown that they must either rule or ruin, and whereas these attacks upon said Executive and departments have been aided and abetted by articles written by some of the most prominent citizens of said wards, and whereas union is necessary to the prosperity of all, and judging from their attacks, actions, speeches and meetings that union is impossible, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee having the City Charter under advisement take into consideration whether it would not be better and to the interests of all concerned to divide the city by taking the line of Mott avenue and Jackson avenue as a northern boundary of a city to be called Astoria, thereby leaving the First and Second wards free to establish whatever form of government may to them seem most to their interests, and requesting of the inhabitants of said wards their co-operation and support toward the passage of a law having in view the carrying out of these resolutions.

MEXICO.

Progress of the Revolution in the Provinces, and the President's Message to Congress.

Juarez's Exposition of the Situation—General Martinez's Report of the Surrender of Saltillo—What Diaz Says of His Treatment of Prisoners—Charges and Counter Charges—What a Nation Suffers When Revolution is Made a Profession.

By mail from Mexico and Havana we have the following special correspondence from the Mexican republic, detailing the progress of events in that country and describing the prospects of the people at the close of the year 1871 and on the eve of the opening of 1872.

The local situation is set forth very pithily, yet painfully, in the following words of a Mexican newspaper of December 30:—

Anarchy continues. It prevails in the States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Durango, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Puebla Hidalgo, Mexico, Vera Cruz and Oaxaca. The three first named and the last named States are held by the revolutionists; formidable revolutionary bands hold large portions of many of the other States and are threatening their capitals. Disorders prevail and all industries have been repressed. The result cannot be conjectured, except anarchy, whichever party triumphs. The government shows a bold and defiant front, and seems equal to the contingency—that is, so far as fighting in self-defence. In every State except Oaxaca the troops are mostly behind barricades, and are successfully maintaining themselves against the outsiders. In Oaxaca they are patiently, perseveringly and successfully prosecuting offensive operations. San Luis is the pivot upon which the result must turn; but what result? The constitution of 1857 or the "reconstruction" of La Noria constitutions and plans in Mexico are all indefinite. They are constantly appealed to; but every leader, every politician, every pronunciado construes their meaning to suit his purpose.

The same journal adds:—

We are happy in the belief that the relations between the governments of Mexico and the United States never were more friendly and cordial than at this moment.

By a telegram dated Tehuacan, December 27, news is received of an important victory gained by the government troops at San Mateo Sindihui, Sierra de Chaltongo, over the revolutionists under the command of General Luis Teran, who were completely defeated.

President Juarez's Message to Congress.

The following is a report of President Juarez's closing message to Congress:—

CITIZEN DEPUTIES:—

The sixth constitutional Congress upon closing this, the first period of its sessions, can rejoice with the idea it has done all that might be hoped of its patriotic efforts in the supposed difficulties of the present crisis. At first the election of President of the republic, a legal end has been given to the political contest which has agitated the country, and which cannot be renewed without rebelling against the institutions. In the second place you have discussed and confirmed the suspension of guarantees granted by the Executive in regard to the extraordinary and difficult state of affairs, authorizing it besides with amplitude in the branches of war and treasury. Being grateful for that confidence and in compliance with my duties as Constitutional Governor, I do protest that I shall use the faculties with which you have clothed me only in cases in which rigor is indispensable, and for the period necessary for the re-establishment of the empire of law, relieving myself of and not exercising those faculties as I have done upon other occasions, though the authority for using them may remain in force. Finally, you decreed the penal code and authorized the Executive to put provisionally in vigor those procedures in criminal and civil matters for this district and Lower California. With such measures a great improvement has been expedited in moral order, the immediate substitution of a clear and methodic legislation, fitted in all for the necessities of the epoch instead of another more or less loose and complicated, or one contrary with the principles of modern civilization. It is hoped that those new legislative bodies for the district be imitated or entirely adopted by several States of the federation, as it has happened already with the civil code, and then the improvement to which you so prudently have given your sanction will be of general interest for the republic. Although there may be nothing beyond this legislative act, the good name of the Sixth Constitutional Congress will be insured in our parliamentary annals.

While you temporarily rest from your labors, the Executive will exhaust its efforts to extinguish the fire of rebellion which threatens to destroy legal order, and with it all the hopes of our country. To the quick re-establishment of peace the faculties which you thought proper to confer upon me would not be enough if I did not count, as I do happily, upon the co-operation of the people in general, which every day understands more its interests attached to the institutions and threatened with death by the civil war. To put a quick and radical end to this evil that we long for for the present, and in order to obtain it I hope your counsels will aid me, the same as those of every Mexican who loves the independence, honor and happiness of his country.

The Capture of Saltillo.

The following is the report of General P. Martinez, of the revolutionary army, of the surrender of Saltillo at discretion:—

CORPS OF THE ARMY OF THE NORTH, FIRST DIVISION, SECOND BRIGADE,

SECRETARY OF WAR:—To-day (December 5), at two o'clock in the morning, we began the attack with our forces against the possessions of the enemy, occupying immediately the formidable fort of the Americans, which on account of dominating all the city and protecting the left flank of our troops was one of the most important for the defence of the place. After that we had a severe fight throughout all the line, the troops of the enemy being not only repulsed and routed, but their from second line was boldly occupied, from which, as also he has buildings and forts, they were dislodged by our valiant soldiers. At twelve o'clock noon we had the enemy reduced to some isolated forts and cut off upon all sides, having taken more than three hundred prisoners, there being a considerable number of dead and wounded. The final result of this battle has been that Saltillo is in our possession, besides all the force which defended it, all the arms and ammunition of war, and that the most splendid triumph will crown our efforts. The behavior of all the corps of the Army of the North has been admirable, for all, without exception, have shown the greatest valor, the greatest morality and the best discipline. All this has contributed that our losses have been little in comparison with those of the enemy, and I am very glad to communicate it to you, to make it known to the forces under your worthy command. Constitution of '57 and free election.

SALTILLO, Dec. 5, 1871. P. MARTINEZ.

General Diaz and His Prisoners.

The following is a translation of the report of General Diaz upon the subject of prisoners taken by him in the engagement at Tlasco:—

POPULAR CONSTITUTIONAL ARMY—HEADQUARTERS.

In the battle provoked by the forces commanded by Miguel Lira y Ortega, Chief of Staff, upon my passing by the hill of San Geronimo, the unfortunate persons who sustained the bad cause of falsifiers of popular suffrage, against the constitution and the laws, were routed and made prisoners, after having defended their position with the valor of which the heroic sons of the State of Tlascala have always given proof. I left at the hacienda several wounded of the State forces, and among them some officers; for I believe, as did the disappointed General Comonfort, that the wounded belong to God, and are beyond the reach of parties. I find an officer of the corps of explorers of Lira in the same case, who I have left at the same place under the protection of the same sentiments, which, I hope, the above mentioned Lira y Ortega cherishes. I take with me only the chiefs and officers of the Hidalgo Battalion and 250 prisoners more. By following such a course the evils of war will take a disproportionate increase, and after some weeks shall have passed the Juarez agents will have effected the ruin of the country, enriching themselves by the spoliation of half the nation, in order to escape afterwards to some foreign country to enjoy the rich booty of their depredations. It is not pleasant for us thus to refer to such a subject, neither can we forget that which the right of war concedes to belligerents, neither that which is demanded by statutes of justice and the legitimate interests of society. But while the Juarez agents are thus following the tracks of all despotic governments, developing without pity their system of terror, our glorious armies of the West, North and East, and even the irregular columns in the centre and the interior, have been pleased to give notable examples of humane tolerance, placing at liberty Juarez employes, treating the conquered with the respect due to misfortune, without being able to be reproached for a single act of cruelty—only waiting to see if the Juarez party recognizes the right of exchange, which civilization and humanity concede to belligerents in whatever kind of war, whether it be foreign or civil.

An Insurrection.

The following most interesting document has also been published by General Diaz:—

MEXICAN REPUBLIC—CONSTITUTIONAL ARMY—HEADQUARTERS.

It is not a matter of mystery that a party, personal, anarchical and anti-patriotic, has compelled the people to appeal to the supreme right of insurrection, in order to save those principles which are the most essential of our institutions, and the interests of society which are most dear. This sceptical and [illegible] party, believing itself able to do everything by force and disregarding the dictates of justice, the counsels of morality and even the slightest considerations of prudence, has dared to issue in justifiable decrees of ruin, confiscation and extermination, in order to [illegible] us to lay down our arms and [illegible] his pity. In virtue of these facts I submit to your consideration the following instructions, the observance of which should make our conduct uniform throughout the country, and serve as a guarantee in order that a revolting people may not become the exemplary victim of the [illegible]:—

First—The people shall enjoy, [illegible] the protection of the civil authorities and military officers of the national insurrection, the guarantees which the public right of war concedes in conformity with the [illegible] of the [illegible].

Second—The individuals of the Juarez party shall be treated in their persons and property with all the rigor of the decrees issued by its chief against the insurrected people.

Third—Those who may be injured by those expeditious measures may designate the property which they prefer for reparation of the damages and losses which they have suffered.

Fourth—Those who may sentence or execute any citizen who is in the service of the national insurrection will be punished as being guilty of homicide, classified according to the aggravating circumstances of the case.

Liberty and Justice. PORFIRIO DIAZ.

COLON, Dec. 12, 1871.

A Battle Report.

The following is the official report of the battle at San Mateo Sindihui:—

Sent from Tehuacan, December 27, 1871, at five minutes past five o'clock P. M.

CITIZEN MINISTER OF WAR:—By a courier who has just arrived, General Alatorre says the following from Nochixtlan, under date of the 26th:—

Please to transmit by telegraph to the Minister of War the following:—

The column of General Francisco Loaeza, which, in combination with the weight of my forces, took the morning [illegible] in pursuit of the enemy, overtook him on the 22d at San Mateo Sindihui. The engagement commenced at twelve at night, and at seven in the morning the enemy's position was taken, there falling into our power all the artillery of the rebels, their ammunition, stores, baggage, mules and a [illegible] of effects which can not be specified until [illegible] have been [illegible]. The enemy fled, leaving [illegible] many prisoners, wounded and dead. On our side we have to lament the death of General Vepano(?), [illegible] officers of the Fifth, Eleventh and [illegible] infantry, and the wounding of General Loaeza and [illegible].

I will give the details of this glorious affair when they are in my power. Day after to-morrow I [illegible] continue my march on Oaxaca.

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NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 11

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE HOUSE DOG—WAIFS OF NEW YORK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—JULIUS CÆSAR.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—PO THOROUGHFARE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 35th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MONALDI.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—JOHN GARTH.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE, 720 Broadway.—OPERA OF BARBE BLEUE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—BLACK CROOK.

MRS. F. B CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—MONTE CRISTO.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—TRUMPS; OR, HIGH, LOW JACK AND THE GAME.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth st.—MR. SEAGEIST'S LECTURE ON OPERA.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 224 st., between 6th and 7th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

LEAVITT ART ROOMS, No. 817 Broadway.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, January 11, 1872.

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2—Advertisements.
3—Washington: The Spanish War Feeling Cooling Down; The Coinage Bill Debate; Conkling's Attack on the "One Term" Amendment; Hallock's Death No Promotion to Hancock—The State Capital: Comptroller Green's Amended Bill Passed by the Legislature; The Credit of the Metropolis Assured; A Convention to Frame a New City Charter Proposed in the House; Senator Wood Rises to Explain; The District Attorney's Office To Be Overhauled by the Judiciary Committee; Reforms in the Jury Law; Railroad Measures and Railroad Raids; A Free Library for Every Village, Town and City in the State; A Bill to Authorize the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to Reduce Their Capital to $10,000,000—Life On the Ocean Wave: Perilous Voyage of the Steamship Oceanic from Liverpool—Opening of the Jewish Library.
4—Congress: Civil Service Reform on Its Constitutionality; the Six Noble Japs and West Point; the Coinage Bill in the House; New Members Admitted—State Legislatures—City Complexities: Action of the Sachems of Tammany; General Cochrane as Acting Mayor—Brooklyn Affairs—Art Sale—A Plea for the Life of Mrs. Fair—Melancholy Suicide in Hoboken.
5—Modern Thracians: Revolting Scenes in the Louisiana Legislature; the Corrupt and Cowardly Lawmakers in Session; Disgraceful Attitude of the Executive—Political Movements and Views—Cuba: Property and Personal Reclamations in Behalf of a Sentenced American Citizen: Valmaseda's Policy; the Rebellion Extending—Mexico: Progress of the Revolution in the Provinces and the President's Message to Congress; What a Nation Suffers when Revolution is Made a Profession—Stokes in His Cell—The Fisk-Mansfield Libel Case—Division of Long Island City—A Jersey Murder Mystery.
6—Editorials: Leading Article, "The Democracy and the Presidency—The Forthcoming Congressional Caucus and the Prospect"—Amusement Announcements.
7—The War in Mexico—European Cable Telegrams—Louisiana: Warmoth and Carter Continuing Their Deadly Feud; The Death of Wheyland Investigated; The Governor Orders Carter's Arrest as an Accomplice in the Murder—Law in Utah: Judge McKean Correcting District Attorney Bates—Movements of the Grand Duke Alexis—Amusements—Boris Must Die: Text of His Death Warrant—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Business Notices.
8—The Custom House Committee: More Cases of Star Chamber Seizure of Books and Papers by Treasury Agents—Proceedings in the Courts—Contagious Diseases: Sanitary Condition of the Metropolis—Reorganization of the Board of Education—Sunday School Union and Tract Society—The Alleged Clubbing of Henry Swansey—The Oak Street Mystery—Jumping from Steam Cars—The Recent Railroad Accident—The Knights of St. Patrick.
9—Virginia's Financial Troubles—Brooks' Dark Doings—Obituaries—Financial and Commercial Reports—Domestic and Havana Markets—Marriages and Deaths.
10—Mrs. Wharton's Defence: Great Crowd in the Court Room; Cross-Examining Professor Whyte; Dr. Baltzell Declares General Ketchum Was Not Poisoned—The Run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank—Cancelling a Contract—The Nebraska Legislature—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—Johannah Hamilton's Confession: Particulars of a Twofold Homicide in Newfoundland—Iceboat Carnival: The Annual Regatta at Poughkeepsie—A California Murderer Sentenced—Racing in California—The Twenty-second Ward Stabbing Affray—Advertisements.
12—Advertisements.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT will soon assemble in session. This fact is made still more evident by our cable despatches reporting Sir John Pakington's conservative address in Rochdale and the initiation of a grand "home rule" political agitation in Ireland. The same old story; like effects from similar causes.

HERALD SPECIAL LETTERS FROM MEXICO.—From Mexico we have a special correspondence, published in the HERALD to-day, which reports the situation of affairs as it existed in the republic at the close of 1871. President Juarez's Message to Congress is given in *extenso*, with a variety of other matter relating to the progress of the revolution, and the many plots and counterplots, military and civil, which were rife under the government. The exhibit is gloomy enough, but perhaps natural to Mexicans, particularly to the constitution tinkers of the country and the military adventurers, native and foreign, who curse it by their presence.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA BONDHOLDERS have commenced to organize to compel the State to fulfil its obligations. At a meeting of the stockholders of Baltimore last night, where fourteen persons present represented two hundred thousand dollars' worth of the stock, it was generally conceded that Governor Scott, Parker, the Treasurer, and Kempton, the financial agent in New York, were responsible for the amount issued. A committee being appointed to hunt up the bondholders all over the country, we may soon expect to hear some heavy financial artillery firing at Columbia.

The Democracy and the Presidency—The Forthcoming Congressional Caucus and the Prospect.

We are informed from Washington that on Tuesday evening next, on the call of Mr. Fernando Wood, there will be a meeting in the hall of the House of Representatives of the democratic members of both Chambers, to consider the political situation in reference to the line of action of the democratic party in the coming Presidential contest, but that an address from the caucus to the people is not contemplated. What, then, is contemplated by this caucus? We suppose that the democrats of Congress intend to meet together to compare notes on the present condition and prevailing views of the party, North, South, East and West, on the Missouri passive or "possum policy," on the question of a new democratic departure embracing all the great issues settled by the war, and on the question of an early national convention for the purpose of relieving the party of all the dead issues of the war, and of placing it distinctly in the foreground on the living issues of 1872.

The Missouri policy of sinking the democratic party in this approaching contest, in a fusion with the anti-Grant republican party, though still agitated in Missouri and thereabouts, is generally repudiated by the old-liners throughout the country as a cowardly surrender to the enemy in advance of the battle. The prevailing views of the party upon this subject are no doubt those expressed by Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, in a recent philosophical letter on the subject to a democratic committee of Wooster, Ohio, inviting him to their celebration of the 8th of January, the anniversary of General Jackson's victory at New Orleans, of 1815, upon which the democratic party under Jackson came into power. In this letter Mr. Pendleton says of the unterrified democracy:—"If I understand their feelings they will neither disband their organizations nor flee the field before the contest commences. Either course they believe would give undisputed sway to the present administration, which could then give undivided attention to deserters from its ranks. An advancing army, with the enemy dispersed or in flight, never loses divisions or regiments, or even companies, and is generally able to pick off or pick up treacherous or thoughtless stragglers."

This is doubtless the general democratic view of the Missouri policy—the policy of sinking the democratic party in a bolting republican faction. Mr. Pendleton insists that the cart shall follow the horse. He says:—"If there be, as is claimed, many members of the republican party who disapprove the ideas which dominate the administration of President Grant, and are prepared to oppose his re-election, they should declare their purposes, organize their party, develop and manifest their strength, and, if I may predict the future, they will have no just cause, even the most sensitive and timid among them, for refusing to co-operate with the democratic party." In other words, Mr. Pendleton holds that these anti-Grant republicans must come out, show their hands and show whether they can or cannot control the balance of power between the two parties, before the democrats can enter into any negotiations with them for a Presidential coalition.

Now, from all that we can understand of their movements, the anti-Grant republicans intend, first, to defeat General Grant, if they can, in the regular party convention, and, failing in this, they have had their eyes fixed upon Vice President Colfax as an independent anti-Grant republican candidate. But Mr. Colfax, who for some time was supposed to be a consenting party to these anti-Grant tactics, has recently, with becoming modesty, indicated his readiness to run again for Vice President with General Grant; and this, perhaps, will be the regular republican arrangement. What, then, will the malcontent republicans do? Will they form a third party, or fall into line, or join the democracy, or retire from the field? We shall have a definite answer to this question with the renomination of General Grant by the regular republican convention, which will probably be held early in May. The democrats, in the expectation of a bolt, will doubtless await the action of the republican convention before they hold their own for the nomination of their Presidential ticket. This point of action appears to be generally understood as the fixed purpose of the democrats. As the offensive party in the coming contest, they want to know the defensive position of the administration and the development of its weak points before they form their direct line of attack.

Meantime, however, while the administration party is an organized and disciplined army, with its recognized general-in-chief and subordinate officers regularly established through all its divisions, the democratic party is in the condition of an army demoralized and disorganized, without any recognized general leaders, and without any systematic plan of operations, offensive or defensive. This approaching democratic Congressional caucus, therefore, will have the important question first to consider of the reorganization of the party. In this matter what can this caucus do? It can do nothing better than to agree upon a resolution inviting Mr. Belmont and his National Committee to issue a call for a National Democratic Convention at an early day, for the single purpose of a reorganization of the party upon a new platform, adapted to the new order of things established with the fifteenth amendment. This is necessary in order to harmonize the Northern and Southern democracy. As matters now stand between the two sections there is more danger of a bolting democratic faction in the South than there is of a bolting republican faction in the North. The threatening attitude of Alexander H. Stephens and his unreconstructed Southern old liners deserves more the attention of the Northern democratic leaders than the wrath of Mr. Sumner, the bitterness of Mr. Greeley, or the vengeance of Mr. Schurz against General Grant.

We would recommend, therefore, to Mr. Wood and his Congressional caucus the call of a National Democratic Convention at an early day to reorganize and harmonize the party on the fixed facts of the present political situation. Let the Convention, after effecting this reorganization on a scale broad and liberal enough to attract all the floating materials of the country, adjourn, to be called together again after the republican convention for the nomination of a Presidential ticket, and the democracy, in their new armor, may make a splendid national fight next November. The downfall of Tammany, with the loss of New York, has thrown the party upon its beam ends. Its stronghold, with its citadel, and its base of operations, is in the enemy's hands. A general reorganization, then, is the first necessity to the bewildered democracy; and, dispossessed of their power in the East, they are called upon for a reconstruction which will command the floating balance of power in the West and the South. To this end there is no device that will meet the case but that of an early reorganizing national convention.

The Reported Rothschild, Cooke and McCulloch Loan.

There seems to be little doubt now that a proposition has been made to the government by Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., in which the name of the Rothschilds has been mentioned, to take six hundred millions of the United States new four and a half per cent securities. There was an impression that this report was something of an advertising dodge, and was put out also as a feeler to ascertain how good a bargain could be made with the Treasury Department. It appears, however, that Mr. Boutwell has been approached by the old Syndicate, or by a new one with some of the old Syndicate connected with it. Still, we have yet to learn how far the Rothschilds have moved in the matter, and what the conditions of the proposition are. It seems a little strange, too, that if these famous Rothschild capitalists are disposed to take six hundred millions of our securities, they should use any intermediate agency. Vast as the sum of the proposed loan is the Rothschilds are able, no doubt, to take it; but why they should not act directly with our government and without the aid of others we do not well understand. It is a very important proposition and will be carefully considered, doubtless, by the administration and Congress. It is said that one of the conditions is to have the interest on a portion of the securities, at least, paid in Europe. To pay the whole of the interest abroad might be inconvenient, as that would cause a great and constant drain of specie from this country. In the event of returning to specie payments this might place us at the mercy of foreign capitalists. Still, it is a question if a portion of the interest could not safely be paid abroad. The saving of six or seven millions a year in interest on the debt is a great temptation to accept such a proposal. Then, again, we have to consider, in view of our improving credit abroad, the prospect of making a better bargain in the course of a year or two. Above all, let us have no more Syndicate jobs by which many millions would be given as a bonus to mere agents. When we know all the conditions of the proposed loan we can judge better whether they are acceptable or not.

A New Proposition for Our Charter-Mongers.

Mr. Mackay, of New York, has introduced a proposition in the Assembly for a charter convention, to be composed of three delegates from each Assembly district in New York, numbering sixty-three in all, whose duty it shall be to frame a charter for the city, to be submitted to the Legislature for approval and enactment. It has been said that in a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom; but we question whether Assemblyman Mackay would find this to be true in the case of his proposed convention. Just imagine what intelligent and disinterested delegates would be returned from some of the districts famous for their Tweed majorities, and what brilliant ideas would be advanced in the remarkable body on the principles of corporate government! The Committee of Seventy, with all its intelligence, honesty and business capacity, proved itself but little better than a debating club and utterly failed in the labor of drafting a practical charter for the city. What, then, could be expected of a bear garden of sixty-three elected by the characters that figure most prominently in our political primaries. The fact is, there would be no difficulty in drafting a desirable city charter, provided those who set about the work would discard from their minds all political considerations, all complications and tinkerings to secure a party advantage in this or that direction, and concentrate their attention upon the best interests of the people and the splendid future of the metropolis. Half a dozen intelligent men might perfect such a law better than a hundred. The Committees on Cities and the Judiciary might each delegate two of their members for this special duty, and we have no doubt it would be well and honestly performed. Mr. Mackay's idea is simply another of the many impracticable, tinkering notions to which our recent city complications have given birth, and should be treated accordingly. Let the charter be prepared by the Assembly Committee on Cities, or by such a joint committee as we have suggested, and we have no doubt that we shall secure a good and permanent law under which to live for the next twenty-five years; but the less meddling and muddling we have from unwieldy volunteer committees and mixed conventions the better and the more promptly the work will be done.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—The deficiency of officers in the Russian army is a matter of some concern to the imperial government of the Czar. Since 1869 there has been a noticeable falling off. At the close of that year there were 1,918 officers required to fill vacancies; at the close of 1870 the deficiency was increased to 2,045, while on the 1st of November, 1871, these figures were swelled to 2,663. It must be remembered, however, that during the time specified the Russian army has been largely increased and recruiting has been exceedingly active of late. The discrepancy can be accounted for in this way—that the government finds it much easier to fill the ranks than to supply officers.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE has been happily terminated without any particular loss or inconvenience. The men yesterday accepted the terms of the Wilkesbarre Company, on the condition that powder and oil should be sold to them at a fair reduced price. The arrangements being mutually agreed upon the men are to return to their work on Monday next.

Congress Yesterday—Shall We Have Japanese Westpointers?—Politics in the House.

The Senate of the United States was engaged yesterday in the discussion of the very grave and momentous question embraced in the above caption. The Committee on Foreign Relations had reported a bill authorizing the admission and education of six Japanese youths at our Military Academy up the river at the expense of the Japanese government. Few of our citizens would discover that anything very dangerous to our institutions was embodied in that simple proposition. As a matter of international courtesy this thing should have been done in the most graceful and courteous manner, and the six young Japanese might even have enjoyed the privilege, so dear to the Senatorial and Representative heart, of being deadheaded at that institution; but Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, and Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, fought and struggled against and came well nigh strangling the measure, as one that would be setting a dangerous precedent, and that would, in one sense, be establishing a Japanese aristocracy at West Point. That military school has already been considerably revolutionized by the admission of colored pupils, who did not turn out very creditably, and certainly could not be very much deteriorated in character by the immixture of a half dozen princely Mongolians, who would probably introduce the much needed elements of Oriental sobriety and reserve. Seriously, we regret very much that such an opportunity of complimenting the Japanese government in a graceful and acceptable manner should have been spoiled by the ill-considered objections and small politician captiousness which were interposed against the passage of the bill. The measure is still pending, but it has been already made unacceptable by striking out of it a provision designed to relieve the young Japanese students from regulations which their position or their religion might have rendered it impossible for them to observe.

The House of Representatives had two subjects before it yesterday—namely, the bill to revise the Mint and Coinage laws and a contested case from Texas. In the discussion on the first Mr. Fernando Wood, speaking of the necessity of elevating the grade of official ability and integrity, instanced the reform recently inaugurated in this city, and called upon the leader of the House to try and induce his party and administration to go and do likewise. Mr. Dawes, in reply, made the point that the distinction between the two parties in that respect was, that republicans sent their thieves to the Penitentiary, whereas democrats sent theirs—meaning, we suppose, Boss Tweed, Tom Fields and other worthies of the same stamp—to the Legislature. That home thrust appears to have been greeted with applause and laughter by the republican members, while the democrats crowed in their turn over the retort made by Mr. Wood, that if all the republican thieves were to be sent to prison there would not be prisons enough in the country to hold the one-hundredth part of them. Mr. Dwight Townsend, of New York, then elbowed his way into the fight, and after asserting that the result of a popular vote, if taken, would be to send members of Congress back to their ordinary avocations, he moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. He came very near carrying his motion, and did actually get a large majority for it on a division of tellers; but when it came to a vote by yeas and nays the recalcitrant republicans got back into the traces and voted pretty solidly against it. The bill, however, was so much damaged that its author, Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was very glad to be able to take it back into port to be overhauled and repaired. In legislative phrase, it was recommitted to the Committee on Coinage.

After that question was got rid of the case of a contested election from Texas came up, in which the Governor of that State, while giving the certificate to one of the claimants, inserted in it the expression of his opinion that the election in the district was so tainted by fraud and irregularity as to render it proper that it should be annulled. The Committee on Elections, however, adopted the certificate, discarded the opinion and reported in favor of the person holding the certificate, Mr. W. T. Clarke, who, after a waste of three hours' debate, was eventually admitted to a seat and qualified as a member. The House was probably right in this action, and it would be still more right if it would follow the precedent in all cases and admit only such persons as held the Governor's certificate of election, leaving the contestant the right of disputing the matter before the Executive and Judiciary of his State. This would banish from Congress the unmitigated nuisance of contested elections, which are now invariably decided from partisan consideration.

THE FILTHY STREET CARS of this city are a disgrace to the public that tolerates them as well as to the authorities that permit such conveyances to circulate without any attempt being made to enforce cleanliness. The Brooklyn city government have taken a step in the right direction on this matter, and why should not our reforming City Fathers follow their example? The vermin-infested vehicles should be overhauled, and if there is no help for our being obliged to hang on by the straps for an hour at a time, why should those straps be the greasy strips of leather that defile the fingers and elude the grasp? In our present position, at the mercy of grasping corporations and brutal conductors, we are almost afraid to protest against overcrowding.

THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL AS A MEDIATOR.—The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in Rome relates that during the stay of the Emperor of Brazil in the Eternal City he had a number of audiences with the Holy Father. At one of these, it is stated, he approached Pio Nono on the subject of a reconciliation between him and the King of Italy. His Holiness affected surprise at the position taken by the Brazilian monarch and appeared very much irritated when the latter promised to bring Victor Emmanuel to the Vatican privately in order that he might have an audience with the venerable Pontiff. As might have been expected, the attempted mediation ended in failure. Pio Nono still maintains his opposition to Italy's King, and the breach between them is as wide as ever.

The City Finances and the Powers of Comptroller Green.

The Legislature yesterday acted upon the suggestions made in the HERALD in regard to the bill conferring extraordinary powers upon Comptroller Green, and passed simply that portion of the measure which authorizes that officer to raise and apply the funds necessary to meet the city bonds and interest now falling due. It is to be hoped that no attempt will be made to revive the discarded provisions; they have already been generally condemned as creating a violent revolution in the city government when no such extreme policy is demanded by the public voice or for the public good, and recent events have removed all pretence for their enactment. We have now a Board of Aldermen in which our citizens repose confidence, and the election of John Cochrane as its presiding officer gives us an Acting Mayor, during the withdrawal of Mayor Hall from his official duties, whose capacity and sterling integrity are unquestioned. The Departments are in the hands of good and efficient men, the affairs of the city are well and economically managed; in the Departments of Public Works and Parks, in the several courts and city offices, the expenditures have been materially reduced by the removal of all drones, sinecurists and incompetent employés; the finances are administered by an honest man. There can be no cause for making any further changes or any experiments at this time in our municipal machinery, and the wisest and most prudent course to pursue is to suffer the city to remain in its present condition until the Legislature shall have carefully matured a new charter, under which we can re-establish an efficient and permanent municipal government.

It must not be supposed that our opposition to Senator Benedict's bill, as originally introduced, implies any want of confidence in Comptroller Green. As the head of the Finance Department of the city, he should be afforded every facility necessary to disembarrass the government, to pay the honest creditors of the municipality, and to maintain the public credit untarnished. No power or authority that he could ask in this direction should be withheld from him. But it is no part of his duties, as an appointed officer himself, to create offices or to make appointments in the several departments; and we are convinced that he cannot desire any such responsibility, especially when no public interest is to be subserved thereby. The executive power is vested in the Mayor, and should there really be any necessity for further changes in the subordinate executive departments the temporary power to remove, appoint and create should be vested in President Cochrane, and not in Comptroller Green. As we have already said, we can see no present necessity for further temporary legislation, unless it should be such as a financial emergency may require; but if it should be deemed expedient to bridge over the time that must elapse before a new charter can be enacted and an election under its provisions can take place, the Legislature, by a simple amendment of the existing charter, should confer upon the President of the Board of Aldermen, while filling the duties of Acting Mayor, the power of appointment and removal throughout the whole city government. Such power would be as faithfully and discreetly exercised by John Cochrane as by Comptroller Green, and the executive and financial branches of the city government would both be confined to their legitimate functions. The principle of conferring greater authority upon the Executive is one for which the people contend, and hence the course we recommend would not be open to the objections urged against Senator Benedict's bill, which was condemned as a departure from all our ordinary ideas of a sound municipal government, and as creating a violent revolution in our city affairs only as a temporary expedient to meet a questionable emergency.

THE FACTION FIGHTING IN NEW ORLEANS continues as bitterly as ever. According to our despatches the death of Wheyland is attributed to Carter, inasmuch as he was an accessory before the fact, though it is not stated whether he ordered the shooting or not. After the verdict of Coroner Creagh had been made public Warmoth intimated that he had ordered Carter's arrest. The New Orleans press stigmatizes the whole affair as disgusting in the extreme; and while on the one hand a call for federal intervention is raised to prevent further bloodshed and cripple the power of the rowdies, who are now violating every law known to civilized communities, on the other side the merchants cry aloud for help, and demand the immediate restoration of order, that they may prosecute their business without interference from corrupt and cowardly politicians.

THE TRIAL OF THE FRENCH HOSTAGES.—The trial of the French hostages for the murder of German soldiers in the occupied districts of France has commenced. That crime has been committed by French desperadoes and fanatics is, no doubt, true, but the arrest of innocent people as hostages is no less a crime because it is done in what appears to be a legal form. No good will come of it. The example of the Paris Commune is hardly a fitting one to be followed by the empire of Germany. It will only help to intensify the bitter feeling already existing between the French people and their conquerors. Let the guilty be punished; but for the sake of justice and humanity let us not have, even at the hands of so great a man as Prince Bismarck, indiscriminate punishment.

THE CLOSING OF TAMMANY HALL against the newly elected Democratic General Committee will recall forcibly the time, two years ago, when by a bold flank movement the "Boss" succeeded in crushing the Young Democracy. Tammany Hall was filled with policemen, and rebellion against St. Tiger lay stifled for a time on the steps of the Wigwam. There is not a tithe of the strength now there was then in the "Big Injun," and this attempt to play the game of bluff is not likely to be very successful. He has become so thin of late that everybody can see through him. The pretence on which the new General Committee is repudiated appears very childish, and since the ball is to be closed against the democracy of the city, for whom it was intended, the trustees had better sell it off at once.

Agassiz's Exploring Expedition.

The exploring expedition under Agassiz, which recently left our shores has gotten into the field of its labors, and, as our readers are aware, we are beginning to reap some of the first fruits of what promises to be a fine harvest of science. In the recently published letter from the commanding savant of the expedition to Professor Pierce he seems much elated over the discovery of a curious nest of fish secreted in a ball of floating Gulf weed, picked up by an officer of the Hassler, the steamer which bears the investigating party.

The marine life so carefully stored away in this ball of sargassum is so precious that the eggs are "wrapped up with the materials of which the nest itself is composed, and as these materials are living Gulf weed, the fish-cradle, rocking upon the deep ocean, is carried along as an undying arbor, affording at the same time protection and afterwards food for its living freight."

Small and insignificant as this discovery may appear to be at first, it may lead to the solution of some of the most important problems of marine life. It is the opinion of some naturalists that the larger animals of the deep, such as the whales, are mainly fed by the food transported from the tropics to the Polar Ocean. For the right whale of commerce the tropical ocean is as impassable as a "sea of fire," and it is known that his habitat is far towards the extremer latitudes. It is a yet unexplained mystery how the icy ocean can support in its chilly depths such swarms of whales and other marine fauna as have been seen in it. It would seem highly probable that the discovery of Agassiz proves that the tropical basin of the Atlantic is a great storehouse and granary of vegetable and animal food, and that the hosts of marine life marshalled around the Pole are supplied with it through the channel of the Gulf Stream. In this case the hot current of the Atlantic, in its now much disputed and widely discussed volume and extension as an ocean current, is indirectly brought under the lens of Agassiz.

But a more immediately important discovery is announced by the exploring party in the nature of the Gulf weed, in which are deposited the stores of animal life. It has heretofore been a vexed question with scientific men whether this sargassum was indigenous to the ocean or grew only upon the rocks which rise out of its foam. Agassiz distinctly states:—"Our observations favor the view of those who believe that the floating weed is derived from plants torn from the rocks upon which sargassum naturally grows. I made a very simple experiment, which seems to me to settle the matter. Every branch of the seaweed which is deprived of its floats at once sinks to the bottom of the water, and these floats are not likely to be the first parts developed by the spores." After examining a large quantity of the Gulf weed he says he did not see a branch, "however small," which did not exhibit distinct marks of having been "torn from a solid attachment." The important conclusion the explorer draws—viz., that the sargassum cannot multiply while floating, and that what is met with in the West Indies has been torn from the rocks—very clearly establishes the old view of Humboldt, that the Gulf Stream is supplied by the vast flow of waters from the Antarctic Ocean, which moves off the Cape of Good Hope and the west coast of Africa. If the sargassum was a native growth of the Sargasso Sea, and did not bear the marks noticed by Agassiz, we might conclude that it was washed from the Sargasso Sea by the North African current and drifted westward by the trade winds. We, of course, cannot, as yet, fully interpret the few results reported from this new expedition; but the facts already published by Professors Pierce and Agassiz may prove of great value to hydrographic science.

It was through the observations of the habits and habitat of the whale that the Gulf Stream was discovered—a discovery of inestimable value to commerce—and we apprehend much more may be learned even from the animalculæ of the sea than is now dreamed of in our philosophy.

The whole public are deeply interested in such investigations, and it is of the utmost importance to the interests of science and commerce and navigation that the limits of the trade winds, the laws of storms in the tropics, the volume, velocity and temperature of the equatorial current and such like practical problems, be settled by the new expedition.

Personal Intelligence.

Count Philippeus, Russian Minister to Japan, is staying at the Hoffman House.

General Owens, of Philadelphia, is quartered at French's Hotel.

Inspector General James McQuade, of Governor Hoffman's staff, is domiciled at the Gilsey.

William H. Seward, Jr., of Auburn, is among the late arrivals at the St. Nicholas.

General J. B. Gordon, of Georgia, is registered at the Grand Central.

General W. B. Tibbitts, of the United States Army, is at the Gilsey House.

Bishop Pinckney, of Maryland, yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House.

Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse, is again at the Fifth Avenue.

Colonels Kilbourne and Stocking, of Washington, are domiciled at the Metropolitan.

General E. F. Beals, of California, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue.

A. J. Bryn, of Kingston, is registered at the New York.

Ex-Congressman O. B. Matteson, of Utica, is at the Fifth Avenue.

THE HERALD AND DR. LIVINGSTONE.

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Sun, Jan. 7.]

If these rumors be true we have only one more source from which to hope for the rescue of the African explorer. The enterprise of the HERALD, one of the boldest individual undertakings on record, we trust may be abundantly successful. Should the reports of Sir Samuel Baker's death be unfounded and the two expeditions unite and yet rescue the heroic adventurer, it will be an immortal record for Europe, America and Africa, and a lasting monument to the authors of the hazardous enterprise.

GENERAL HALLECK.

The Remains of the Late General to be Removed to New York.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10, 1872.

The remains of the late General Halleck will be placed in a vault at Cave Hill Cemetery until removed to Greenwood Cemetery, at New York. The usual military honors will be paid to the dead.

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THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Herald Special Report from Matamoros.

DIAZ'S DEFEAT CONFIRMED.

Fighting Going On Near Mier, but the Result Unknown.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The HERALD correspondent at Matamoros has forwarded us the following special despatch:—

MATAMOROS, Mexico, Jan. 10, 1872.

Despatches from the city of Mexico up to December 31 have reached here confirming the defeat of the revolutionists under Diaz.

The Secretary of War, General Mejia, telegraphs to General Palacios, the commander of the government troops at Matamoros, as follows:—

Diaz has been routed in the State of Oaxaca, with the loss of all his artillery, baggage and many killed and prisoners.

General Alatorre, at the head of a large government force, is marching on the capital of that State, and General Rocha is pursuing the remnants of Diaz's army.

The opening of the campaign against the revolutionists of Nuevo Leon is promised by the government.

There is fighting going on near Mier to-day, but the result is yet unknown.

General Cortina in Front of Mier—The Revolutionists Raising a Forced Loan.

MATAMOROS, Mexico, Jan. 10, 1872.

General Cortina recrossed the San Juan River yesterday and halted in front of Mier, in which place the revolutionists are in force.

Another prominent pronunciamento has been hung by General Cortina.

The revolutionists have held a council of war, in which they decided to enforce a loan of $150,000 from the citizens under their control to purchase arms and ammunition, the want of which prevents their advance.

FRANCE.

Parliamentary Report on the Project of a Legislative Return to Paris—The Cattle Plague Visitation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 10, 1872.

In the National Assembly to-day the Committee of Parliamentary Initiative, to which was referred the proposal of M. Duchatel that the Assembly return to Paris, reported adversely.

The reading of the report was received with great cheering by the right, but the left remained silent.

After the Assembly shall have finished the discussion upon the new taxes proposed in the financial statement of M. Pouyer Quertier, the report of the committee will be debated.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The rinderpest prevails in the departments of Orne, Calvados and Eure.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Military Trial for the Murder of an Alleged Prussian Spy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Jan. 10, 1872.

A despatch from Dijon says, Cremer, summoned to trial for executing a supposed Prussian spy, having refused to appear, has been arrested and brought before the Court, where his trial for murder is proceeding.

CORDIAL SENTIMENT OF THE PRUSSIANS TOWARDS THE FRENCH.

The *Provinzial Correspondenz* of Berlin in its issue to-day says, "The re-establishment of diplomatic relations with France proves that the German government wishes to restore the former friendly relations between the two nations.

ENGLAND.

Railway Transit Reform According to the American Democratic Plan—Saving His Certificate in the Commercial Marine.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 10, 1872.

Arrangements have been made for the introduction of American cars on the English railways.

HONORABLY ACQUITTED.

The captain of the ship Windsor Castle, which ran down a vessel in the channel, and was reported to have passed on without heeding the cries of the drowning mariners, has been examined and acquitted of all blame.

Conservative Comment on the Gladstone Policy.

LONDON, Jan. 10, 1872.

The Right Hon. Sir John Somerset Pakington addressed a conservative meeting at Rochdale to-night. He stigmatized the policy of the government as "sensational and extravagant," and, alluding to Ireland, said the administration of the affairs of that country had been "eminently unsuccessful."

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Residence at Sandringham To Be Continued.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 11—5 A. M.

The Prince of Wales will remain at Sandringham until he has completely recovered from his illness.

IRELAND.

The Home Rule Agitation Movement and Arguments of Its Leaders

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 10, 1872.

A telegram from Limerick reports that an immense demonstration was made in that city to-night by the supporters of home rule, in the form of a reception to Messrs. P. J. Smyth and Isaac Butt and other prominent advocates of the movement.

A procession numbering 30,000 persons, bearing many banners and accompanied by numerous bands of music, marched through the principal streets of the city, and finally halted at Daniel O'Connell's monument, where a number of speeches were made. Mr. Butt, in the course of his speech, spoke of the "many wrongs inflicted upon Ireland," and urged "the raising of the oppressed nation from the dust."

He was also very severe in his denunciation of the Marquis of Hartington, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

A banquet was given to Mr. Butt this evening. Two hundred persons were present. Mr. Butt announced that he will fight the home rule campaign in the House of Commons, and claim for Ireland industrial and municipal privileges.

The national anthem was hissed at the banquet.

ROME.

A Papal Ultimatum for Hierarchical Fallibists.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Jan. 10, 1872.

It is announced that the Pope will shortly send an ultimatum to the Roman Catholic bishops who have not accepted the dogma of infallibility.

SPAIN.

Senor Sagasta's Plan of Parliamentary Arbitrament Between Politicians.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Jan. 10, 1872.

It is announced that Senor Sagasta will, at the first sitting of the Cortes, explain the programme of the government recently formed by him, and will demand of the representatives of the people a decision between his policy and that of Señor Zorilla.

CUBA.

Arrival of Troops from Spain—A Telegraph Line Restored.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Jan. 10, 1872.

The steamer Marsella arrived at Nuevitas yesterday with a battalion of riflemen from Spain.

The telegraph line between Gibara and Santiago de Cuba is working.

LAW IN UTAH.

Judge McKean Correcting District Attorney Bates in Reference to the Circular Sent to Senator Trumbull.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 10, 1872.

In the Third District Court to-day Chief Justice McKean, alluding to United States Attorney Bates' circular to Senator Trumbull, stated that his Court had never held that all felonies committed within the Territory of Utah are offensive against the United States laws, nor has the Supreme Court of this Territory, nor any single Judge thereof, ever held this doctrine.

The Court held that it has jurisdiction of offences committed against the United States laws, and also of offences against Territorial laws. The Supreme Court of the Territory unanimously affirmed his ruling.

A different doctrine than that was attributed to the Court by the public prosecutor. Mr. Bates explained and apologized for the error, which he had corrected by telegraph.

The Church leaders and their allies have determined, on failing to get Utah admitted as a State, to urge its union with Nevada as one State. This would give a Mormon democratic control of the new State.

The Union Pacific is still blockaded.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.

The Baltimore Bondholders Hold Governor Scott, Parker and Kempton Responsible for the Non-Payment of the State Debt.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 10, 1872.

At a meeting of the bondholders of the State of South Carolina, held to-night at the Eutaw House, fourteen persons were present, representing bonds to the amount of $200,000. A. E. Patterson presided. A legal opinion by R. J. Brent was read, in which he says that Governor Scott, State Treasurer Parker, and Kempton, the financial agent in New York, are responsible for all the over-issue. A committee was appointed to confer with the bondholders elsewhere in regard to their future action and report to an adjourned meeting to be held next February.

Habeas Corpus Applied For—The Governor's Special Message—Ku Kluxism Said To Be the Cause of the States Financial Difficulties—Bowen and Whittemore Denounced.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 10, 1872.

Judge Bryan, of the United States Court, to-day received a petition for habeas corpus in the case of the Ku Klux prisoners, Mitchell and Grier. An appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court.

Governor Scott, in his Message answering the impeachment charges, denies flatly that there has been any over issue of bonds or that any one bond of any class has been issued except in pursuance of law.

He attributes the depreciation of the State credit to Ku Kluxism, which he says has, during the last three years, had the same effect financially as a civil war.

He reviews and vindicates the operations of Kempton, the financial agent of the state in New York, and again declares that the entire bonded debt of South Carolina, including the hypothecated bonds at their full face value, is but $15,751,000.

The message, which is long and elaborate, concludes with the following allusion to Bowen and Whittemore:—"I am fortunate in the character of my accusers. It sometimes happens that through evil appearances an innocent person has a good man for his accuser. In my case, however, the two foremost of my accusers are well known to the criminal records of the country, and now seek under the impeacher to hide the brand of the convict. To your intelligent sense of right: to the just judgment of all impartial men, I fearlessly confide my vindication.

IOWA.

Allison Probably Elected United States Senator.

DES MOINES, Jan. 10, 1872.

The republican caucus to nominate a United States Senator meets to-night. Allison will probably be nominated on the second ballot.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The storm which has raged in California for three weeks has at last ceased.

Charles McFarland's distillery at Sagetown, Ill., was burned on Monday. Loss $20,000; insurance, $3,500.

James B. Larnee, one of the California pioneers, died in Brooklyn, Alameda county, Cal., on Tuesday morning.

Mme. Van Zandt, of the Parepa Opera Troupe, sang "Maritana" in Boston on Wednesday evening, with great success, before a brilliant audience.

Thousands of cattle perished by the flood in the Sacramento Valley. The storm still rages in that locality, and the rivers are still rising. The weather is very warm.

A boy, fifteen years old, named Hedgespeth, living near Mount Carmel, Ill., shot and killed his mother on Tuesday morning, while quarreling with his father. The boy is now in jail.

The dwelling and tannery of M. D. Gardner, in Mohicanville, Ohio, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The loss is $15,000, and the insurance $9,000. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

At Janesville, Wis., yesterday morning, Dole Burch fell against a circular saw while in motion, cutting his legs in two places and splitting his right arm from the wrist to the shoulder. He died in two hours.

Samuel L. Rad, conductor on a Worcester freight train, was knocked off the train by a bridge, near Providence, R. I., yesterday afternoon, and cut in two lengthwise, twenty-seven cars passing over him.

Dr. Sears, the custodian of the Peabody fund, has appropriated $1,500 to pay an agent to travel over Tennessee and arouse the people to the importance of free schools. Mr. J. B. Killebrew is appointed agent.

At the session of the Bricklayers' National Union in Albany yesterday the treasurer submitted his report showing the receipts for the year to be $1,276 7[illegible]. The items of expense not given. Amount on hand, $2,803 34.

Fleischmann & Co.'s distillery, at Riverside, just outside the limits of Cincinnati, burned at half past six o'clock last evening. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss is $[illegible], with only $[illegible] insurance, mostly in Cincinnati companies.

The stockholders of the [illegible] River and Paducah and [illegible] roads have [illegible] under the name of the Memphis and [illegible] Railroad. [illegible] And the stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad meet on the 17th inst. to vote on a proposition to lease that road to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

The latest advices from the head waters of the Kern River, where the fight between Charles Jones, the escaped convict from the Nevada State Prison, and Francis [illegible] Armstead, who was pursuing him, occurred, confirm the particulars at first reported. Jones was hit twelve times and Armstead nine, with [illegible], at ten paces distance. Both men die. The fight is considered the most desperate ever recorded.

In the case of the United States by indictment vs. Dexter [illegible], Samuel C. Lord [illegible] of [illegible] from [illegible] and shipping [illegible] [illegible] were discharged yesterday in the Boston Circuit Court.

Fears are entertained that Frank A. Fowler, a citizen of Newark, [illegible] committed suicide at Niagara Falls on Tuesday night. [illegible] a letter received [illegible] at Philadelphia [illegible] it was aroused that he [illegible] to make away with himself. He was traced to Spencer House, Niagara Falls, where he was registered under an assumed name. He was last seen on Goat Island by the gatekeeper [illegible].

Suit was commenced yesterday by the stockholders of the [illegible] and Oswego Railroad against the company and [illegible] of that road [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] bonds in excess of $20,000 per mile of the finished road the title of which has been acquired by the company. The parties to the suit claim that although the road lacks more than forty miles of being completed, and although for a number more miles of the road now in use the company has no title, bonds to the amount of $2,000,000 have been issued, which is all the company is entitled to issue were the road completed to Oneonta, its entire length.

LOUISIANA.

Warmoth and Carter Continuing Their Deadly Feud.

The Death of Wheyland Investigated.

THE VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The Governor Orders Carter's Arrest as an Accomplice in the Murder—A Call for Federal Intervention.

BUSINESS ALMOST SUSPENDED.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10, 1872.

Early this morning a large number of metropolitans, armed with Winchester rifles, took their position on Royal street, occupying almost the entire street, from Canal to Custom House street, preventing the assembling of the Carterites at their usual place of meeting.

HOW WHEYLAND CAME TO HIS END.

The morning papers publish the names of several citizens who witnessed the shooting of Wheyland yesterday, and who state that the shooting was done by policemen.

The statements regarding the killing are contradictory. Captain McCann testified before the Coroner's jury, so the *Republican* states, that McCullough acknowledged that he had shot Wheyland in the discharge of his duties as Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The *Republican* says:—

When the evidence closed the jury, accompanied by Major Newry, one of Governor Warmoth's counsel, who has been present all through, adjourned to a room on Common street, where the verdict was agreed on as follows—"That W. B. Wheyland came to his death at the hands of certain persons at present nameless."

This morning Coroner Creagh promulgated another verdict in the same case charging McCullough and the two McCormicks with the murder of Wheyland, and George W. Carter with being accessory before the fact.

THE GOVERNOR ORDERS CARTER'S ARREST.

The Governor says in consequence of this verdict he sent a policeman on Royal street to arrest Carter.

The *Times* says:—

The most lawless and reprehensible of all acts yet done during the faction fight now progressing was done this morning in the occupation of Royal street with Metropolitan police armed with Remington rifles.

A CALL FOR FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.

The *Bee* says:—

The federal government would not only be justified in putting down the administration of Governor Warmoth, but it is bound in duty to cause such a rule to cease as that which he has established in this State. If martial law is justifiable in any conjuncture it surely is so in a crisis like the present.

Governor Warmoth to-day issued another proclamation, ordering the Carter faction to desist from further proceedings and commanding the members to return to their seats in the General Assembly.

GREAT INJURY TO BUSINESS MEN.

The *Picayune*, under the caption "Suspension of Business," in the course of comments says:—

We are in the midst of our too short annual busy season, during which, if ever, our merchants must accomplish their year's work in order to meet their year's expenses. Yet houses, whose sales amount to millions, in the very heart of the city, are obliged to close their doors against a mob at midday. There is an incalculable loss suffered by our citizens in this manner.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE CARTERITES.

The application for an injunction from the District Court restraining the Carterites from further action came up this morning, but was postponed until Saturday. There is no material change in the condition of affairs.

To-day business is very dull and very few ladies have appeared on Canal street. At two o'clock it is usually thronged, but to-day there could not twenty be seen there.

There was no business indoors, as the men generally were out.

MORE SHOOTING.

A shooting affray occurred on St. Charles street this afternoon, in which two persons not implicated in the row were shot, one dangerously.

MARTIAL LAW.

The *Picayune* opposes martial law. It says:—

We hear with deep regret that some of our citizens are about to unite in a petition to the federal authorities that a military governor and military rule may be substituted for the present State Executive and government of Louisiana. They are provoked to this measure by wanton misrule; by systematic provocation; by stupendous extravagance; by multiform oppression; by trading in offices; by the sale of votes in the Legislature; by ruinous monopolies; by burdensome taxes; by ancient civil franchises trodden on by the systematic, deliberate and persistent violation of the sacred right of suffrage, and by all the wicked mockery of free government which we have suffered for the past four years. The provocation is very great, and we as fully sympathize in their sentiments as we share in the annoyance of which they complain; but we must warn them against the greater evil which they invoke as an antidote, believing it to be more virulent than the poison and more lasting in its damaging effects. We want no magistrates in uniform. We would rather bear years of local misrule than a mouth of military despotism.

HOW THE LEGISLATURE IS MADE UP.

The *Times*, under the caption "How the Legislature is Made Up," says:—

Mr. Wheyland, the member of that branch of the House which holds its sessions in Dryades street, and who was killed on Canal street last evening, affords an example of the shameful abuses of the election and registration laws by the constituted authorities. He was sent to the remote part of Sabine, in this State, a few days before the registration of the votes of the parish, as a Registrar, and though a perfect stranger to the people of the parish, and it was proved beyond a doubt that nearly all the votes of the parish were given to Mr. Smart, one of the oldest citizens of the parish, Wheyland was returned as the representative of Sabine, and all the influence of the administration was employed successfully to keep him in his seat. It was in vain that Mr. Smart brought to this city and exhibited to the Legislature the evidence in the form of affidavits of the voters themselves that at least four-fifth of them had voted for Smart.

Wheyland was of the same class as Carr and Dewees, and because he favored the powers that be must be seated in the House whether elected or not. At the time of his return we called attention to the outrage of his admission as a member, but were laughed at for the impotency of our protest. Three fourths of the members of the House, which Governor Warmouth claims to be the legal Legislature of Louisiana, owe their seats to this shameful interposition and despotic conduct of unscrupulous party politicians, who were sent to the various parishes as registers, with express or implied instructions to return themselves to the Legislature, regardless of the votes of the people, in order to fill the Assembly with the friends and supporters of the State administration.

CARTER AS A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

A committee from the Committee of Fifty-One called on Governor Warmoth and asked him to appoint a committee to meet a committee from the Carter faction, for the purpose of settling all questions of difference. The Governor replied that he could hold no communication with George W. Carter, whom he regarded as a fugitive from justice.

The Governor also stated that all absent members of the House would be gladly welcomed back.

TROTTING.

Close of the Session of the Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 10, 1872.

The session of the Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association closed to-night. The day has been devoted to a secret consultation, and reporters were excluded. Many cases have been submitted to the Board but the decisions are not to be published for two weeks, or not until they have been made up in a formal manner. The first information the public will have of them will be when the printed report of the session is issued. This is done to prevent mistakes and misconceptions.

The Board has worked sixteen hours and disposed of all the old business before it. Its meetings have been conducted in a very able manner. A large amount of oral testimony has been taken and a large amount of documentary evidence submitted.

The matter of Goldsmith Maid's fast time at Milwaukee has been thoroughly discussed and a great quantity of evidence brought before the Board to aid in substantiating her claims to the 2:17 time. It is not known how the Board has decided.

The Board has been the recipient of many courtesies from Colonel Amasa Sprague, president of the association, and its meetings have taken place in his office.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The high barometer continues central in Tennessee and Mississippi, and clear weather prevails, as on Tuesday, in the Gulf, Southern and Middle States. Northeasterly winds are confined to Southern Florida. Light winds prevail from Texas to the Middle Atlantic coast. Southwesterly winds have prevailed very generally from the Lower Mississippi Valley to the lower lakes; northwest winds in New York and New England. An area of low barometer has apparently been developing in Nebraska and Dakota. To-night's reports are not yet received from the upper lakes and westward.

Probabilities.

The barometer will probably fall decidedly over the lake region and less so in the Southwest; southerly winds prevail in the Mississippi Valley, with partially cloudy weather on the Gulf coast and in the South Atlantic States; cloudy weather and probably rain in Southern Florida; partially clear and pleasant weather in the Middle States, followed by cloudy weather and falling barometer Thursday night; increasing southwesterly winds, backing to southeast, with cloudy weather and falling barometer, prevail very generally over the lakes.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	12	32	3 P. M.	21	44
6 A. M.	12	32	6 P. M.	24	38
9 A. M.	13	33	9 P. M.	24	35
12 M.	21	40	12 P. M.	24	31

Average temperature yesterday.......35¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......19¾

THE FOREST FIRES.

Governor Baldwin, on Behalf of the People of Michigan, Returns Thanks for Contributions—No Futher Relief Necessary.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 10, 1872.

Governor Baldwin has issued a proclamation to the people of the United States, in which he says he now takes pleasure in announcing that further contributions of money for the relief of the sufferers by the late disastrous fires in this State are unnecessary.

The Governor tenders the hearty thanks of the whole people of Michigan to those whose earnest sympathy and liberal aid have so greatly alleviated the sufferings of so many of its citizens.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Election of a State Treasurer—Democratic Magnanimity and Republican Gratitude.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10, 1872.

The Legislature in joint meeting to-day elected Robert W. Mackey State Treasurer.

In the State Senate at Harrisburg to-day, George W. Hammersly, republican, was elected Clerk, after thirteen ineffectual ballots, by Mr. Ziegler, democrat, changing his vote, so as to prevent any further delay in legislation. In return for this magnanimous act a resolution was offered that the remaining democratic officers of the last session hold their positions till otherwise ordered. The resolution was not acted on.

ANOTHER NEW DEPARTURE.

John Disturnell Recommends Philadelphia as the National Capital.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10, 1872.

John Disturnell, a member of the New York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, delivered a lecture before the Board of Trade to-day, in which he suggested that Philadelphia should be selected as a semi-capital of the nation, without disturbing its present location in the city of Washington so far as the public buildings are concerned.

Let the new Capitol building be erected in West Philadelphia, in a proper location, contiguous to street cars, then construct a national railroad to extend from New York to Philadelphia and from Philadelphia to Baltimore and Washington, thus affording direct and speedy transit between the four great cities of the Union, being alike useful for commercial as for national purposes.

NEW YORK CITY.

Mails per the steamer Silesia will close at the Post office to-day at two o'clock P. M., instead of eleven o'clock A. M., as heretofore.

Dr. Colton will give another of his peculiar entertainments, with the laughing gas for ladies, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute this afternoon, commencing at three o'clock.

De Groot's bronze statue of Benjamin Franklin was yesterday safely raised to its position on the stone pedestal in Printing House square. The figure will be unveiled on January 17.

Captain Walsh, of the Fourteenth precinct, was removed yesterday by the Police Commissioners to the Seventeenth precinct, and Captain Mount, of the latter, is to take the place of Walsh.

In consequence of the non-attendance of the complainants and their counsel in the case of Harbor Master Hart, Captain Jones yesterday adjourned the Court over which he presides until half-past ten o'clock to-day.

Messrs. Shoeler & Kuckner, of 859 Broadway, lost a quantity of engravings, music and other goods on the night before last from the showcase which stood just outside the door. It is supposed they have been stolen by some young thieves.

The friends of Hon. James Brooks will tender him a welcome home to-day on his return from his extended visit abroad. The steamer Henry Smith will leave the foot of Whitehall street this morning, at ten o'clock, and meet the steamer Algeria at Quarantine about noon.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Yorkville have elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, H. C. Robinson; Vice Presidents, J. A. Smith, W. A. Whitbeck and J. T. Drummond; Recording Secretary, J. D. Shipman; Corresponding Secretary, H. Fulmer, Jr.; Treasurer, T. Wandell.

The Executive Committee of the New York Association of the Alumni of Dickinson College held a meeting at No. 114 Nassau street yesterday afternoon, when the Chairman was requested to confer with the President of the College in reference to his presence at the third annual reunion and dinner, after which the meeting was adjourned for one week.

At the annual election of the Knights of St. Patrick for the year 1872 the following officers were chosen:—President, John H. Harnett; Vice Presidents, James Mitchell, Henry Hughes and Jesse H. Furlong; Recording Secretary, Patrick McCarrin; Corresponding Secretary, John J. Purcell; Treasurer, John Duane; Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick O'Connor.

The annual election of officers of the West Side Elevated Railway Company was held yesterday, and resulted as follows:—President, William E. Wallace; Secretary and Treasurer, H. W. Taylor; Directors, W. L. Wallace, David Dows, George H. Marvin, E. C. Delevan, F. B. Fows, John F. Tracy; Inspectors of Election, D. W. Wyman, H. F. Lombard, J. R. Jessup.

The body of an unknown man was sent to the Morgue from the Fourth precinct station house yesterday, and is there kept awaiting identification. It is thus described:—Age, thirty-five years; height, five feet six inches; sandy hair, side whiskers and mustache, had on blue overcoat, black undercoat, blue vest, grey pants, white cotton drawers, white muslin shirt, red flannel undershirt, white cotton undershirt, blue woollen socks and elastic gaiters. The report does not state where or how the police found the body.

GAS EXPLOSION IN NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

One Person Seriously and Another Slightly Injured—Narrow Escapes.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon quite a serious explosion of gas took place in Greer's building, on Burnet street, New Brunswick, N. J. In the store kept by Mr. Greer there had been an escape of gas, and the proprietor traced the leak to a part of the pipe where the screw had somehow worked off. A plug was procured and inserted, and then Mr. Greer's aided a lighted match near the leak, when bang went everything with a report like a volley of heavy ordnance. All the windows were shattered to atoms and the shutters whizzed across the street, causing the greatest consternation among the passers by as well as the neighboring storekeepers, but, fortunately, injuring no one. One of the young men of the store was very badly hurt and Mr. Greer himself slightly. A Mr. Nelson and several others in the store were knocked down, but not hurt. All sorts of absurd rumors pervaded the usually quiet little city last evening about the matter.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theodore Thomas' Third Concert.

The audience last night at Steinway Hall, at the third of Thomas' concerts, was much larger than on either of the preceding evenings, a sufficient guarantee of the interest taken by the musical public of New York in the highest kind of music. The programme was as follows:—

Vorspiel, "Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg"......Wagner
Concerto, for violin, in D, Op. 61. First Movement......Beethoven
Mr. Bernhard Listemann and Orchestra.
Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue......Bach
Miss Marie Krebs.
Symphonic Poem, "Fest Klænge"......Liszt
Serenade, in F, Op. 63 (first time)......Volkmann
String Orchestra.
Concerto Symphonique, No. 4, Op. 102. Adagio—Scherzo......Litolff
Miss Marie Krebs and Orchestra.
Overture, "Egmont"......Beethoven

The orchestra did their work nobly, as usual, and interpreted the works of Wagner, Liszt, Volkmann and Beethoven in admirable style. No other orchestra in the world could have acquitted themselves better. Miss Krebs played magnificently, but she has not yet acquired the ease, intelligent rendition and correct phrasing that we look for from a first class pianist. As for Mr. Listemann, he may be an excellent orchestral player, but, like Mr. Matzka on Saturday night, he has not the first quality to recommend him at present as a solo violinist. The next concert takes place on Friday.

"Monaldi" at the St. James' Theatre.

The promise which Mr. Mackaye made of presenting a play which in representation would offer nothing which could offend the greatest sticklers for propriety has been faithfully fulfilled. Not one doubtful word or phrase occurs in the play which could wound the sensibilities of the tenderest soul. All the morals are good morals, however well or ill conveyed. This is a quality that certainly covers a multitude of shortcomings, and ought to be accepted as almost plenary satisfaction for the remainder of the author's sins. If it has ever been doubted that it was possible to construct a play which would interest without appealing to the lower passions or depraved, morbid sensibilities, the question has been set at rest. Not, indeed, that we can look upon "Monaldi" as a success, but because we find even with its imperfections and shortcomings enough to arrest attention and excite sympathy in spite of defects of construction, which, after all, belong to what might not inappropriately be termed the literary carpentry of the plot. It only remains, then, to obtain a sufficiently skilful workman who should, from just such a story, construct a logical plot in which the incidents will be made to follow in close, natural order, and in which the situations will be brought about without having recourse to clumsy expedients, which serve to cast ridicule on touching incidents to which they are intended to lead up. Had the story of "Monaldi" been treated less after the fashion of a miracle play of the fourteenth century, it would certainly have produced a stronger and deeper impression. But the affectations of simplicity almost idylic in the introduction of the different situations, could not fail to be somewhat ridiculous in age when the machinery of the stage has been brought very near to perfection, and the effect of a piece depends so much on the management of the properties as upon any literary excellence it may possess. This important consideration, unfortunately, has been lost sight of, to the detriment of the new experiment. We regret very much that this should have been so, for, while we point out some of the shortcomings, we fully recognize the many excellences and beauties of a high order with which the performance is replete. Only, as we have been desirous for the change which Mr. Mackaye wishes to bring about on the American stage, we are moved to point out the defects which are likely to interfere with the success of a most praiseworthy effort. To substitute real drama which would be devoted to the truthful portrayal of the emotions and passions of the human race in such a way that the picture would always teach us respect for virtue and a horror of crime, without descending to minister to diseased minds by the representation of exciting but doubtful situations or the introduction of dialogue spiced by dashes of questionable morality, is an aim in which those who desire to see the stage exercise its natural influence must approve. The story upon which the plot of the play is based is simple and touching. A young artist falls in love with the beautiful daughter of a patrician, and finds his love returned. The lovers marry, and their home becomes a paradise, until a false friend causes the artist to doubt the faithfulness of his wife. A cunning scheme is laid, by which the suspicions are confirmed, when the enraged husband stabs his wife, and then loses his reason. Ultimately, through the influence of associations, reason is somewhat unaccountably restored, and the repentance and confession of the false friend clears the honor of his wife. The curtain goes down on an edifying picture of forgiveness and repentance. Such is the groundwork out of which Mr. Durivage has constructed his piece. There was plenty of opportunity for the display of nice appreciation of all that is tender and charming in pure love happily consummated. It was possible to go further in the delineation of the sentimentalism of the passion in the case of an artist than would have been accepted had the lover belonged to a less spiritualized profession. None but a highly refined and sensitive organization could feel such love as we have depicted. It seems to absorb the individuality of the man, and make him but the physical expression of his passion. Such love must in the nature of things be rare, and to the majority of mankind will be reinsed even the power of comprehending it. From the sublime to the ridiculous there is but a step, and there is no situation more suggestive of ridicule than where we present a picture of an excessive refinement of the sentimentalism of love. This was evident during the performance, for the effect produced on the audience was widely different. We caught common sense people laughing at what they considered an unnatural exaggeration, while the tears were silently stealing over the faces of those more delicately organized and capable of finer sympathies. This was, no doubt, more due to the power of Mr. Mackaye in painting this passion than the dialogue. Here let us, once for all, say that though there are many situations in the play which offer scope for acting, they are disjointed and without that close logical connection or sequence which is absolutely necessary to sustain interest in a play. The effect of the series of interviews or incidents depends almost wholly on the art displayed by the actors, and is only feebly aided by the story.

From the moment Mr. Mackaye entered on this scene his acting was marked by polish and refinement, but in the first scenes was marred by weakness and indecision of bearing, which was rather disappointing. There was something more than the listlessness or the physical debility of the invalid, for the same defect marked Mr. Mackaye's performance through the piece at those moments when he was not endeavoring to image some well marked phase of emotion. The scene in the second act with the villains was weak and almost womanish, but the interview with Rosalia, the lady of his love, was full of delightful, delicate feeling. It was scarcely an earthly wooing; full of tenderness, it pictured rather the poetic ideal of love than the realistic passion as the world knows it. The conception presented was such as we might look for from a refined organization wanting in force. The charm of the performance was in the delicate appreciation of what was tender and elevated in the situations, as well as in the grace and refinement of the action. The power of making the action harmonize, and even express the passing thought or emotion, was displayed to the fullest extent in the interview with his wife after his suspicions are aroused, and in the mad scenes. Here Mr. Mackaye vindicated his science, cutting himself loose from the weakness and over-refined sentimentalism which characterized his portrayal of the tenderer emotions. The relation of the story to his wife of Rialto's death was, perhaps, the most meritorious part of the performance. All the hopes and fears of a heart agitated by the terrible passion of jealousy successively found expression by look and gesture. Real dramatic power of the highest order was developed at this point, which proved that the shortcomings of Mr. Mackaye are due to want of experience, rather than to any want of power. There can be no question that a little attention to stage trifles and the development of a more equally distributed force in the personation will enable Mr. Mackaye to make a complete success. Of Miss Griswold we have already expressed our opinion that she is full of promise. Her personation of Rosalia was full of artless, gentle, womanly feeling, combined with easy and graceful carriage and dignified delivery. The only other character that calls for notice is Madwin, the villain, and we can say nothing favorable of Mr. Davenport's representation. He certainly walks about the stage with easy confidence, but seems unable to seize any of the delicate shades of relation in his role. For an Italian poet we think him wanting in the refinement—or, at least, polish—which we naturally look for in his profession. Could he not try to be somewhat less boorish, with more of the subtle dexility of the character?

EARTHQUAKES.

A Severe Shock in the Laurentian Valley—Great Alarm of the People.

QUEBEC, Jan 10, 1872.

A heavy shock of earthquake was felt here at ten minutes past eight o'clock last night, lasting about five seconds. The citizens were considerably alarmed and ran out of their houses.

The congregation assembled in the Methodist church were very much excited by the shock. No damage was done so far as can be learned.

The shock was also felt at Riviere du Loup, Grand Island, Meles and Three Rivers.

The Shock Felt in New Hampshire.

LANCASTER, N. H., Jan. 10, 1872.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at a quarter to eight o'clock last evening.

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR UNION.

MAHONING CITY, Pa., Jan. 10, 1872.

The standing committee of the Pennsylvania Labor Union will meet on February 7, at Harrisburg, instead of on the 8th, as formerly announced.

THE RUSSIAN TRAVELLER.

The Grand Duke Preserving His Incog in the Streets and Theatres in St. Louis—Attending the Home Circle Ball—Arrangement for the Buffalo Hunt With Phil Sheridan.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10, 1872.

Duke Alexis and his party have been spending the past two days very quietly here and have probably gained an abundance of recreation and vigor for the buffalo hunt which General Sheridan is to afford them on the Plains next week. Both yesterday and to-day the Imperial visitor took quiet walks through some of the principal streets of the town, managing on both occasions to conceal his identity. He also attended the Olympic Theatre and remained all through the performance, and was not discovered until he left at the close of the play. Even the actors were ignorant of his presence, and several innocent and clever jokes which they got off during the evening at the expense of Alexis were perhaps more keenly relished and appreciated by His Imperial Highness than by any others in the audience.

AT A CLUB RECEPTION.

The St. Louis Home Circle, the most aristocratic club in the Southwest, gave a social entertainment at the Southern Hotel this evening, which was honored by the Ducal visitor, after his return from the theatre. The company was not large, but the gathering was a most brilliant and entertaining one, and no one entered more heartily into the festivities than the dashing lieutenant of the Russian Navy. He danced in every set until shortly after midnight, and then withdrew to gain repose and rest for the fatiguing journey of the next few days.

THE JOURNEY TO OMAHA—THE BUFFALO HUNT.

The party will leave here at noon to-morrow, via the Northern Missouri Railroad, and proceed directly to Omaha. Here a few hours only will be spent, and then the journey will be resumed to North Platte and Fort McPherson, where the Duke and his friends will be received by "Phil" Sheridan, and then, far beyond the reach of Bergh and his humane associates, they will hunt and slaughter the noble buffalo.

AFTER SLAUGHTER IS OVER.

The arrangements for the journey after the hunt is over are not yet definitely settled. It is probable, however, that the party will keep on to California, and then, after spending a few days on the Pacific soil, return and make a tour of the Southern States to New Orleans. The Duke anticipates a novel and agreeable time with General Sheridan.

BOTTS MUST DIE.

The Last Plank Gone—A Murderer Imparting Religious Instruction to a Wanton—Was Botts Really Married?—The Text of His Death Warrant.

The refusal of the Court of Pardons of New Jersey to interfere with the sentence of George Botts has naturally brought out a good deal of discussion in his case, and there is not wanting a large class of people whose maudlin sympathy for the murderer influences them to a forgetfulness of that justice due the dead and the living. In Essex county, with a population in excess of 160,000, there have been but two trials for murder during the past four years. In New York during 1871 there were over three hundred murders. Convictions in Essex were followed by the gallows. It need not be mentioned what the result has been in the metropolis so long as the public memory is fresh with the case of Foster, the car-hook murderer. This comparison is a volume of argument as to the efficacy of the gallows as a preventive. The maudlin sympathizers with the slayer of "Pet" Halsted lose sight of these facts and figures. The story is now being circulated that Botts was married to Mrs.

WILSON, THE WANTON,

some eight years ago, and that the ceremony was performed secretly by a Methodist minister at Little Falls. It is further stated that a copy of the church records has been obtained. Whatever papers may have been prepared to lend a color of truth to the story it is not credited by discerning persons. At the trial Mrs. Wilson was subjected to a rigid cross-examination by Botts' counsel with a view to bring out any point of this kind, but without any result. Mrs. Wilson admitted that an engagement to be married had existed between them, but was broken off by her. Had the fact of a marriage been proved on the trial there is no doubt but Botts' sentence would have been one or two degrees lighter. But it is said that the matter was kept a secret in order to screen Mrs. Wilson from possible

PROSECUTION FOR BIGAMY,

as her husband is still living. The oddest phase of the case is the fact that when Mrs. Wilson visited Botts in jail he assumed toward her the rôle of a spiritual adviser, and counselled her as she valued her life to be a good woman and seek comfort in Christ. It further appears that his appeal was not without effect. Some kind ladies took her in hand, turned her father's house, No. 44 Baldwin street, into a nightly bethel, and for a time she seemed very pious. This had a brief lasting, however, and now she is again rioting on the road to the bottomless pit. Botts declares that he has a list of

NAMES OF LEADING NEWARKERS

who used to frequent Mrs. Wilson's den, and these he threatens to have published. Among the effects of Mrs. Wilson, found in her bagnio on the morning of the murder, was an album with photographs of the gentlemen whose names Botts claims to be in possession of. As might be expected there is considerable uneasiness in certain Newark masculine coteries.

Yesterday Sheriff Peckwell proceeded to the jail, bearing

BOTTS' DEATH WARRANT.

Going to the cell of the condemned, in company with Warden Johnson and several reporters, they found the murderer leaning against the door smoking a cigar. Said the Sheriff:—

"George, your last hope is gone; the Court of Pardons has decided that you must hang on the 25th of this month. Here is the death warrant signed by the Governor."

Botts held his head down for a moment, but he instantly looked up and said:—"It is all right; you need not read it; I believe you."

The following is a literal copy of the document:—

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Theodore F. Randolph, Governor of the State of New Jersey.

To our Sheriff of our County of Essex, Greeting:—Know ye that, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, I do hereby command you that upon George Botts, heretofore convicted in your said county of murder in the first degree, and by the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of said county sentenced to be hanged on Thursday, the 21st day of December, A. D. 1871, and who by our warrant of the 12th day of December, A. D. 1871, to you directed and delivered, was duly reprieved and the execution of said sentence against him suspended until Friday, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1872, or until you were further directed by me, you do proceed on the said Friday, the 26th day of January instant, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon of said last named day, according to law, to execute the said sentence of the said Court of Oyer and Terminer upon the said George Botts, by hanging him by the neck until he be dead. Hereof fail not, and for your so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

In testimony whereof the great seal of the State is hereunto affixed.

Witness—Theodore F. Randolph, Governor of the State of New Jersey, at Trenton, this ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

By the Governor, THEO. F. RANDOLPH.
HENRY C. KELSEY, Secretary of State.

There is now no shadow of hope for Botts, except to try and make his peace with his Maker.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 10—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92 for both money and the account. American securities flat; United States five-twenty bonds, 1862's, 91¾; 1865's, old, 92¼; 1867's, 92¼; ten-forties, 92.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Jan. 10—4:30 P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 25c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Jan. 10—A. M.—United States five-twenty bonds opened at 96⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10—4:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed a shade easier; middling uplands, 10¼d. a 10½d.; middling Orleans, 10½d. a 10¾d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export. The sales yesterday reached 20,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10 Noon.—Wheat, 12s. 10d. per cental for California white. Barley 3s. 6d. per bushel.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 10—Evening.—Spirits turpentine, 54s. per cwt.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—Devoe's High Grade Oil, Prepared expressly for family use, pure, white, odorless, an unsurpassed illuminator, and warranted non-explosive. This oil is guaranteed equal to any that is made. For sale in sealed cans and in barrels, at favorable rates. The DEVOE MANUFACTURING CO., 117 Fulton street, New York.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington Avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street.—Gentlemen every day and all night, ladies day and evening; best ventilation, highest temperature, best shampooing, no gratuities, advantages unequalled, Europe outdone.

A.—To Avoid Smallpox and Other Contagions use the celebrated Disinfectant, PHENOL SODIQUE. For sale by E. J. DICKINSON & CO., 73 Maiden lane, and by druggists generally.

A.—"Those Suffering from Consumption Receive lasting benefit by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL'S is perfectly pure and sweet.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has no Equal in the world, it is the safest and most reliable of any [illegible] everywhere.

Diamonds Bought and Sold.—Geo. C. Allen, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer prevents the hair from turning gray, and restores gray hair to its natural color.

Royal Havana Lottery. Prizes cashed and information furnished; the highest rates paid for Doubloons, all kinds of Gold and Silver, Government Securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Notice.—Mayor's Office, City of Houston, Dec. 21, 1871.—On and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, the City of Houston will pay all COUPONS on her BONDS due to that date, on presentation of the same at the First National Bank of Houston, Texas. T. H. SCANLAN, Mayor.

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THE CUSTOM HOUSE COMMITTEE.

More Cases of Star Chamber Seizures of Books and Papers by Treasury Agents.

How a Deputy Collector Set About Ruining a Man.

GEN. PALMER ON CUSTOM HOUSE POLITICS

Murphy's Management of the White House.

Protest Against Custom House Manipulation of the Committee.

The Custom House Committee resumed their investigation at the Astor House yesterday morning. A number of additional instances of the shameful abuses of liberty perpetrated by Custom House officials were brought out.

The following was the evidence taken:—

Francis Payson sworn—In the early part of 1871 the books of our firm were seized on a charge of entering false weights of wool; subsequently Mr. Jane, the special agent who investigated the seizure, made a charge of a mistake in entering teas; we were also charged with bribing Custom House officials; on the wool question Mr. Jane said the whole cargo, worth $140,000, would be forfeited; Mr. Jane said that unless we were very sure of our ground we had better take some other course; I understood that that meant a compromise; I had three interviews on this matter with Mr. Jane; Mr. Jane and his men were not offensive in their demeanor when making the seizure; at the last interview Mr. Jane said, "If you go to the District Attorney's and pay $800 you will get your books back again;" we refused to pay this, but got our books back all right.

Q. You paid no money then at any time? A. Only for the cartage of the books; some of our books were kept three months and others five months; whenever we wanted to refer to them we had to go to the Custom House; they were kept in Mr. Jane's room.

Q. Was there any need for the books to have been kept five months? A. It would not have taken a competent person more than one hour to have seen all there was in the books bearing upon this subject; the cause of the wool dispute was a discrepancy between the weights of the weighers and our weights; when the last offer of $800 was made I said we might, perhaps, pay that, if he freed us from the imputation of fraud, but that he declined to do; the Custom House weigher who passed the wool never weighed the wool at all, but estimated it.

Ezra Wheeler, having been sworn, testified that his books had been seized in the latter part of 1869, in consequence of an alleged mistake in the weights of a shipment of teas and sugar. The difficulty was adjusted, however, in four or five days, and his books were returned to him.

John D. Terry sworn—Am a Custom House officer; am clerk in the Impost Office of the Auditor Office; was Inspector of Election at the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association; I had a conversation with Mr. Grant, but did not tell him that there were fraudulent votes at that election, nor that I had used my power to sign or to refuse to sign the credentials of election to force the Custom House authorities to promote me; I believe that there were irregularities in the election; I turned away one man for attempting to illegally vote; it was claimed that a number of illegal votes were cast, and that the election was illegal.

John S. Beecher sworn—Am an importer of teas and wines at 98 Front street; some goods of mine were seized in the fall of either 1865 or 1866; we made a compromise with the government by paying $35,000; the goods seized was sherry wine; we settled the case, not because we thought that there had, in fact, been an undervaluation on the invoice, but because our business suffered so terribly by the loss of our books; I do not know that there was ever a lawsuit about it; I never was summoned to appear in a Court; do not know who the money was paid to.

John B. Mackenzie sworn—Am in the tea business; have been for twenty-five years; I think there are frequent irregularities at the Custom House, though I never had any trouble there; the government weighers do not, I believe, weigh the goods that come to this port; the teas that come here are weighed by the City Weigher, who then gives the weights to the United States Weigher, who never weighs them himself; I think that is the general practice; last spring I had a cargo of teas, but had great difficulty in clearing them, owing to the trouble we had in having them weighed; I have never paid Custom House clerks for doing work, but about three weeks ago my clerk told me that our business could not get along unless I paid the Custom House clerk the same as other people did; I went the next morning and saw Mr. James, the Deputy Collector, about the matter, and he issued a short order about it, and since then we have never had any trouble; fifteen years ago the house of which I was then a member used to fee the entry clerks; it has always been the usage for all firms that want goods entered quickly to give gratuities to the clerks; I think I know people who have paid weighers, though I never paid them myself; I don't think myself that United States weighers are even present when the City Weigher is weighing goods; when my firm used to pay gratuities I think the amount was $250 to $300 a year to be divided up among the clerks; I should say that a great many of the entry clerks take the papers home with them and work over-night, so that the business may be run through in the morning; this week I was told that I was to be summoned before this committee; soon after I met several other merchants, and I warned him that I should tell the committee what he had himself told me; he had told me that when he was a grand juror he examined a case against the government, and having examined the books he had found that a fraud had been committed of over one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and that there were the clearest evidences of it; soon after this case was settled by the agents of the government for less than fifty thousand dollars; there are not sufficient clerks now to enter goods, and the commerce of the port has suffered from this cause; I would suggest that there should be more clerks and fewer politicians, and that there should be more ample accommodations provided in the way of office room; there are objections of a very serious kind against merchants coming forward and stating their grievances; merchants very naturally object to having the brand of an informer put upon them; such a reputation would certainly not facilitate the transaction of their Custom House business; I do not mean to charge that the present Custom House clerks are incompetent, but simply that there are not enough of them.

Horace B. Clarke sworn—I am a general commission merchant; my books and papers were seized by a man named Clifford Thompson, on or about the 11th of January, 1870; Thompson was a deputy collector of internal revenue; I was attending to a customer, when two men came in and one of them desired to see my government book; he then said he wanted to look over my stock; he then showed me that he was a deputy collector, and took possession of my premises; a warrant was issued the next day for my arrest; he sent a verbal notice through an informer named Elliott, who had been in my employ, and was Thompson's brother-in-law, that a compromise could be effected for $12,000; I had discharged Elliott for embezzlement, and I found out that he had previously been caught stealing a roll of silk; the offer of compromise was made to my brother; I refused it, saying that I was not one of that class of merchants; I contested the case in the United States Court, and the result was that the Court decided in my favor; the goods seized were worth $25,000, and it cost me $100,000 to try and get them back; after the decision in the Court I only got back $2,500 from the government; the goods had been sold; Thompson sent word through another firm that he would ruin me if I did not consent to the compromise; Thompson was dismissed by General Grant in consequence of some corrupt transactions in regard to the tax on Central Railroad scrip; the men who seized my goods were more or less intoxicated and that afternoon many private articles disappeared from my office; the first charge against me was that I was a rectifier without a license, but finally they abandoned that and took up others; I have heard of cases of compromises being effected; my Custom House broker informed me recently that our business would be facilitated at the Custom House by paying money to the clerks, and that this was a customary practice among New York merchants.

General George W. Palmer sworn—Am a lawyer; was during the early part of Mr. Murphy's administration superintendent of the Appraiser's department; remember Mr. Murphy coming back from Long Branch and saying that the President took a great interest in New York politics, and particularly desired witness to retain a man named Corrigan, who had special interest in what was known as the Gradley district, in the employ of the government as an inspector at $3 a day; remember also the removal of three gentlemen under my administration on account of a difference of political opinion; on the evening of the day on which the meeting of the General Committee was to be held a year ago a gentleman came to me and said that he understood what the administration wanted; this gentleman was General Alfred Pleasonton; he said further that three gentlemen under me were members of the committee and asked me to influence them in reference to aiding Mr. Murphy's views; I declined to do this; he said that he was a friend of mine, and that all men would certainly be turned out who did not vote as requested; in order to let the men know how they stood, however, I thought it best to let them know how they stood; I said to one of them, "Major Forbes, what would you say if I asked you to vote for Mr. Murphy this evening?" he said he should be sorry to go against my wishes, but if he went for Mr. Murphy he should be going against the wishes of his constituents; all the three men alluded to voted that night against Mr. Murphy, and two days afterwards I received instructions from Secretary Boutwell to discharge them; Major Forbes was an especially useful officer, as he was an expert in dry goods, and I did not know how to replace him very well; I wrote a letter of remonstrance in regard to two of the men and submitted it to some friends, but was counselled not to send it; there were many other discharges of other officers about the same time, and, as I suppose, for the same reason; I believe Mr. Grinnell was ordered to discharge one man at least under him; since Mr. Murphy has come into power the Custom House has been used in the interest of a particular political faction in a way that I do not believe ever existed before; in my office I never dismissed a man for political reasons; I retained some democrats in office; I appointed several Conkling men; I took little part in politics myself; I attended the Syracuse Convention once, and was a member of the regular republican organization before the split; after the split I declined to belong to either of the factions; I made a few speeches during the campaign in behalf of General Woodford; I was removed owing to misrepresentations made to the President that I was a Tammany republican—even a democrat; I went on to Washington and had great difficulty in seeing the President, in consequence of the difficulties thrown in my way by General Porter; I waited half an hour at the White House to see General Porter, but at the end of that time a card came out that the President would see no one that day except Mr. John Russell Young and Mr. McGee; I waited, however, another half hour, at the end of which time Mr. Boutwell came out, and said, after I had told him the case, that it was very strange, and he would see about it; he went in and came out, and said the President would see me soon; at last a young gentleman—Mr. Douglas, I think, a very short gentleman—came out and told me the President would see me; the President was alone, and seemed friendly; I told him what I had heard had been represented to him; he said he had been told I had worked in the interest of the other side and was personally opposed to him; I proposed he should confront me with these false accusers; I offered my resignation, but I added that if I was to be removed for political reasons I wished to be heard about it; I told him the reason for these misrepresentations was that I was supposed to be a friend of Mr. Fenton, but my friendship for Mr. Fenton did not prevent my being also a friend of his; three weeks afterwards I was removed; the first notice I had of the removal was in the *Evening Post*; the President did not keep his promise; I came under the notice of the department first, I believe, by my connection with the Blatchford case; that case involved about a million of dollars; the guilty parties have never been convicted; I think that if they had been unknown men they would not have escaped so easily.

Here a little interruption occurred, owing to Mr. Bliss' persistent interference in the business of the committee. Observing this gentleman passing questions to Senator Howe, Senator Bayard suddenly said to the witness—

"Do you know the gentleman behind you?"

The witness responded at once, "Yes, that is Colonel Bliss."

Q. Is he one of the counsel for Mr. Blatchford? A. I do not know.

A "scene" then naturally ensued. Mr. Bliss explained, Senator Howe explained and Senator Bayard explained, the latter two gentlemen growing indeed very warm and earnest and personal.

Senator CASSERLY said that at the Custom House sessions the activity of the Custom House agents had been *very* unpleasant. This was the great reason for the removal of the investigation to the Astor House. He *did* not see why six Senators could not get along without so much active interference on the part of the officers of the Custom House and of their friends and followers.

Senator BUCKINGHAM said the session was open to all, whether an office-holder or a private citizen.

Senator CASSERLY admitted this, but objected to the business of the committee being interfered with as it had been.

The witness then resumed—There were no assessments made under me in my department for political purposes; at one time, I think, the money was advanced by some persons and then collected subsequently; when the application for a certain amount came to me I refused to order the assessment, but I called the men together and told them to subscribe if they chose, but that if they felt unable to afford it it should make no difference whatever in their chances of keeping their office; there can be no doubt that Custom House officials controlled the last two conventions.

The Committee then adjourned until this morning.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Reorganization of the Board of Education—Bernard Smyth Re-elected President.

The Commissioners of the Department of Public Instruction met yesterday afternoon at four o'clock. Mr. Wood was chosen President *pro tem.*, and on taking the chair said a few words about the standing of the Board, showing that they have a very good record in financial matters, as they have called for less money than they have been entitled to. During the time of the administration of the present Board they have been entitled to over $9,000,000, and have used something over seven millions of dollars. Mr. Wood referred to the various changes in the schools under the Board and to the success of the Normal College, a success which Mr. Wood thought reflected a great deal of credit upon the Department of Instruction. He would grudge no reasonable expense in keeping up the Normal College, and he expected at the close of the first three years of its existence that there would be such a corps of teachers turned out as had never been seen in New York before.

After Mr. Wood's remarks the Commissioners proceeded to ballot for President. Nine votes were cast, resulting in the unanimous re-election of Bernard Smyth.

Mr. SMYTH gracefully acknowledged his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him by his election as presiding officer for the fourth time. He affirmed that the Board was in a most flourishing condition, that economy had been practised, that the schools were well sustained and that the present Board first inaugurated reform.

After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved the usual business proceeded.

Communications were received from the Mayor appointing trustees and inspectors.

Communications were received from trustees concerning repairs, excuse of teachers for absence, furnishing, &c.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Jarvis and adopted by the Board, making the number of sessions of the schools for a year 422 instead of 426.

A report was offered by Mr. GROSS, in pursuance of a former resolution, providing that any children meeting with accidents or attacked with sudden illness be attended by the police surgeon of the nearest station. The report stated that inquiries had been made and the police surgeons responded cheerfully to the arrangement. A resolution was passed by the Board ordering a correct list of the police stations to be furnished to the principals, and thanking the surgeons for their prompt kindness.

The resolution empowering teachers to call on the police surgeon was amended by providing that in the absence of the surgeon the nearest medical assistance should be called on at the expense of the Board.

A resolution was adopted appointing Miss Sarah E. Cooley and Ellen J. Clark as Principal and Vice Principal of Primary Department of Grammar School No. 45.

Caroline Hamilton was appointed Principal of Colored School No. 2.

Mr. Wood offered a resolution providing that such teachers as should report twenty per cent absences from their classes be discharged, the teachers being required to report every month.

A resolution was offered providing that no pupil be allowed to enter the Normal College under fourteen. Referred to the Committee on Normal College.

Resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted, thanking Bernard Smyth, President; Lawrence D. Kiernan, Clerk, and John Davenport, Auditor, for the able manner in which they had performed their duties. The Board then adjourned, to meet one week from date.

THE OAK STREET MYSTERY.

Another Fractured Skull.

The mystery connected with the death of the man found in the hallway of the premises No. 60 Oak street, about four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, as previously reported, grows deeper and deeper as the investigation proceeds, and there now remains but little doubt that the individual, whose name is thought to have been Moss, was foully dealt with. Two men were seen carrying Moss down Monroe street, across Catharine, and lay him down in the hallway of 60 Oak street, five minutes after which he expired. The men who had deceased in charge walked or ran away, and were seen no more. It is believed that they brought their victim from a groggery in the Seventh ward, took him across the line into the Fourth, in order to direct suspicion from themselves and lead to the suspicion that the crime was committed where the body might be found. Captain Allaire, of the Fourth precinct, has the case in charge, and, with his detectives, will make vigilant efforts to solve the mystery, and doubtless some arrests will be made.

THE POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Late yesterday afternoon Deputy Coroner Joseph Cushman, M. D., made a post-mortem examination on the body at the Morgue, and found that deceased had compression of the brain from an extensive fracture of the base of the skull, the result of violence. Coroner Schirmer will make an investigation of the case to-day providing all the witnesses can be secured.

THE COURTS.

Important Decision in Bankruptcy—Charge of Counterfeiting—The Yorkville Police Justiceship—Collision Case in the Central Park—An Old Municipal Ring Case—Liabilities of Warehousemen—Business in the General Sessions—Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

A Property that Has Passed Through Many Hands—Interesting Decision of Judge Blatchford on the Service of Subpœnas and the Jurisdiction of the Court.

Yesterday Judge Blatchford rendered an interesting decision in the case of Thomas Hyslop, assignee in bankruptcy of Ely Hoppock vs. Ely Hoppock, Caroline Hoppock and Erastus S. Brown. The question disposed of relates to the proper service of subpœnas so as to bring parties alleged to have made conveyances and assignments of property in fraud of their creditors within the jurisdiction of the Court. We print the main portions of the decision. The Judge says:—

The bill in this case was filed on the 5th of October, 1871. The prayer of the bill is that a conveyance made by Ely Hoppock, the bankrupt, November 5, 1867, of a lot of land on Thirteenth street, in the city of New York, to one Samuel Cary, and a conveyance made by said Hoppock, October 4, 1867, of a lease of a lot of land on Fourteenth street to one Walter Barnes, and which lease was assigned by Barnes on the same day to Caroline Hoppock, the wife of the bankrupt, and assigned by her November 15, 1867, to Barnes, and assigned on the same day by Barnes and the bankrupt to Cary, and the properties covered by which conveyances, lease and assignments were devised and bequeathed by Cary by his last will and testament, made November 29, 1870, to said Caroline Hoppock, may be decreed to have been fraudulent and void as against the creditors of the bankrupt, and that the properties and the proceeds thereof, and the right of action therefore may be decreed to have vested in the plaintiff, and that the defendant Brown, who is alleged to be receiving the rents of the properties may be decreed to account to the plaintiff for such rents from the 1st of May, 1871, and that the bankrupt and his wife may be enjoined from parting with or encumbering the properties and from receiving the rents thereof, and that the plaintiff may be appointed receiver of such rents. On the filing of the bill a subpœna to appear and answer was issued on the 5th of October, 1871, returnable on the first Tuesday of November, 1871, and directed to the defendants. On the 6th of October, 1871, the Marshal, in writing, deputed Charles L. Clarke to serve the subpœna. In an affidavit sworn to by Mr. Clarke on the 7th of October, 1871, and filed on the 9th of November, 1871, he deposes that "on the 6th day of October, 1871, he served the subpœna on Ely Hoppock and Caroline Hoppock, his wife, two of the defendants, by leaving copies of the subpœna for each of the defendants at the dwelling house or usual place of abode of Hoppock and his wife, No. 38 West Fourteenth street, with a free white person, a member or resident in the family." This service purported to be made under the provisions of rule 13, in equity, which says:—"The service of all subpœnas shall be by a delivery of a copy thereof by the officer serving the same to the defendant personally, or, in case of husband and wife, to the husband personally, or by leaving a copy thereof at the dwelling house or usual place of abode of each defendant, with some free white person who is a member or resident in the family." On such service a rule was entered on the 9th of November, 1871, taking the bill as confessed against the defendants, Ely Hoppock and Caroline Hoppock, his wife, for want of an appearance. Those defendants have come into Court without appearing generally in the cause, and move the Court that the order *pro confesso*, and the subpœna and its alleged service, and the affidavit thereof and all subsequent proceedings of the plaintiff on the subpœna and order, be set aside on the grounds among others:—

First—That the subpœna was not made returnable on a rule day, but was made returnable on the first Tuesday of the month.

Second—That the place mentioned in the affidavit of service, 38 West Fourteenth street, was not the dwelling house or usual place of abode of the defendants or either of them.

It is satisfactorily shown by the affidavits that neither of the two defendants has been personally served with a subpœna; that 38 West Fourteenth street was not on the 6th of October, 1871, the dwelling house or usual place of abode of either of them, and has not been their abode since the 30th of April, 1868. Where the dwelling house or usual place of abode of the defendants has been since June, 1868, or is now, is not shown; but it would seem to be indicated that it is now in Canada, if anywhere. Although the bankrupt may have fled from the jurisdiction of this Court in Bankruptcy to avoid the consequences of frauds committed by him on his creditors, and although his wife, the recipient of the benefits of such frauds, may have accompanied him in his flight, and although he and she may be hiding just over the lines in Canada, and venturing into the State at Niagara Falls, only for the purpose of making an affidavit for the purposes of this motion, yet this Court, sitting in equity, for the purpose of this suit, has acquired no jurisdiction over the persons of the defendants by such service of the subpœna as has been made. This Court cannot decide, on the evidence, that 38 West Fourteenth street has been at any time since the 30th of April, 1868, the dwelling house or usual place of abode of either of the defendants. The question is one of the jurisdiction which this Court, sitting in equity, in this suit has acquired over the persons of the defendants in this suit by process issued and served therein. I see no irregularity in making the subpœna in this case returnable on the first Tuesday of the month, and not on the first Monday. There is a new term of this Court on the first Tuesday of each month. There are but two or three terms of each Circuit Court in the year, and hence the general equity rules provide that the subpœna shall be returnable on a rule day, that the first Monday of every month shall be a rule day, and that the return day of the subpœna shall be the next rule day, or the next rule day but one occurring after twenty days from the time of issuing the subpœna. The motion must therefore be granted in respect to setting aside the order *pro confesso*, and the alleged service of the subpœna, and the affidavit of such service, and all subsequent proceedings of the plaintiff on the subpœna and order, and denied in respect to setting aside the subpœna. The plaintiff also moves that he may be appointed receiver of the rents and profits of the said properties. Inasmuch as Mrs. Hoppock is the person alleged to hold the properties adversely to the plaintiff, and she has not been served with process, and the defendant Brown is not alleged to have acted otherwise than as agent for others in receiving the rents, the motion for a receiver must be denied.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Criminal Cases.

Judge Benedict sat yesterday, and proceeded to dispose of cases on the criminal calendar.

Counterfeiting Internal Revenue Stamps.

In the case of Benoni Howard, who is already indicted for counterfeiting internal revenue stamps, a new indictment has been found against him for substantially the same offence.

Mr. WILLIAM FULLERTON, who appeared as counsel for the defence, objected to the defendant pleading to the new indictment until he had an opportunity of arguing against two indictments being allowed to stand against his client at the same time for substantially the same offence. He did not want to go to trial on one indictment while another of substantially the same character was pending against him. Time for pleading to the indictment was extended in order to give Mr. Fullerton opportunity to submit the argument which he desired to address to the Court.

Counterfeit Nickels.

Charles E. Radke was indicted for passing a few counterfeit nickels.

Mr. GOODLET, who had been assigned as counsel for Radke, informed the Court that Radke stated to him that two lawyers who had promised to appear in the case on his behalf, and to whom he had paid fees amounting altogether to $30, had deserted him, and he had lain in jail six months expecting to be tried.

Mr. DE KAY, of the District Attorney's office, spoke to the accused in German, and was informed that the names of the counsel referred to were Russell and Feuchtwanger.

Judge BENEDICT animadverted upon the circumstance, observing that if the facts were as stated by the defendant, it would be the duty of the Court to consider what should be done in the matter—whether or not the names of the counsel alluded to should be stricken from the rolls of the Court.

The trial of Radke was postponed, and he was allowed to go with a Deputy Marshal to obtain the attendance of witnesses who, he said, would clearly prove his innocence.

It was subsequently ascertained that the names of the lawyers mentioned are not upon the rolls of the Circuit Court, and if the statement of the defendant is true as regards them, they took his fee, as he says, without rendering service for it; and, moreover, they had no right to practice in the Court, never having signed its rolls.

Attachment for Contempt.

A man named Michael Stiner, who had been attached for contempt by Judge Blatchford in the bankruptcy suit of one Ulrich, voluntarily surrendered himself yesterday and was held in $2,000 bail.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

The Yorkville Police Justiceship.

Before Judge Brady.

Murray vs. Coulter.—The trial of this case was resumed yesterday, the court room, if it were possible, being more compactly crowded than on the previous days. The defence entered upon their evidence by placing Judge Coulter himself on the witness stand. He denied, in the most emphatic manner possible, the statement of Hamlin about the making out of new election returns in a private room at Lovejoy's Hotel; he met Hamlin in front of the City Hall, who there gave him the returns, and afterwards went with O'Brien to the bar of the hotel and no farther; he never meddled with the returns at all. On his cross-examination he stated that he knew nothing of the returns for Police Justice until after the City Canvassers finished their canvass. He receive the returns of the Twenty-second ward as Alderman of that ward; he knew nothing of the carrying of the ballot boxes to the station house and did not apply to the Police Commissioners to send canvassers there; with the getting up of the Hugh Murray ticket he had nothing to do, and made no arrangement with Mr. Farley about it; he had been an office holder for the past ten or twelve years; he had been a Harbor Master, Police Clerk, Warden of the Tombs, an Alderman and School Trustee; he resigned as School Trustee and John Stacom was appointed in his place, but it was through no arrangement of his.

Q. Did you say to Mr. McKeon that you was afraid Hamlin was sorry for what he had done relative to making out new election returns and would tell? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you tell Mr. McKeon to promise Hamlin a place in your court if he would keep quiet? A. No, sir.

Mr. J. O'Brien was the next witness called. He testified that he was Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Eighth district; he was canvasser of the Fourth district of the Twenty-second ward; he saw Coulter all the time he was in Lovejoy's Hotel; he saw Hamlin give Mr. Coulter a return before going into the hotel, and the latter put the paper into his pocket and never took it out while in the hotel. On his cross-examination he stated that he was not quite sure that he was canvasser of the Fourth district at the charter election in 1869.

Q. Did you not once keep a place on Eighth street? A. Yes, about twenty years ago.

Q. What sort of business did you carry on? A. Oh, a very respectable business.

Q. Did you have a place for dog fighting? A. No; but I had a place for rat killing (laughter); gentlemen brought their dogs there and we gave them a show at the rats (renewed laughter).

Q. Did Judge Coulter bring his dogs there? A. The Judge had no dogs, but he frequently came with other gentlemen to my place (laughter).

The witness was subjected to a much longer cross examination, after which the Court adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 1.

One of the Risks of Driving in Central Park.

Before Judge Freedman.

Joseph Fleischl vs. Stephen H. Mason & Co.—This was a suit brought to recover $10,000 alleged damages for personal injuries. On January 23, 1870, the plaintiff and his wife were driving in a light wagon in Central Park. A hack belonging to the defendants, who are livery stable keepers, collided with the plaintiff's vehicle, throwing him and his wife to the ground, and, as claimed, severely injuring both of them, besides breaking one of the wheels of the buggy. A suit by the wife for damages for the injuries she sustained is still to be brought. The testimony showed that plaintiff received a cut on the eye, and also injuries to his hip and right side—the last injury interfering with the normal condition of his respiratory functions. For the defence the evidence showed that there were several vehicles driving rapidly in a line, that the plaintiff was driving immediately in front of the defendant's hack; that he brought his horse to a sudden stop, and that the driver of the hack reined his horses to one side, when the plaintiff's horse backed, the wheel striking the flank of one of the defendant's horses, causing them to become unmanageable, and thereby entangling the hind wheels, upsetting the plaintiff's vehicle. The jury are still out.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

Probable Cause Sufficient Ground for Arrest for Theft.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

Patrick Dempsey vs. Appleton & Co.—The defendants, on February 22, 1866, were engaged in moving their bookbinding establishment from Franklin street to Williamsburg. The plaintiff was employed in assisting the removal, and it was alleged that he took some of the parcels to a grocery store in the vicinity, upon which a policeman was called, who arrested him and took him before Judge Dowling, by whom he was held on a charge of robbery and his trial set down for the Court of General Sessions. Two alleged confederates were arrested at the same time, and similar disposition made of their cases. The result of the trial was suspension of sentence against his alleged confederates and dismissal of the complaint against him. The present suit was brought to recover $5,000 for alleged malicious prosecution. The plaintiff on being called to testify in his own behalf swore that he never took the goods as charged, and several of his workmen also testified that he could not have taken the goods beyond the wagons at the door without their knowledge. On the part of the defence it was testified that the arrest was made in good faith and from a belief from the facts communicated to them that the plaintiff was guilty of felony. In charging the jury the Judge stated that it was not necessary to find the plaintiff guilty of the theft charged against him, but that the defendants had probable cause for supposing him guilty of the theft, and upon this caused his arrest. The jury, after a brief absence, rendered a verdict for the defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

An Old Municipal Ring Case.

Before Judge Barrett.

The People ex rel Phinaes H. Kingsland vs. John J. Bradley and A. H. Green.—This is an action for a mandamus to compel the payment by the defendants of $3,208 to the relator, who is the assignee of William H. Bell, Superintendent of Printing of the Commissioners of Record, appointed pursuant to an act of the Legislature in 1855, to examine into the condition of the records, indexes, maps, &c., of the Surrogate's, County Clerk's, Register's and other public offices of the city.

It was claimed for the plaintiff that the act referred to empowered the Board of Supervisors to raise money to pay the Commissioners, and, further, that Bell performed his duty as Superintendent, and at one time procured an order from the Court directing the payment to him of $533 and interest.

Mr. Dean, representing the Corporation Counsel, submitted affidavits of Mr. Storrs and Mr. Wetmore, setting forth that the meetings specified by the plaintiff had not been held by the Commissioners since July 12, 1864.

Mr. Trull insisted that these affidavits were merely upon information and belief, and did not affect the merits.

Mr. Dean urged further that the plaintiff had no right to ask for a mandamus now, one having been heretofore granted in the case, and that being sufficient. In addition he insisted that the act under which the commissioners were appointed was unconstitutional, because of the appointment by the Legislature of officers who, under the constitution, must be appointed by local authority or be elected by the people; that the work performed by the commissioners belonged to the incumbents of the offices in question; that the mandamus will not lie against the Comptroller, and that under the act of 1857 no money can be paid except upon vouchers, properly audited by the County Auditor.

Mr. Trull said that the application was withdrawn against the Comptroller.

After hearing the argument the Judge took the papers, reserving his decision.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Barrett.

Reisser vs. Reisser.—Motion denied.

Norton vs. Townsend.—Motion granted upon payment of term fee and $10 costs of this motion.

Ryan vs. Taylor.—Motion to strike out, &c., granted, with $10 costs.

Woodson et al. vs. Larkin.—Motion granted.

Franklin Manufacturing Company vs. Holman et al.—Motion granted upon payment of term fee and $10 costs of motion.

Norwood vs. Rathbone.—Motion for injunction denied and temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.

Allen et al. vs. Porter et al.—Motion granted.

By Judge Cardozo.

Knapp et al. vs. Caldwell.—Motion denied, and injunction vacated.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Barbour.

Johnson vs. The Ocean National Bank.—Order granted.

Kech vs. Werdir.—Reference ordered.

Nelson vs. Kopp.—Motion granted.

Walker vs. Gilbert.—Order granted.

Hinchman vs. Hinchman.—Order vacating judgment.

MARINE COURT—PART 1.

Liabilities of Warehousemen.

Before Judge Spaulding.

Travers et al. vs. McBean.—The plaintiffs, during the years 1869 and 1870, collected a large amount of jute tow, amounting in all to about twenty-four thousand pounds, which they stored, as collected, with the defendant, a warehouseman, at Peck slip, it being placed on the fifth floor. On the fourth floor a quantity of bleaching powder was stored, which, during the very hot summer of 1870, worked, and the odors emitted so acted upon the jute tow as to destroy the fibre to a large extent and cause it to deteriorate in value. This was not seriously disputed. Plaintiffs claim that the loss amounted to about two cents a pound, for which they seek to recover in this action. The state of facts testified to by defendant was that he received the jute, as plaintiff testified, but that in July, noticing that the parts of the jute appearing through the bags were changing color he called on Mr. Travers and notified him of the fact, but that he allowed it to remain until December, excepting a single bale of it removed in August. Plaintiff admitted the notice, but claimed that the delay grew out of negotiations in regard to settling the damage. A large number of warehousemen testified to constantly storing bleaching powder in close proximity with jute tow and other goods, that it was a general custom, and that they had never known of any damage arising therefrom.

At the close of the testimony defendant's counsel moved for a dismissal of the complaint, which the Court granted, on the ground that there was no negligence established on defendant's part, and that negligence was shown on the part of plaintiff in allowing the goods to remain in a place of danger after receiving notice in July of the probability of injury. For plaintiff, David McAdam; for defendant, Wetmore and Jenner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

THE OBSCENE LITERATURE CASE.

Counsel for William Simpson, indicted for selling obscene pictures and books, stated that he was not in Court on Tuesday when the bail of the defendant was forfeited, and reminded the District Attorney of the understanding he had with him that the defendant should appear on Friday.

Judge Bedford directed Officer Fitzmaurice, to whom the bench warrant was given, to have Simpson arrested the moment he came within the jurisdiction of the Court. The officer informed His Honor that Simpson could not be found at his store or place of business.

John Russell, colored, was tried and convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm to David Palmer on the 23d of December. The evidence showed that these colored men and their friends had a difficulty in Baxter street, and in the course of the disturbance Palmer was stabbed by Russell in the shoulder, the blade entering the arm. He was sent to the Penitentiary for two years and six months.

John Hays, who was found guilty of petty larceny on Tuesday, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

David Mitchell (an old man) was convicted of stealing a small quantity of rope from a coal barge, and the Judge, having some doubt as to his guilt, suspended judgment.

AN ACQUITTAL.

Henry Moody was tried and acquitted of receiving $100 from Mr. Lord, of the firm of Lord & Taylor, on the 15th of November, by means of a check purporting to have been drawn by Livingston, Fox & Co. upon the Fourth National Bank, in favor of William E. Ward, for the payment of $200. The accused testified in his own behalf, stating that he was a commission merchant, doing business in South America, and only borrowed $100 from Mr. Lord to loan to a friend; that and another check he received from Ward in part payment of a debt. The jury credited his story, and rendered a verdict of not guilty. After the defendant was discharged and left the court room Assistant District Attorney Sullivan learned there was another indictment against Moody for a similar offence.

Mr. McClelland explained that case to the Court, informing His Honor that District Attorney Garvin had examined it and pronounced it a doubtful one, believing that the accused, if tried, could not be convicted.

THE GRAND JURY IN COURT.

The Grand Jury came into Court in the afternoon, and the foreman in handing a batch of indictments to the Judge, made use of the following significant remark:—"All these cases, Your Honor, have been passed upon by a committing magistrate."

This, it will be remembered, is in accordance with a resolution passed some days ago, not to act upon the municipal fraud cases during the session of the Oyer and Terminer.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 34, 44, 45, 52, 54, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 87, 88, 90, 96, 115, 117, 121, 130, 137, 154, 155, 163, 173, 187.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo.—Nos. 138, 154, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 761½, 51½, 223½, 337, 141½, 217, 893, 895, 897, 899, 899½, 903, 905, 907, 911, 913, 917, 919, 921.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Freedman.—Nos. 1138, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 585, 1125, 1131, 129, 1269, 1273, 1275, 1283. Part 2—Held by Judge Monell.—Nos. 1068, 60, 418, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 1638, 244, 780, 752, 832, 888, 950.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Larremore.—Nos. 893, 1143, 589, 1144, 772, 1064½, 1065½, 346, 347, 1026, 68, 845, 847, 1076, 241.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges C. P. Daly, C. J. Ingraham and Robinson.—Nos. 12, 22, 32, 35, 42, 86.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Spaulding.—Nos. 7584, 7610, 8198, 8472, 7049, 7482, 7488, 7542, 7657, 7658, 7659, 7667, 7671, 7672, 7673. Part 2—Held by Judge Gross.—Nos. 7365, 7475, 6288, 7678½, 7679, 7680, 7681, 7682, 8125, 7663, 7684, 7329, 7609, 7546, 7636, 7686, 7689. Part 3—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 8383, 8541, 8385, 7823, 8487, 8534, 8535, 8536, 8543, 8544.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—Nos. 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Jan 10, 1872.

The following is the calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Thursday, January 11:—Nos. 251, 282, 284, 47½, 134, 246, 264, 277, 300, 311, 313, 314, 160½, 297, 305.

THE ALLEGED CLUBBING OF HENRY SWANSEY.

No Foundation for the Report—Coroner Keenan's Investigation.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Keenan took up the case of Henry Swansey, a baker, late of 1,134 Second avenue, who, some days ago, died in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of a fracture of the skull, alleged to have been received by a club in the hands of an officer of the Nineteenth precinct. On what authority such a report gained circulation did not appear, but it is certain there was not the least foundation for it. It was impossible to learn in what manner deceased received his injuries, but probably they were the result of a fall while intoxicated. A brief synopsis of the evidence and the verdict of the jury will be found below.

William Swansey, of 151 Elizabeth street, deposed that on New Year's Day he was called to take his brother out of the Yorkville prison; went there, paid his fine of $10 and took him to his home in Second avenue; his face was bruised, and the witness talked to him about getting drunk; next day was informed by an old woman that his brother was very ill, and was told that he had been clubbed by a policeman; other parties, among whom was deceased's employer, said he had been clubbed; a doctor attended him till Thursday, when he was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died the next day; never struck deceased; he often interfered to make peace between the witness and his wife; deceased was not injured at the house of the witness; don't know how he received his injuries.

Alexander Bower, of 1,134 Second avenue, deposed that deceased was in his employ; he was a temperate and industrious man; on Saturday deceased left to see his brother; on Monday morning heard that deceased had been arrested; an officer gave the information to Charles Smith; deceased was subsequently released by paying his fine, and came to the house of witness with his brother and sister; deceased then appeared to be sick and complained of great pain in his head; he ate his supper, lay down, and, after crying out once or twice "Oh, my God!" became unconscious; did not tell the brother of deceased or anybody else that the latter had been clubbed by a policeman; on Monday night the brother of deceased and his wife quarrelled, when she said to him, "God damn you! why did you take him out?" Swansey, pointing to his brother, said, "I ought to have given you more" or "You ought to have got more."

Catharine Rupert, of No. 320 East Thirty-third street, deposed that at two o'clock on Sunday morning she saw deceased lying on the landing in front of her door, and he lay there shivering till six o'clock; he appeared to be drunk; the brother of deceased and his wife then lived in the same house with witness.

Officer Rennie, of the Nineteenth precinct, deposed that on Sunday morning about one o'clock he found deceased lying on the pavement in Sixty-second street, near Second avenue; lifted him to his feet; asked him what was the matter; he said nothing, only that he was a little drunk; took him quietly to the station house; he made no resistance and I did not club him; he had a black eye and a slight cut on the back of the head; Dr. Swan was called and attended deceased, who was allowed to lie on the sofa in the back room; the wounds seemed to have been inflicted at least twenty-four hours previously; deceased was rational and perfectly able to make a statement, but made none; did not complain of receiving any violence.

The medical testimony was then read, and Coroner Keenan submitted the case to the jury, who rendered the following

VERDICT.

"That Henry Swansey came to his death by fracture of the skull, caused probably by a fall received on or about January 1, 1872, and we exonerate the police from the charge of clubbing deceased."

JUMPING FROM STEAM CARS.

The fact of a stranger being found lying between the rail tracks of the Harlem road near 121st street, on the evening of the 1st instant, in a state of insensibility, with blood on his face, and his subsequent death in Bellevue Hospital, has already appeared in the HERALD. Since then the body has been identified as that of Michael Garmon, a rock-blaster, who worked in 116th street. Coroner Keenan yesterday examined the witnesses who found deceased and took him to the Hospital, but none of them knew how he received his injuries. Wooster Beach made a post-mortem examination on the body and found a fracture of the skull. His injuries are supposed to have been received by falling or jumping from a train of cars while in rapid motion.

THE RECENT RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest at the City Hall in the case of Mr. Henry Jean, the milkman, late of No. 265 Second street, who received fatal injuries on Tuesday morning by driving his wagon against a team of horses attached to car 74 of the avenue B line, corner of Essex and Grand streets, as previously reported. Mr. Jean was driving his milk wagon toward the Grand street ferry, and on crossing Essex street John Connor, driver of the car, called on him to stop, but he heeded not the caution, and a collision with the car horses, resulting in the upsetting of the wagon, was the result. In striking on his head Mr. Jean fractured his skull. The jury, after hearing the evidence, rendered a verdict of accidental death. Connor, driver of the car, was discharged by Coroner Schirmer.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Sanitary Condition of the Metropolis.

SMALLPOX ON THE INCREASE!

Meeting of the Board of Health—Vital Statistics—The Record of Deaths—Comparative Statement of Dangerous Diseases.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday afternoon, the following reports from the various bureaus were received and adopted:—

The Sanitary Committee respectfully submit the following report for the week ending January 6, 1872:—

SANITARY INSPECTION.

The City Sanitary Inspector reports a total of 1,357 inspections by the Health Inspectors, as follows, viz.:—1 public building, 592 tenement houses, 95 private dwellings, 42 other dwellings, 7 manufactories and workshops, 11 stores and warehouses, 32 stables, 3 lard rendering establishments, 55

SLAUGHTER HOUSES,

2 markets, 2 head cleaning establishments, 49 sunken and vacant lots, 60 yards, courts and alleys, 24 cellars and basements, 50 waste pipes and drains, 165 closets, 8 streets gutters and sidewalks, 35 other nuisances, 2 piggeries, 6 dangerous stairways, and 71 visits to

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The number of reports received from the Health Inspectors was 332. During the week 24 complaints have been received from citizens and referred to the Health Inspectors for investigation and report. His report shows that during the week the disinfecting corps have visited 65 premises where contagious diseases were found, and have

DISINFECTED AND FUMIGATED

61 houses, 61 sinks, together with clothing, bedding, &c. Thirty-nine cases of smallpox were removed to the hospital and 1 dead body to the Morgue by the ambulance corps. His report also shows that 53 sinks and cesspools have been cleaned and disinfected by the night scavengers, under permits of the Board, and 185 loads of soil removed from the city. Permits have been granted to 25 vessels

TO DISCHARGE CARGOES

on vouchers from the Health Officer of the Port. The vaccinating corps have visited 11,057 families, and performed 5,121 vaccinations, of which 662 were primary and 4,459 secondary. There have also been 1,812 cattle inspected at the market yards, of which 37 were found bruised and 12 badly bruised; one complaint was referred to the Department of Public Works.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks ending December 30, 1871, and January 6, 1872:—

	Fevers. Typhus.	Typhoid.	Scarlet.	Relapsing.	Measles.	Diphtheria.	Smallpox.
December 30	1	15	62	0	10	12	61
January 6	1	10	62	0	14	14	68

During the past two weeks several cases of smallpox have been sent to the hospital, coming from beyond the city limits. This will explain some of the sources by which the contagion is brought into our very midst. Two cases were sent here by a physician in Passaic, N. J., who had contracted the disease from a patient in

A BOARDING HOUSE

in Passaic. One came from Trenton, N. J., and three were recently arrived emigrants from Europe by the steamers Europe and Hansa, who had contracted the disease on board those vessels probably, as they were taken sick in from one to seven days after their arrival.

The Register of Records reports as follows:—During the past week there were registered 498 deaths, being an increase of 26 upon the previous week and 6 less than for the corresponding week of 1870. Zymotic diseases occasioned 121 deaths; constitutional, 116; local, 214; developmental, 21, and violent causes, 26. The

FATAL CASES OF SMALLPOX

decreased from 18 to 15, those of scarlatina from 25 to 16, those of whooping cough from 17 to 14 and those of typhoid fever from 9 to 3. The mortality of diphtheria and croup together increased from 19 to 21, that of typhus fever from 0 to 1, that of remittent fever from 1 to 6 and that of the diarrhœal affections from 18 to 24. Intermittent fever caused 2 deaths and phthisis pulmonalis 75, being in each instance the same number as in the preceding week. Eighty-three deaths were due to the

LOCAL RESPIRATORY AFFECTIONS,

an increase of 3. The following were the principal meteorological features of the week, as recorded for this department at the Cooper Union:—Maximum temperature, 51.5 degrees; minimum temperature, 22 degrees; mean temperature, 35.87 degrees, being 4.85 degrees higher than that of the corresponding period during the past ten years; mean reading of barometer, 30.062; mean degree of humidity, 71.40.

The Attorney reports as follows:—Number of actions commenced for non-compliance with orders or violations of health laws or ordinances, 48; number of actions discontinued upon evidence of abatement of all cause of complaint, 57; number of complaints by inspectors examined and form of order endorsed thereon, 165; number of such complaints examined and returned for additional statement, 18.

Captain Yule, of the Sanitary Corps of Police, reports the following as the amount of meat, fish, &c., seized and confiscated as unfit for human food:—Sheep, 16; hogs, 16; veal ("bob"), 23; poultry, 255 pounds; beef ("cut"), 250 pounds; fish, 6,350 pounds; pig, 1.

The City Sanitary Inspector reports the slaughter houses of the city as being in good sanitary condition.

Several applications were made to the Board for a change of the names of deceased persons on the records of the departments. Two such applications were sent from London, England, but they were denied in all cases by the Board, as any alteration in the entries on the books would interfere with the value of the records.

The Sanitary Committee presented a report on the cleaning of the streets, attached to which was the following comparative exhibit of the work done for the week ending January 6:—

Wards.	Number of Miles Cleaned.	Number of Miles Not Cleaned.
1	2¼	5¼
2	¼	8¾
3	5	¼
4	None.	—
5	—	5 71-190
6	4½	—
7	3½	17
8	4	5 96-190
9	8½	8
10	None.	6 70-190
11	4½	6¼
12	None.	8 132-190
13	1	4 68-190
14	2	2 163-190
15	6	3 110-190
16	None.	13 154-190
17	None.	13
18	4½	14
19	6 1-16 gutters.	19
20	3¾	14
21	¼	16½
22	No report received.	

Total amount of cleaning done, 55 15-16 miles; not done, 176¼.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION AND TRACT SOCIETY.

Reports and Election of Officers.

Yesterday afternoon the annual meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Union was held at 805 Broadway, Mr. H. D. Rolph presiding. Rev. Dr. De Puy read reports, which showed that the receipts at the treasury in this city amounted to $22,000, but as there are half a dozen sub-treasuries throughout the United States the full amount of receipts do not appear here. The disbursements in the shape of grants reached $19,226, leaving a balance in the treasury here of $2,773. One thousand dollars in gold were appropriated to Sunday school work in Germany, a similar amount to India and nearly as much to South America. The Sunday school paper's circulation is nearly four hundred thousand copies annually and nearly half a million Sunday school books are published and circulated. Officers for 1872 were elected as follows, together with a Board of Managers:—President, Bishop Morris; Vice Presidents *ex-officio*, Bishop Janes, Bishop Scott, Bishop Simpson, Bishop Ames; Vice Presidents elect, H. D. Rolph, C. H. Applegate; Corresponding Secretary, J. H. Vincent, D. D.; Recording Secretary, W. H. De Puy, D. D.; Treasurer, S. J. Goodenough.

The Tract Society.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Sunday School Union the Tract Society met, Mr. William Truslow presiding. The reports showed that grants of tracts of the value of $11,269 had been made during the last quarter; that the circulation of their paper monthly averages 72,000 copies; that 610 12mo tracts are published, 450 handbills, 18 book tracts and several leaflets, making altogether more than 1,100 different tract publications issued by the society. The treasury has received during the quarter $1,040 and paid out $1,118, and there are bills still due amounting to $3,349. The Executive Committee had appropriated tracts, &c., valued at $1,064 during the quarter. The special committee previously appointed reported minutes regarding the death of Bishops Baker and Clark, which were ordered to be entered on the journal and copies sent to the families of the deceased.

Mr. GOODENOUGH called attention to the discrepancies existing between the reports of collections for Sunday school and tract purposes as made by the pastors to the annual conferences and as received by the treasurers according to their reports. He read extracts covering five years, from 1866 to 1870, in which the discrepancies amounted to over thirty thousand dollars. The Sunday School Union had appointed a committee to inquire into the matter and seek its rectification. He asks for a committee of conference of the Tract Society also. Messrs. Sammis, Howe, Applegate and Truslow, laymen, and Rev. A. K. Sanford were appointed such committee.

Some general remarks followed on the work of the Society, Mr. Applegate thinking the society was not doing all it could or should. Rev. Mr. Hobbs and Dr. Wise showed that they were doing a great deal, though additional "steam" might be put on. The following officers were elected:—Bishop Morris, President, and the other Bishops Vice Presidents *ex-officio*, with Mr. W. Truslow and J. A. Howe Vice Presidents elect; Dr. Wise, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. Denham, Jr., Recording Secretary; Dr. Lanahan, Treasurer, and the usual committees on finance, applications, &c. Adjourned.

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.

The Knights of St. Patrick of Jersey City held their annual election of officers on Tuesday evening, at St. Peter's Hall. The following are the officers elected:—Eneas Fitzpatrick, President; James M. Brann, First Vice President; John Ignatius Cullen, Second Vice President; P. E. O'Brien, Recording Secretary; John McLaughlin, Corresponding Secretary; James Crowley, Treasurer; John C. Bailey, Sergeant-at-Arms. Committees were appointed to make preparations for the banquet and festivities on St. Patrick's Day.

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VIRGINIA'S FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

The Funding Bill and the Reason of Its Unpopularity.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 8, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

As the recent action of the Legislature of Virginia upon the question of her public debt deeply concerns a very large portion of the financial world we think it will be interesting to a very large portion of the HERALD's numerous readers, both in this country and in England, to be correctly informed as to the present status of the question, as well as to the feelings and purpose of the people of that State upon its final disposition.

The act known as the "Funding bill," upon which the recent action of the Legislature was predicated, was passed by the last Legislature, without ever having been discussed before the people, and its three leading features may be briefly stated as follows:—

First—The creditors of the State are invited to come forward and exchange their old bonds for new ones at 66⅔ cents in the dollar—that is, two-thirds of their claim, with the accumulated interest of some ten years added—and the remaining one-third is left unsettled until Virginia and West Virginia shall have the whole debt adjusted between them.

Second—The first two instalments of interest are made payable out of the Treasury on January 1 and July 1, 1872, amounting to some $1,890,000; and

Third—The coupons attached to said new bonds are made recoverable in taxes or other dues to the State.

This "Funding bill," and especially the three features here enumerated, are extremely distasteful to the people of the State, for the following among other reasons:—

First—Because they think the bill was passed by corrupt and improper influences, employed by both foreign and domestic bankers, brokers and speculators, as a scheme to raise the market value of Virginia bonds, and thus make it a matter of a "ring" speculation.

Second—They maintain that the debt of the State, having been originally created by the whole State before any division of her territory or destruction of her property in slaves, it therefore should fall equitably upon both of the States, as provided for in their respective constitutions, and that such division of the debt should be made between the two States before old Virginia should obligate herself to pay the whole.

Third—The people contend that the bill is odious because it makes the taxes of the rich payable in its coupons at far less than par value, while the poor or non-bondholders, who compose the great body of the people, will be compelled to pay their State dues in money, dollar for dollar.

For these and other reasons which the people of Virginia consider substantial, they regard the "Funding bill" to have been entirely premature in its passage and unjust and oppressive in its operations, and from the almost unanimous action of the present Legislature before Christmas (the vote being 104 to 18 in the House and 27 to 12 in the Senate for repeal), as well as the free expression of the public sentiment both before and since, it is entirely fair to assume that at least nine-tenths of the people of the State are utterly opposed to that bill, and that the present Legislature cannot be induced, either by private or public considerations, to attempt its enforcement. Even should Governor Walker veto the bill of repeal, and the Senate should fail to pass it over his veto, still it is confidently believed that the Legislature will adhere to its position, and that of the Attorney General, and refuse to enforce any part of the "Funding bill."

So much for the action of the Legislature thus far. Now, as to the sentiments and ultimate intentions of the people of Virginia as regards the public debt, and the reasons upon which they are founded. Before the war (in 1860) the taxable wealth of the State within its present territorial limits was as follows:—

Assessed value of lands	$234,143,470
Personal property	180,418,921
Slave property	256,323,500
Total before the war	$710,877,791

Since the war the assessed value of lands and personal property has been as follows, the assessment on negroes having been entirely abolished:—

Value of lands	$279,116,060
Personal property	86,321,648
Total in 1867	$365,437,708

The total loss of taxable property since 1860, in addition to the violent surrendering of more than one-third of her territory, is therefore $345,445,183. But these figures do not present the whole state of the case, or its worst features; for the lands assessed in 1867 at $279,000,000 have depreciated since then at least fifty or seventy-five per cent, so that they are now not worth in the market or to those who cultivate them half the sum stated above. This is owing to the well known fact that for some three or four years after the war closed there was a rushing demand for Virginia lands from the North, and the assessed value put upon them by their owners was much higher than met with the extensive sales anticipated. For the last two years the demand for their lands has almost entirely ceased, the means of their cultivation and improvement have steadily diminished, their fences and houses have undergone natural decay, and the productive strength of the soil itself has suffered from the want of capital to preserve them. It is fair to assume, therefore, that the total value of Virginia lands in 1872 does not exceed one hundred millions of dollars, and the total taxable value of the whole property of the State cannot be justly placed at more than $200,000,000. These facts show at once the inability of the people of the State to bear any more burden of taxation in their present embarrassed and oppressed condition; and while there may be enough of money in the treasury at this time to pay the January and July instalments of interest it would leave a considerable deficit before the end of the year, and the people consider it certain that if the State commences paying the debt or interest under the provisions of the Funding bill her taxation would have to be at least doubled, when her people are too poor at this time to pay their private indebtedness, much less meet the taxation which Federal, State, city and county governments now impose upon them.

The people of Virginia, therefore, can truly assert that in repudiating the Funding bill and arresting its oppressive operations by the action of the present Legislature they do not intend that either the creditors of the State or the world shall properly consider them unfaithful to or unmindful of their moral or legal obligations to deal justly with the public debt. They intend as soon as able to liquidate such fair proportion of their debt as they consider, or as a fair arbitration shall decide, rests properly on them after the extraordinary results of the late war; but, at the same time, they claim the right, and have the moral courage to exercise it, to have an opinion of their own as to the time and mode of discharging their duties to their creditors, and they do not intend, either by the force of intimidation or appeals to their high sense of honor, to be driven to assume a position and an obligation which they consider it is impossible for them to meet at this time. And if the creditors of the State shall fail to properly appreciate this position of Virginia and shall seek to force her people into a surrender of their last pound of flesh and last drop of blood, perhaps it would be well for them to consider the following remarkable chain of facts which, in their own estimation at least, if not in the opinion of the civilized world, would go far to sustain the people of Virginia in even a less strict adjustment of the State debt than she intends to adopt, namely:—

That, in addition to the great losses sustained by the people through the natural and legitimate results of the war, the State was also dispossessed of more than one-third of her territory and of two hundred and fifty millions of slave property. It is a historical and undisputed fact that this property, both in territory and slaves, was guaranteed to their owners by the express language of the federal constitution, and by the laws and constitution of the State, and that upon the faith of that property was based at least two-thirds of the public debt and credit of the State. In utter and violent disregard of these constitutions and laws, and the laws and usages of civilized warfare, the federal government deprived Virginia of those ready and ample means of paying her debt, and thus, in so far, at least, as foreign bondholders are concerned, made itself, in the opinion of wise critics on the laws of nations, responsible to them therefor. Not only did the United States destroy this immense property and wealth of the State, but it also destroyed the State itself, by first dividing her territory and then reducing the remaining limits to a territory ruled by federal power, divested of all its sovereignty and reorganized upon a basis and by a new element entirely original and foreign to Old Virginia.

In this view of the question, and with the consideration that the United States does not intend that its honor or its honesty shall be brought in question before the world by such a violent and unconstitutional exercise of national power, it would not appear rash or illogical of the people of Virginia to assume that they are neither unjust nor dishonest because six years after a disastrous war, and in the extreme of adversity, they hesitate as to immediate payment of an onerous debt of $45,000,000, for which nine-tenths of the bondholders never paid more than fifty cents in the dollar, and claim the right to arrange with their creditors a more equitable adjustment of their State debt than that embodied in the oppressive features of the Funding bill of the last Legislature.

BROOKS' DARK DOINGS.

Mrs. Lavinia Shears, of No. 55 Irving place, made a complaint yesterday, before Judge Shandley, against William E. Brooks, her colored waiter, charging him with purloining jewelry and articles of clothing from her house, amounting in value to $150. She stated that on Monday Brooks told her he was going to leave, and she paid him what wages were due him. On Tuesday he came back to the house, and was seen by her chambermaid going to Mrs. Shears' room. That afternoon she missed the articles. Brooks' trunk was searched and a part of the clothing was found in it. The jewelry, which consisted of three diamond rings belonging to her daughter, was not found. Mrs. Shears has an office in the Bible House. She saw Brooks passing there yesterday, and called him in and kept him talking while she sent for Officer Long, of the Seventeenth precinct. Judge Shandley held Brooks to answer.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was dull and heavy. The cotton market was a shade lower and steady.

MONEY UNSETTLED.

The money market was stringent, with the rates on call ranging from 7 per cent to 1-16, until about twenty minutes before three o'clock, when the supply suddenly became so much superior to the demand that the rate fell to 4 per cent before the banks closed, and money could have been had at 3 per cent by any borrowers who had chosen to wait to the last minute. The extremes of the day were 1-16 per cent at half-past two o'clock and 3 per cent at a quarter past three o'clock.

Prime paper was quoted at 9 to 12 per cent discount.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE LOWER.

The foreign exchanges were lower under the pressure of bills drawn against the recent negotiation of American loans in Europe, and the leading bankers reduced sterling rates ⅛ per cent, while sales were reported out of second hands at a still further concession. The following were the quotations at the close:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108⅞ a 109; do., good to prime bankers', 109⅛ a 109¼; do., short sight, 109⅞ a 109⅞; Paris, sixty days, 5.32½ a 5.27½; do., short sight, 5.25 a 5.22½; Prussian thalers, 72⅛ a 72½; Antwerp, 5.26¼ a 5.21¼; Switzerland, 5.25 a 5.20; Hamburg, 35⅞ a 36⅛; Amsterdam, 40⅞ a 41¼; Frankfort, 41⅛ a 41¼; Bremen, 78⅞ a 79¼.

GOVERNMENTS LOWER—THE NEW LOAN.

The decline in gold and the further decline in our bonds in London, where the five-twenties have fallen 1 a 1¼ per cent since January 2, led to a steady yielding in the older five-twenties and by sympathy in the general list of government securities. There is not only no doubt that negotiations are in progress for the disposal of at least $600,000,000 of the new loan, but some of the details have been reached with approximate certainty, although the Secretary of the Treasury has deemed it best to keep the particulars to himself, at least until he is ready to ask Congress for the legislation necessary to remove the obstacles now preventing a consummation of the negotiations. The new Syndicate are willing, it appears, to take the remainder of the five per cents on the terms of the previous transaction, at the rate of $50,000,000 a month, and the $300,000,000 of four and a half per cents on the allowance of a commission of one per cent, interest payable in Europe, and also at the rate of $50,000,000 a month, the Secretary of the Treasury to call in a corresponding equivalent of the five-twenties each month, a period of one year being thus allowed for the transfer to the Syndicate of the whole $600,000,000 of new bonds. Mr. Boutwell favors the acceptance of the proposals; but while he may gain the sanction of Congress to an enlarged commission in the case of the four and a half per cents, his chances of inducing Congress to consent to the payment of interest at the European money centres are very small. Government bonds closed as follows:—United States currency sixes, 115⅜ a 115⅝; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114⅛ a 114½; do. do., coupon, 115⅛ a 115¼; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 109⅝ a 110; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 109⅝ a 110; do. do., 1864, do. do., 110⅛ a 110½; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 109⅞ a 110; do. do., 1867, do. do., 111⅜ a 111⅝; do. do., 1868, do. do., 111⅜ a 112; do. fives of 1881, funded, registered, 109⅜ a 109⅞; do. do. do., coupon, 109⅝ a 109⅞; do. ten-forties, registered, 109 a 109⅜; do. do., coupon, 109⅜ a 109⅞.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES LOWER.

The Southern list was heavy and weak in nearly all the leading issues, and especially so for the Virginia consols, which dropped to 53 late in the day, probably, although at this hour we are without advices that the State Senate has concurred in the House action in passing the Funding Stay bill over the Governor's veto. We give elsewhere a Richmond correspondent's defence of the movement to stop the funding of and payment of interest on the Virginia debt. But while the feelings which he expresses doubtless explain the recent action of the Legislature there is good reason for believing that the movement has been assisted by the lobby with a view to depreciating the State bonds in the New York market, especially it as is well-known that these bonds will be received at par in payment for the State's interest in certain railroads and canals to be disposed of at auction in the city of Richmond on the 5th of February, next. The great Pennsylvania railroad corporation has turned longing eyes toward many of the Southern railroads, and it would not be surprising if partisans acting for this great railroad monopoly were helping the present demoralization of Virginia finances as a means of getting bonds with which to purchase the vendable right of the State in her domestic railroads. Reference to the advertisement of the Board of Public Works shows that at the auction fixed for February 5, proximo, there will be sold 42,752 shares of common stock in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company; 20,140 shares of common stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company; 4,910 shares of common stock in the Richmond and York River Railroad Company; one bond for $4,000,000, executed by the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company, and secured by second mortgage on said railroad; a balance due by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, amounting to about $427,000, on account of a loan to said company, and secured by mortgage on said railroad; three bonds of the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Railroad Company, for $16,954 each, payable respectively in 1872, 1874 and 1877, and secured by deed of trust on said railroad; 74,000 shares of preferred stock in the James River and Kanawha Canal Company and 30,000 shares of common stock in the same;" besides the State's interest in numerous other canals and turnpikes, plank roads and bridges. The following were the closing street prices of the Southern list:—Tennessee ex-coupon, 63⅞ a 64; do., new, 63⅞ a 64⅛; Virginia, ex coupon, 57 a 60; do., registered stock, old, 45 a 50; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 53 a 54; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 20¾ a 21; Georgia sixes, 70 a 80; do. sevens, 75 a 85; North Carolina, ex coupon, 33 a 34; do., new, 16 a 17; do., special tax, 12 a 14; Missouri sixes, 95½ a 96; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 91½ a 92½; Louisiana sixes, 55 a 62; do., levee sixes, 60 a 63; do. do. eights, 70 a 74; Alabama fives, 64 a 68; do. eights, 90 a 95; South Carolina sixes, 50 a 60; do., new, January and July, 24 a 24½; do. do., April and October, 22 a 23; Arkansas sixes, funded, 51 a 55.

THE RAILROAD BONDS.

The following were the bids for the railroad bonds:—

New York Cen 6's, 1883	95	To. & Wab equip bds	93
New York Cen 6's, 1887	90½	To. & Wab cons con	88
New York Cen 6's, r e	99	Gt West 1st m, 1888	97
New York Cen 6's, sub	89½	Gt West 2d m, 1893	87
New York Cen 7's, '76	102	Quincy & To 1st, 1890	90
Erie 1st m, ex	100	Ill & South Iowa 1st m	88
Erie 7's, 2d m, '79	99½	Gal & Chic 2d m	97¾
Erie 7's, 3d m, '83	93	Chic, R I & Pacific	101⅛
Erie 7's, 4th m, '80	90	Morris & Essex 1st m	104½
Erie 7's, 5th m, '88	86	Morris & Essex 2d m	99½
Buf, N Y & E 1st m, '77	92	Clev & To, s f	101½
Long Dock bonds	92	New Jersey Cen 1st m	101
Hud R 7's, 2d m, s f, '85	104	New Jer Cen 2d m	103½
Hud R 7's, 3d m, '75	101½	Pitts, F W & Chic 2d m	103
Harlem 1st m 7's	103½	Pitts, F W & Chic 3d m	100⅛
Alb & Sus 2d bds	96½	P, F W & C [illegible]	101
Mich Cen 7's, 1st m '82	114	Clev & Pitts con s f	98½
Chi, Bur & Quincy 1st m	110	Clev & Pitts con 3d m	95
Mich So 7 p c, 2d m	96	Clev & Pitts 4th m	93½
Mich So & N I s f 7 p c	103½	Chic & Alton s f	98½
Pac RR 7's, guar by Mo	100	Chic & Alton 1st m	102 a
Central Pac gold bonds	101½	Chic & Alton income	92½
Union Pacific 1st m bds	91	Ohio & Miss 1st m	99½
Union Pac land grant 7's	80½	Ohio & Miss 2d m con	85
Union Pac inc 10's	85	Dub & Sioux C 1st m	95½
[illegible]	102	Peninsular RR bonds	92½
Belleville & S I 1st m '96	97	St L & Iron Mt 1st m	97
Alton & T H 1st m	96	Mil & St Paul 1st, 7 3-10	95½
Alton & T H 2d m pref	87½	Mil & St Paul 1st m	92
Alt & T H 2d m inc	75½	Mil & St Paul, I & M D	93½
Chic & N W s f	102	Mil & St Paul 2d m	86
Chic & N W int bds	95	Chic & Mil 1st m	93½
Chic & N W con bds	97½	Jo & Chic 1st m	100
Chic & N W 1st m	101	Col, Chic & Ind Cen 1st m	9[illegible]
Han & St Jo land grants	97½	Col, Chic & Ind Cen 2 m	72
Del, Lack & W 1st m	100½	Tol, Peo & W, E D	90
Del, Lack & W 2d m	97	Tol, Peo & W, Burlin Div	90
To & Wab 1st m, ex	100½	N York & N Haven 6's	97½
To & W 1st m, St L div	90½	Bos, Hart & Erie	70
To & Wab 2d m	92½	Cedar F & Minn 1st m	93
Han & Naples 1st m	85		

THE CITY BANK STOCKS.

The following were the bids for the city bank shares:—New York, 127; Manhattan, 150; Merchants', 117; Mechanics', 128; Union, 133; America, 145; City, 215; Phenix, 100; Tradesmen's, 146; Leather Manufacturers', 190; State of New York, 108; Commerce, 113½; Ocean, 90; American Exchange, 112; Bank of the Republic, 116; Bank of North America, 103; Metropolitan, 132; Citizens', 135; East River, 110; Shoe and Leather, 139; Corn Exchange, 122; Commonwealth, 95; Importers and Traders', 160; Park, 152; Fourth National, 109½; Ninth National, 108⅞; Oriental, 160; Bankers and Brokers' Association, 80.

GOLD WEAK—109 A 108⅝.

The gold market was weak on what was deemed the certain dissipation of all danger of war with Spain, all prospect of which was removed by the tenor of the sentiments expressed by the Spanish Ministers at the recent dinner to General Sherman in Madrid. The earliest sales were at 109, from which point there was a gradual decline to 108⅝, under sales by the agents for the negotiation of the several American loans recently marketed in Europe. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	109	3 P. M.	108¾
10:30 A. M.	108⅞	3:25 P. M.	108⅝
11 A. M.	109	3:40 P. M.	108¾
12 M.	108⅞	4 P. M.	108⅝
1 P. M.	108⅞	5:30 P. M.	108⅝ a 108⅝
2 P. M.	108⅞		

In the gold loan market the rates for carrying ranged from 7 gold to 3 per cent. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$39,665,000
Gold balances	2,093,127
Currency balances	2,446,616

The Assistant Treasurer paid out $460,000 gold on account of January interest, and $65,000 in redemption of the called bonds of 1862.

STOCKS DULL AND STRONG.

The stock market was heavy, lower and intensely dull up to the close of banking hours, when the fall in the rate for money started a smart upward movement, owing to the covering of contracts by the "bears," who, on this sudden development of monetary ease and the additional report that the Third Avenue Savings Bank had lived down the run upon it, threw up the speculative sponge. The rise, like the decline in prices, represented very little business. Union Pacific and Pacific Mail were the strongest and advanced one per cent, the latter on the introduction in the Legislature of a bill authorizing the Pacific Mail Company to reduce their capital stock to $10,000,000, or one half their present capital.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Cen. and Hud. consol	96	95⅛
New York Cen. and Hud. certifs	92½	91⅞
Erie	36⅛	35⅝
Reading	114	113⅞
Lake Shore	90⅞	90⅛
Wabash	73⅜	72⅞
Pittsburg	91	90⅞
Northwestern	68⅜	67½
Rock Island	108½	107⅞
St. Paul	54½	53⅝
St. Paul preferred	80⅞	80
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅞	45½
Union Pacific	31⅛	30⅛
Western Union Telegraph	70⅞	70
Pacific Mail	55⅜	54⅜

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Jan. 10—10:15 A. M.

$70000 US 5's, c, '81	109⅝	20 shs Am Ex Bank	112
2000 US 5-20, c, '64	110⅛	10 Ninth Nat Bk	109
64000 US 5-20, r, '65, n	109⅝	200 Quicksilver M Co	26⅜
1000 US 5-20, r, '67	111⅛	300 Con Coal of Md..b c	42
55000 US 5-20, c, '67	111	400 do	41⅞
1000 US 6's, cur'ncy	115⅛	100 Md Coal Co......b c	26½
1000 Tenn 6's, old	64	100 do	25
2000 Va 6's, con	55	300 West U Tel.......b c	70⅛
10000 Va 6's, def	21	100 Pac M SS Co......b c	54⅞
8000 SC 6's, n, Ja&Jy	24	100 do.........b3	54⅞
10000 SC 6's n, Ap&Oct	22	300 do	54⅞
1000 Missouri 6's	95⅝	793 U S Express	63⅞
5000 do	95⅝	500 do	63⅛
1000 NY 6's, '73	106	100 do............b c	63⅞
1000 NY Cen 6's, '83	93½	70 do	62⅞
1000 Mich So s f bonds	103⅝	100 Wells-Fargo Ex	58⅞
1000 Pac 7's, gd by Mo	100	800 N Y C & H R R....b c	95⅜
3000 Cen Pac gold b	101⅝	200 do	95⅝
16000 Un Pac RR 1st m	91	100 do	95⅝
20000 do	91⅛	3500 N Y C & H R ctfs	91⅞
5000 U Pac 7's, l g bds	80⅝	600 Erie RR	35⅞
3000 do	80⅝	100 do..........b3	35⅞
5000 Harlem 1st m	103⅛	100 do..........b30	35
9000 Alt&Ter H 2d pf	76½	400 do..........b c	35⅞
5000 Chi & NW con	93⅝	400 do	35⅞
1000 Han & St Jo's, a c b	97	200 do..........b3	36
12000 do	97⅛	61 L S & M S scrip	87
1000 Alt&Ter Haute 1st	96⅛	500 L S & M S R R....b c	90⅞
6000 Tol & W 1st m	101	100 do	90⅛
38000 T & W 1st m, S L d	90⅜	100 do..........b3	90⅛
10000 Han & Naples 1st	86	200 Clev & Pitts RR gtd	91
1000 Great West 2d m	87⅛	150 do..........b3	90⅞
4000 St L & Iron M 1st	97⅛	150 do	90⅞
5000 Gt West 1st, '88	98	200 Chic & N W RR	67⅞
3000 Mor & Es 1st m	105	100 do..........b c	67⅞
1000 M & Es 2d m	100	200 do	67⅞
1000 Gal & Chic 1st	106⅛	100 Chic & R I RR	108
1000 P, Ft W & Chi 1st	105	100 Bost, Hart & Erie	3⅝
2000 P, Ft W & Chi 2d	100	100 Alt & Ter H RR	24⅞
5000 Clev & Pitts c s f	94⅛	200 Alt & Ter H pf	55
1000 Mil & St P 1st	96	100 Ohio & M RR......b c	45⅞
3000 do	93⅛	500 Ohio & M RR pf	75⅝
1000 M & St P 1st, I div	88⅞	100 H & St Jo RR	35
12000 Mil & St P 2d m	85	100 Alb & Sus RR	92
2000 C, C & I C, 1 m	90⅛	100 Union Pac RR....b c	30⅞
6000 do	90⅛	100 C, C, C & I RR...b c	90
3000 do	90⅛	21 do	89⅞
3000 C, C & I C 2d m	73	100 Tol, W & W R....b c	72⅞
5000 W U T 7's b, large c	93	100 do..........c	72⅞
40 shs Mer Ex Bank	97		

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$14500 US 6's, '81, r	109⅞	$27000 US 5-20, c, '68	112
10000 US 5-20, c, '62	109⅞	5000 do	111⅞
5000 US 5-20, c, '64	110⅛	10000 do	113
20000 US 5-20, r, '65	110	10000 US 5-20, c, '67	111⅞
20000 do..........b3	110	50000 US 5's, 10-40, r	109⅛
46500 US 5-20, c, '65, n	110	5000 do	109⅛
9500 US 5-20, r, '67	111⅜	2000 U S 6's, cur	115⅛
19000 do..........c	111⅜	20000 do	115⅛

One o'Clock P. M.

$5000 Va 6's, con	54½	100 shs U S Express	62⅞
10000 do	54⅛	100 do	63⅛
5000 Mo 6's, H & St J s	91⅝	200 do..........b c	63⅛
5000 NY 6's, '74	106	7 do	63⅞
4000 Union Pac 1st m	91	400 Erie RR	35⅞
3000 do	91⅛	100 do	35⅝
4000 Cen Pac gd b	101⅛	50 do..........b3	35⅞
2000 do	101⅛	2500 do	35⅜
2000 Un P 7's, l g b	80⅞	100 do..........b c	25⅞
10 shs Bk of S New Yk	104⅛	100 N Y C & H R R	95⅛
100 West U Tel......b c	70⅛	7 Mich Cen RR	116⅛
100 do..........b3	70⅛	100 Un Pac RR......b c	30⅞
200 Md Coal Co......b60	26	100 C, C, C & I RR...b c	90⅛
100 Con C of Md......b c	41⅞	400 Cle & Pitts R gtd	90⅞
400 Pac M SS Co......b c	54⅞	200 Chic & R I RR	108⅛
5 Am Mer U Exp	59⅛	50 do	108⅛
100 do	59⅛	200 Mil & St P RR	54⅛
25 do..........b c	59⅛	100 Pitts, Ft W & C gtd	96
100 U States Express	63⅛	34 Morris & Essex	93⅞
100 do	63⅞	100 Bos, H & Erie..b c	3⅜

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

Western Union	70⅛ a	70¼	Northwestern	68⅞ a	68⅛
Pacific Mail	55⅛ a	55⅜	N'west'n pf	92 a	92⅛
N Y Cen con	95⅞ a	96	Rock Island	108⅜ a	108⅝
N Y Cen scrip	92 a	92⅛	St. Paul	54⅛ a	54⅜
Erie	25⅞ a	36	St. Paul pref	80⅜ a	80⅝
Reading	114 a	114⅛	Wabash	73⅜ a	73⅞
Lake Shore	90⅞ a	90⅞	Ohio & Miss	46⅜ a	46⅞
Union Pacific	31⅛ a	31⅛	Bos, Har & Erie	3⅝ a	3⅞
Pittsburg	90⅞ a	91	Col, C & Ind Cen	21⅛ a	21⅞

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio still continued quiet, but very firm. There was a rumored resale of the cargo of the Featus, consisting of 3,000 bags, but were unable to learn the particulars. Java was in good demand, with sales reported of 11,476 bags per Alexandria, 6,250 do per Mars, 500 do. per Desdemona and 1,600 per J. L. Hall, all on private terms. We quote:—Cargoes (Rio), ordinary, 16½c. a 16⅞c.; do. do. fair, 16⅞c. a 17c.; do. do. good, 17⅛c. a 17⅜c.; do. do. prime, 18⅛c. a 18⅜c., gold, in bond, 60 days; Maracaibo, 19c. a 20c.; Laguayra, 18c. a 20c.; St. Domingo, in bond, 12c. a 12½c.; Java, 22c. a 24c., gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—There has been a fair demand to day for cotton on the spot at unchanged prices. For future delivery the market was only moderately active, but steady at yesterday's prices. The sales were as follows:—

	To-Day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export	1,017	232	1,249
Consumption	732	136	868
Speculation	8	50	58
In transit	63	200	263
Total	1,820	718	2,538

—For future delivery, basis low middling, the sales have been as follows:—Last evening—January, 300 at 21c.; February, 200 at 21⅛, 800 at 21 7-16c.; March, 300 at 21 13-16c., 200 at 21⅞c.; April, 200 at 22c.; May, 100 at 22⅛c., 100 at 22 3-16c., 200 at 22¼c., total, 2,600 bales. To-day—January, 500 at 20 15-16c., 200 at 21 1-16c., 100 at 21c., 400 at 21 1-16c.; February, 900 at 21 ⅛c., 100 at 21 5-16c., 700 at 21⅜c., 200 at 21⅜c., 300 at 21 7-16, 200 at 21⅜c., 600 at 21 7-16c., 200 at 21⅜c., 900 at 21 7-16c., 300 at 21⅜c.; February and March 100, each at 21⅜c., together; March, 1,000 at 21⅜c., 300 at 21⅝c., 100 at 21 13-16c., 100 at 21⅝c., 300 at 21 13-16c., 100 March at 21 11-16c., and 100 May at 22 3-16c., together; April, 100 at 22c., 300 at 21 15-16c., 600 at 21⅞c., 100 at 22c., 200 at 21 15-16c., 100 at 22c.; May, 100 at 22⅛c., 400 at 22 3-16c., 100 at 22¼c. Total, 10,000 bales. Grand total, 13,000 bales. Rates on cotton to foreign ports closed as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, ½d.; by sail, 3-16d. a 7-32d. To Havre, by steam, 1c. gold, sail, ⅝c. To Hamburg, by steam, ⅝d., compressed. To Bremen, by steam, 1c., gold, compressed. To Baltic ports, by sail, ⅞c. a 1c., gold. The net receipts at the ports sum up thus:—Galveston, 724, New Orleans, 1,835, Mobile, 516, Savannah, 3,691, Charleston, 1,581, Wilmington, 96, Norfolk, 1,271, Baltimore, 330, New York, 455, Boston, 39—total, 10,535. This day last week, 9,055. This day last year, 18,895. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18⅛	19⅛	19	19⅛
Good ordinary	20	20⅛	[illegible]	20⅛
Low middling	21⅛	21	21⅛	21⅛
Middling	21⅞	21⅞	22	[illegible]
Good middling	22⅛	22	22	22

The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 4,574 bbls.; wheat, 2,940 bushels, corn, 26,230 do., corn meal, 250 bags, oats, 11,300 bushels, barley, 1,000 do. The flour market ruled dull, but there was no change in prices. Shipping brands were held firm, although in light demand. The sales of all kinds since our last were 7,270 bbls., including 150 bbls. of superfine State and 1,125 bbls. of Southern. Corn meal was in better demand and steady. The sales were 500 bbls. Western yellow at $3 75. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 75 a	$5 50
Superfine State	6 00 a	6 50
Extra State	6 75 a	7 00
Choice do	7 00 a	7 50
Superfine Western	6 50 a	7 00
Extra do	6 50 a	7 00
Extra Minnesota	7 00 a	9 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 75 a	7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 25 a	7 75
Family	8 00 a	8 50
St. Louis low extra	7 00 a	7 25
St. Louis straight extra	7 25 a	7 75
St. Louis choice double extra	8 00 a	9 00
St. Louis choice family	9 00 a	11 00
Rye flour	4 50 a	5 60
Southern No. 2	5 25 a	5 75
Southern superfine	5 75 a	6 25
Southern extra	7 00 a	9 00
Southern family	8 25 a	11 00
Corn meal, Western white	3 90 a	4 00
Corn meal, Western yellow	3 75 a	4 00
Corn meal, Jersey	3 75 a	4 00
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 30 a	—
Corn meal, puncheons	19 00 a	19 25
Baltimore	4 15 a	—
Calorie	4 00 a	—
Calcine	3 85 a	3 90
Western	3 70 a	3 80

—Wheat was heavy, and to sell much lower. The sales were about 65,000 bushels at $1 54 a $1 57 for No. 2 in store, $1 60 for choice do. afloat, $1 59 a $1 60 for No. 1 in store, $1 75 for white, $1 62 for a small lot No. 1 in store. Corn was dull and lower, closing at 76c. a 76½c. afloat. The sales were about 61,000 bushels, but at 76c. a 78c. for new mixed, 79c. a 79½c. for old in store, 81c. afloat for old, and 78½c. a 80c. for white Southern. Oats were lower, but in better request; the sales were about 68,000 bushels at 56c. a 56½c. for mixed afloat, 54½c. for Western in store, and 56c. a 57c. for white afloat and on the track. Rye was quiet, and nominal at 92c. a 95c. Barley was dull, but unchanged, we hear of sales of 5,000 bushels Canada at $1 15; other descriptions were nominal.

FREIGHTS.—There was a trifle more inquiry to-day for berth room; but the market generally remained quiet, although rates were without perceptible change. In the chartering line there was a moderate inquiry for vessels suitable to the petroleum trade; but parties generally were apart in their views in reference to rates and but little was accomplished. The engagements reported to-day were as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, 30,000 bushels grain at 6½d., 100 bales cotton, ½d.; and, by sail, 1,800 tierces lard at 30s. a 31s. 3d.; 50 tons tallow, 30s.; 7,500 bushels corn, 6d. To London, by sail, 27,500 bushels corn at 6d., 700 tons oil cake, 16s. 3d. To Antwerp, 250 boxes bacon and 250 tierces lard at 30s. The charters were:—A North German bark, 2,200 quarters grain, to Cork, for orders, 5s.; a Norwegian bark, hence to Gibraltar, for orders to the Mediterranean, 3,600 bbls. refined petroleum, on private terms; an American bark, 1,900 bbls. refined, from Philadelphia, same voyage, at 6s. 3d., and 3d. off if direct; a British ship, 1,461 tons, hence to a port in the United Kingdom, general cargo, lump sum.

MOLASSES.—The business to day has been very moderate and chiefly for domestic, which sold within the range of former prices. Sales were about 250 bbls. New Orleans at 48c. a 54c. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	18c. a 20c.	19c. a 20c.
Clayed	20c. a 22c.	22c. a 26c.
Muscovado, refining	— a —	23c. a 28c.
Muscovado, grocery	— a —	30c. a 35c.
Porto Rico	— a —	28c. a 38c.
English Islands	— a —	26c. a 33c.
New Orleans	30c. a 45c.	48c. a 55c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was quiet, but a trifle firmer. We hear of sales of 90 bbls. at 67⅞c. and 20 bbls. from store at 69c. a 70c. Rosin was dull and a trifle easier. The only sale we heard of was 1,100 bbls. strained at $4 75; quoted at the close at $4 75 a $4 80. Tar continued dull and nominal at $3 25 a $3 37½ for Washington or Wilmington.

PETROLEUM.—The market for refined remained as when last reported—dull and nominal. There was but little offering and still less demand; quoted at 23⅛c. for spot and 23⅛c. a 23⅛c. for remainder of month. Crude was also dull and somewhat weak; quoted at 13c. in bulk. Naphtha continued inactive but unchanged in prices; held at 12c. a 12½c. for Western or city. Case oil was entirely neglected and nominal at 29c. There were no sales of refined reported. Crude in bulk closed weak, with small sales at 12⅞c. for spot and 12⅞c. for remainder of month. At the Creek the market was quiet but unchanged; quoted at $3 25 a $4 on upper and $4 on lower road. The Philadelphia market continued dull and nominal. Refined held at 22⅞c., with bids of 22⅛c. without success.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 815 bbls.; beef, 650 packages; cut meats, 3,771 do., lard, 4,821 bbls. and tierces. The pork market was dull and lower, but closed firm at $14 for new mess. We hear of sales of 500 bbls. for February at $14 10, and 1,000 bbls. for March at $14 37½ a $14 50; spot pork quoted at $13 12½ for old and $13 12½ for new. Bacon—The market remained quiet, owing to buyers and sellers being apart in their views. We hear of sales of 200 boxes short clear at 7⅞c. and 50 boxes short rib at 7c. Dressed hogs were without material change; Western quoted at 5⅛c. a 5⅜c., and city at 5⅛c. a 7c. Beef—There has been a moderate inquiry to-day, although the sales were confined to small lots, aggregating about 100 bbls. and tierces, at $9 a $11 for mess, $11 a $13 for extra mess, $18 a $19 for prime mess, tierces, and $19 a $21 for India mess, tierces. Beef hams were quiet and unchanged. About 50 bbls. sold at from $23 to $25. Cut meats continue quiet, but steady, at 6c. a 6⅛c. for dry salted shoulders, 7⅛c. a 7¾c. for bellies, 8c. a 8¼c. for clear bellies; pickled hams, 9½c. a 10c.; smoked hams, 10c. a 11½c.; sugar cured do., 13c. a 14½c. Lard was rather weak at the opening, but closed steady; the sales were 550 tierces at 9⅞c. for wooden hooped Western steam and 9⅞c. for kettle. For future delivery 750 tierces sold for February at 9⅞c., 2,000 tierces for March (part last evening) at 9⅞c., and 500 tierces for April at 10c. City lard was active, with sales of 400 tierces, in lots, at 9⅞c. for steam and 10⅛c. for kettle.

RICE.—The market continued steady under a fair demand. The sales were about 50 tierces Carolina at 8c. a 8⅝c., 100 bags Patna at 7⅛c., and 200 bags Rangoon at 6⅞c. a 7c.

SUGAR.—The market still continues quiet, with but little inquiry and no pressure to sell. Fair to good refining quoted steady at 9c. a 9⅛c. We hear of sales of 30 hhds. molasses sugar at 8⅛c. a 8⅜c., 250 hhds. on private terms, and 1,097 boxes, comprising all kinds, at from 8⅞c. a 10c. Refined was in limited request at former prices. We quote—Cuba—inferior to common refining, 8⅛c. a 8⅝c.; fair to good fair refining, 9c. a 9⅛c.; good to prime refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅜c. a 9⅞c.; prime to choice grocery, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9c. a 11c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7⅛c. a 9c.; melado, 4⅛c. a 6⅛c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅛c. a 8c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅛c.; do., 13 to 15, 10c. a 10⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 11c. a 11⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 12c. a 12⅛c.; do., white, 11⅛c. a 12⅛c. Porto Rico—Common to prime refining, 8⅞c. a 9⅜c.; fair to choice grocery, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7⅛c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅞c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7⅛c. a 8⅛c.

STEARINE remained dull but unchanged. We heard of sales of 50 tierces at 9⅛c.

TALLOW continues active and steady. The sales were about 175,000 lbs. of prime city at 9⅛c. a 9⅛c., and 20,000 lbs. of country at 9⅜c., which was a trifle better.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 431 bbls. The market was steady and more active. The sales were about 450 bbls. at 92⅛c.; jobbing lots at 93c.

CATTLE MARKET.

The hog market ruled heavy at 5c. a 5⅛c., with 5,300 arrived.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Jan. 10, 1872.

Cotton steady; good ordinary, 18⅞c. a 19c. Net receipts, 724 bales. Exports coastwise, 533. Sales, 2,000. Stock, 46,350.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10, 1872.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 20⅞c. a 20⅞c. Net receipts, 1,835 bales; gross, 2,511. Exports—To Great Britain, 8,913; to Havre, 4,212; to Antwerp, 2,307; coastwise, 332. Sales, 8,200. Stock, 116,593.

MOBILE, Jan. 10, 1872.

Cotton dull; middlings, 20⅛c. Net receipts, 516. Sales, 500. Stock, 65,173.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 10, 1872.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 20⅛c. a 20⅛c. Net receipts, 3,691 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 4,546; to the Continent, 5,845; coastwise, 625. Sales, 1,400. Stock, 76,968.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 10, 1872.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 20c. Net receipts, 1,581 bales. Exports coastwise, 1,991. Sales, 200. Stock, 32,007.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1872.

Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat a shade lower; No. 1 spring, $1 26⅛ a $1 27; No. 2 do., $1 23⅛, No. 3, $1 12; rejected, $1 03 a $1 04; No. 2, seller last half of month, $1 23⅝; seller February, $1 24⅛; seller March, $1 26⅛. Corn opened firm but closed dull; No. 2 mixed, 41⅛c. a 41⅜c.; rejected, 38⅛c. a 39c.; seller February, 41⅛c. a 42⅛c.; seller April, 43⅛c.; seller May, 45⅛c. a 46c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 32⅛c.; rejected, 29c. a 30c.; No. 2 seller February, 34⅛c. a 34⅜c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 1, 67⅛c. a 68c.; rejected, 60c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2, spring, 62⅛c. a 63c.; No. 3 do., 49⅛c. a 50c. Pork dull and a shade lower at $13 15 a $13 20; seller February, $13 30 a $13 35; seller March, $13 55 a $13 60. Lard dull and drooping at 8⅞c.; seller February, 8⅞c. Hams in pickle, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c. Green meats in good demand and steady. Bulk meats unchanged. Hogs moderately active at $4 15 a $4 60. Dressed hogs firm and in good demand at yesterday's quotations. Whiskey firm and in fair demand; sales at 88c. There has been a considerable inquiry for vessels at the opening of navigation; several charters for corn have been made at 10c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. flour, 18,000 bushels wheat, 122,000 do. corn, 38,000 do. oats, 2,000 do. rye, 8,000 do. barley and 35,000 hogs. Shipments—4,000 bbls. flour, 1,000 bushels wheat, 17,000 do. corn, 11,000 do. oats, 1,000 do. barley and 5,000 hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1872.

Flour quiet and steady. Wheat—Inquiry light; sales of 35,000 bushels No. 2 red Toledo at $1 50; spring nominally at $1 40 for No. 2. Corn dull, but strong; sales of five cars No. 2 Western at 61c. a 62c., closing firm at outside prices. Oats dull; sales of 200 bushels No. 2 Western at 46c. Rye neglected. Barley firm; demand light; sales of 3,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 85c. Pork quiet at $13 50. Heavy mess lard quiet at 9⅛c. a 10c. Highwines nominally at 91c. Seeds, $3 60. Timothy, $5 50. Clover nominally quoted.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1872.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,800 bbls., at $7 50 for No 1 spring, $8 for amber winter, $8 50 for white winter, $9 for double extra. Wheat dull; sales 3,400 bushels No. 1 white Michigan, $1 72. Corn dull; sales 2,000 bushels at 67c. Barley held at $1 a $1 10 for good to choice Canada. Rye nominally 80c. for Western. Corn meal—$1 60 for bolted, $1 55 for unbolted, per cwt. Millfeed firm; shorts, $25; shipstuffs, $26 a $27; middlings, $28 a $30 per ton. Highwines, 90½c. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston, 69c.; to New York, 50c., to Albany, 49c.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Jan. 10, 1872.

Bacon, $12 per cwt. Hams—American sugar-cured, $22 per quintal. Lard, in tins, $15 25 per quintal. Exchange on United States, 60 days sight, in currency, ¾ a 1¼ per cent premium; in gold, 9⅞ a 9⅞ per cent premium; short sight, gold, 11⅛ per cent premium; on Paris, 5 a 5⅛ per cent premium.

OBITUARY.

General Patrick Cameron, of the Anglo-Indian Army.

General Patrick Cameron, senior general of the Madras cavalry, has just died at Gordonston, Inverness, Scotland. The General was eighty-seven years of age. He was a brave and brilliant soldier and officer and particularly distinguished for his action in the British war in India.

General Cameron obtained his first commission in October, 1802, having gone to India in January, 1801, consequently he was senior in the Indian army to Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, G. C. B. He served in the campaigns of 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808 and 1809, in Berar, Candeish and the Nerbudda; was present at the cavalry affair at Peepulgaum, in Berar, against Tookareem, December, 1808; with Colonel Close's army on the Nerbudda, and at Seronge, in the latter end of 1810; at the campaign in the Northern Circars and Goomsoor in 1816 and 1817; and at the Mahratta campaign, with General Smith and General Doveton, in 1817 and 1818, in pursuit of the Peishwah. He was also present at the battle of Ashtee in 1818; and with the First light cavalry in the campaign to Ava in 1826. His commissions bore date as follows:—Cornet, 27th April, 1803; lieutenant, 2d October, 1804; captain, 9th January, 1816; major, 1st September, 1818; lieutenant colonel, 1st May, 1824; colonel, 5th June, 1829; major general, 28th June, 1838; lieutenant general, 11th November, 1851, and general, 24th October, 1858.

Wyndham Smith, Commonly Called the "Assassin."

From London we have news of the death, a short time since, in England, of Wyndham Smith—son of Sydney Smith—commonly called the "Assassin," and of late years well known to the more aged habitués of the West End parks and clubs of the British metropolis as a very singular and rather remarkable personage.

During the last quarter of a century not many countenances were better known at Rotten row—where it was his habit to take what he called "his afternoon walking exercise"—than the peculiar and strongly marked features of Wyndham, "the Assassin." Wyndham Smith made a fiasco in life through his passion for the turf. The son of such an essayist, talker, pulpit orator and author as Sydney Smith might have been expected, from the associations of his youth, to worship some other idol than a thoroughbred race horse, and to find more enjoyment in the conversation of *litterateurs* and artists than of such men as Bill Scott, the jockey, and John Scott, the trainer. Yet it is the fact that from his earliest youth "the Assassin" cared neither for literature, for politics, arts, nor sciences. Impatient at the congenial attachment to horse racing which his eldest son early displayed, Sydney Smith is said to have angrily exclaimed to him, "Sir, you will come to selling correct cards upon a race-course, and you will be put in the stocks because they are not correct!" The origin of his nickname, "Assassin," has been often disputed, and has by some been imputed to the peculiar aspect of his countenance. But the true explanation of this unflattering *soubriquet* is this: Nearly forty years ago some of Wyndham Smith's college friends turned loose a ferocious bulldog into his rooms at night and waited below in the quadrangle to watch the dénouement of their practical joke. "The Assassin" entered his rooms, a scuffle was heard, and presently a window was thrown open, out of which the dog appeared, held suspended in the air by the left hand of its human antagonist, who proceeded with his right to draw a razor across the struggling animal's throat. From that night until his dying hour the name of "The Assassin" clung to the slayer of the bulldog. No story elicited more laughter, some thirty-five years ago, than that which represented Wyndham Smith as placed at his father's dinner table, next to an eminent bishop, to whom, after sitting silent and abashed throughout the earlier portion of dinner, he ventured to address one question. "Has Your Lordship ever seriously reflected," asked the indiscreet questioner, "how long it took to get Nebuchadnezzar into condition after he came up from grass?"

Among the notables of the past generation there were few who enjoyed chaffing "the Assassin" so much as the late Lord Derby. They trained in the same stable, and had this one great bond of sympathy, that to both of them no object in life possessed more attractions than a thoroughbred horse. But the frequenters of the "Heath" twenty years ago will be even less likely to forget the face and voice of "the Assassin" than they will those of the illustrious patrician who was thrice Prime Minister of Britain. Wyndham Smith had in him no small share of the drollery and fun of "Peter Plymley."

William A. R. Nye.

William A. R. Nye, a printer, employed during the past thirty years in the office of one of the Richmond, Va., newspapers, died at his post of duty last Sunday afternoon, of paralysis. The acting foreman of the composing room, approaching his case, asked his opinion of a piece of "copy," and found him transfixed and speechless. He was taken immediately to his room, where he lingered unconscious for a few hours and died peacefully and without pain. Mr. Nye was born in Wareham, Mass., October 13, 1813. He was son of the Rev. Jonathan Nye, an Episcopal clergyman, and a cousin of Senator Nye, of Nevada. He went to Virginia in 1839 to visit his uncle, the late Holden Rhodes, and soon after married in Richmond. He was a prominent member of the Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Masonic Order for twenty-five years.

William W. Todd.

William W. Todd, of the firm of Todd & Co., salt dealers, 77 Front street, died yesterday, aged ninety years. Mr. Todd was born about the year 1781, and when a boy was in the employ of John Jacob Astor, who had married his aunt. He was a clerk for Mr. Astor for several years, and when only fourteen was sent by Mr. Astor to Canada to buy furs. In 1797 he retired from the service of Mr. Astor. Mr. Todd served through the war of 1812, and held the commission of Lieutenant Colonel. He was a member of the Tammany Society and was one of the thirteen Sachems for twenty-five years. He was also a warm friend of Henry Clay.

David Leavitt, of Boston.

The service of the "fourth estate," in which the above named gentleman passed the last twenty-five years of his life, has lost a ready hand and wit by his death. Born in Massachusetts, he joined the staff of the Boston *Journal* under Charles O. Rogers, in 1846, and, working steadfastly, did much in building up that paper. His health had been good up to the few hours immediately preceding his demise, which took place yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock, in Boston, where, in the morning he had been stricken down with a fit of apoplexy. His death will prove a loss to Boston journalism, in which he was well known. Mr. Leavitt was born in the year 1816, in Boston.

Dr. William D. Buck.

William D. Buck, M. D., an eminent and widely known American physician, died at his residence in Manchester, N. H., on Tuesday night, the 9th inst. He was carried off suddenly by the termination of a disease of his heart, under which he had labored for some time past.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BROKAW—HALL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Jersey City Heights, on Tuesday, January 9, by the Rev. C. French, WILLIAM B. BROKAW, of Newburg, N. Y., to M. ALICE HALL.

CHASE—GATES.—On Wednesday, January 10, at the residence of Henry J. Newton, Esq., by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, JOHN S. CHASE, of this city, to SARAH J. GATES, of Portland, Conn. No cards.

COLLIS—BISHOP.—In Chicago, January 4, 1872, at the residence of the bride's father, Alexander Bishop, Esq., by the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, Mr. GEORGE R. COLLIS, of New York, to Miss IMOGENE BISHOP, of Chicago. No cards.

FELL—REQUA.—On Tuesday, January 9, by the Rev. S. D. Burchard, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Horace Ward, Esq., Mott Haven, THOMAS FELL to Miss A. MAGGIE REQUA. No cards.

MASON—PARR.—On Tuesday, January 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Henry Aston, CHARLES G. MASON to A. ELIZABETH PARR, daughter of John Parr, Esq., all of this city.

SEYDE—BERRY.—In Dresden, Germany, on November, 28, 1871, ERNST SEYDE, of Dresden, to EMILY BERRY, of Staten Island, N. Y.

SIMMONS—DOUGLASS.—On Wednesday, January 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, HARRY SIMMONS to HANNAH DOUGLASS. No cards.

SMITH—BIRCH.—On Wednesday, January 10, at Stanton street Baptist Church, by the Rev. Christopher Rhodes, Mr. N. LESLIE SMITH to ANN AUGUSTA BIRCH, all of this city.

WINFIELD—SOFIELD.—On Thursday, December 28, 1871, by the Rev. Mr. MORSE, of Connecticut, Mr. FRANK WINFIELD, of New York, to Miss MINNIE K. SOFIELD, of Elizabeth, N. J.

Died.

ARMSTRONG.—On Tuesday, January 9, JOHN ARMSTRONG, aged 45 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 71 Jane street, on Thursday, 11th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

BARRE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, January 9, WALTER BARRE, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 102 Henry street, on Thursday afternoon, January 11, at two o'clock.

The members of Kings County Lodge, No. 511, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend the funeral of brother Walter Barre, from his late residence, at 102 Henry street, Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

A. VANDERVEER, Master.

BELCHER.—On Wednesday, January 10, 1872, MARY, wife of William H. Belcher and daughter of George R. Hendrickson.

Relatives and friends of both families are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner Twenty-eighth street and Ninth avenue, on Friday, 12th inst., at twelve o'clock M., without further notice.

BEVERS.—On Wednesday, January 10, REBECCA, beloved wife of Adolph W. H. Bevers, and daughter of Ernest and Anna Finken, aged 30 years and 26 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 12th inst., at one P. M., from her late residence, 182 Eleventh avenue, corner Twenty-third street.

BRENNAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, January 8, PATRICK BRENNAN, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Troop C, Second cavalry, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 267 Nassau street, on Thursday, January 11, at two o'clock.

Connecticut and California papers please copy.

BROCKWAY.—On Tuesday morning, January 9, Mrs. CAROLINE BROCKWAY, aged 60 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Charles White, her daughter, No. 121 Varick street, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at one o'clock P. M. Greenwood for interment.

CAREY.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, January 9, after a short illness, MARCELLA, the beloved wife of Edward Carey, aged 46 years, native of parish of Broardford, county Kildare, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 105 Mercer street.

DEITERING.—At Hoboken, on Wednesday, January 10, 1872, FREDERICK W. DEITERING, aged 58 years, 10 months and 13 days; born in Munster, Westphalia, Germany.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, January 14, from his late residence, 293 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, at one o'clock P. M., thence to Greenwood Cemetery. The German and Franklin Widows' and Orphans' Society are respectfully invited.

DOWINGE.—On Wednesday, January 10, Mrs. MARGARET DOWINGE, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 149 Waverley place, on Friday, January 12, at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

DOWDALL.—On Wednesday, January 10, GEORGE DOWDALL, aged 34 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, No. 178 East 124th street, on Friday, the 12th, at half-past twelve o'clock.

DOWER.—On Tuesday, January 9, Dr. ROBERT V. DOWER, late of Dun'awan, county Waterford, Ireland.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 75 Varick street, this (Thursday) noon, at twelve o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

FARRELL.—On Tuesday, January 9, ANN, relict of James Farrell, of Lismore, county Waterford, Ireland, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, 73 West Fifty-fifth street, corner of Sixth avenue, to-day (Thursday), at one o'clock.

FARLESS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, January 10, Mrs. HENRIETTA FARLESS, relict of James Farless, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral on Friday, at two o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 116 East Twenty-third street.

FOSTER.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Homeland, West Farms, Westchester county, on Wednesday, January 10, CAROLINE C., wife of the late Abel K. Foster, in the 83d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GARDNER.—On Monday, January 8, of consumption, LOUIS, brother of Ida Gardner, aged 19 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at 146 Franklin street, on Thursday, 11th inst., at twelve o'clock.

GILBERT.—FRANCIS XAVIER HUNCKIN, youngest son of Robert J. and Mary A. Gilbert, aged 2 months and 21 days.

The family and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 1 P. M., from 134 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J.

GLEASON.—On Tuesday, January 9, GEORGE W. GLEASON, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Benevolent Lodge, No. 28, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 239 West Sixteenth street, on Thursday, January 11, at one o'clock.

GNINAN.—On Wednesday, January 10, CATHARINE, wife of Thomas Gninan, aged 44 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 217 West Eighteenth street, on Friday afternoon, January 12, at two o'clock.

GOODRICH.—On Wednesday, January 10, HENRY GOODRICH, in the 58th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, Townsend avenue, Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, on Friday, at twelve o'clock noon. The remains will be taken to Sag Harbor, L. I., for interment.

HARAN.—On Wednesday, January 10, 1872, CHARLES HARAN, aged 52 years, a native of the parish of Ahamlish, county Sligo, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Dr. B. Haran, 21 Rutgers street, on Friday, January 12. The remains will be taken to St. Teresa's church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, at ten o'clock A. M.; thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment at one o'clock P. M.

HARDY.—On Wednesday, January 10, MAURICE HARDY, aged 30 years and 5 months.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his brother's residence, 329 South First street, Jersey City, on Friday, the 12th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

HARRISON.—At Pamrapo, Hudson county, N. J., on Tuesday, January 9, HARRY EDWARD, son of John G. and Martha M. Harrison, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Pamrapo, on Thursday, 11th inst., at eleven o'clock A. M. Take half-past ten train New Jersey Central Railroad.

HEITMANN.—On Wednesday, January 10, HENRY HEITMANN, aged 37 years, 10 months and 21 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 12th inst., at half-past twelve o'clock, from his late residence, 564 Eighth avenue.

HENRY.—On Wednesday, January 10, MARY HENRY, the beloved wife of Michael Henry, aged 39 years, a native of Dundalk, Ireland.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 1,165 Second avenue, near Sixty-first street, New York city.

HICKMAN.—On Tuesday, January 9, LULU HICKMAN, only son of Louis and Margaret Hickman, aged 5 years, 4 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place from the house of his parents, 17 West Fourth street, on Thursday morning, January 11, at eleven o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HILL.—On Tuesday, January 9, Mrs. ELIZA HILL, a native of Belfast, Ireland, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Thursday), at one o'clock, from her late residence, 56 North First street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, Williamsburg.

San Francisco papers please copy.

HOFF.—On Wednesday, January 10, of croup, CLARENCE AUGUSTUS, youngest child of William Y. and Jane A. Hoff, aged 3 years, 5 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, 92 Jane street, on Friday, at half-past one o'clock P. M.

HUGHES.—Suddenly, at Harlem, on Tuesday, January 9, PINK, wife of Edward S. Hughes.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 74 East 128th street, near Fourth avenue, on Thursday evening, the 11th inst., at seven o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

KELLY.—On Tuesday, January 9, 1872, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, ELLEN KELLY, late of the parish of Craughwell, county Galway, Ireland, in the 45th year of her age.

The friends of the family, also of her brother, John W. Kelly, and her sister, Mrs. William Sullivan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day, at one o'clock sharp, from the residence of her sister, No. 15 Rose street. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Galway (Ireland) and San Francisco (Cal.) papers please copy.

KENDRICK.—On Wednesday, January 10, TIMOTHY KENDRICK, in the 60th year of his age, a native of the parish of Drumcollogher, county Limerick, Ireland.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, William street, Astoria, L. I., on Friday, 12th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

LAMBERSON.—On Friday, January 5, at St. Louis, Mo., DAVID W. LAMBERSON, aged 40 years.

Funeral from No. 104 West Twenty-second street, New York, to-day (Thursday) at one o'clock P. M. Friends of the family respectfully invited.

Chicago papers please copy.

LANG.—On Wednesday, January 10, ALEXANDER LANG, aged 71 years, 6 months and 4 days.

Funeral to-day (Thursday), at three o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, from Fifth avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, South Brooklyn.

LOTT.—On Tuesday, January 9, Mrs. CATHERINE LOTT, in her 88th year.

Funeral on Thursday, January 11, at two o'clock P. M., from No. 56 Sullivan street.

LOWE.—On Tuesday, January 9, JOHN LOWE, aged 45 years.

Relatives and friends, also the members of Arcturus Lodge, No. 374, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 199 Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, W. D., on Friday, at two o'clock.

MAHER.—On Wednesday, January 10, 1872, MARGARET MAHER, aged 60 years.

The friends of the family, also those of her son-in-law, William J. Lynch, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 206 Sixth street, on Friday, January 12, at one o'clock P. M.

O'HARA.—On Tuesday, January 9, JOHN OLIVER, only son of Arthur and Mary O'Hara, aged 2 years, 5 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-day (Thursday), at twelve o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 475 Clinton street, Brooklyn.

PEARCE.—On Wednesday, January 10, MATILDA, wife of John Pearce.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at Prince's Bay, Staten Island, on Sunday, January 14, at a quarter to three P. M. Trains of the Staten Island Railroad leave New York from foot of Whitehall street, at one P. M.

PRESWICK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, January 9, MARY, widow of Christopher Preswick.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 334 Degraw street, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, January 13, at two o'clock.

Philadelphia, Albany and Ithaca papers please copy.

ROWLAND.—On Wednesday, January 10, CHARLES W., youngest son of Charles H. and Emma J. Rowland, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The remains will be taken to Woodberry, L. I., for interment, on Thursday, January 11, 1872.

SAUNDERS.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, GEORGE, son of William E. J. and Nettie Saunders, aged 1 year, 11 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, 17 Montgomery street, Jersey City, on Thursday, January 11, at two o'clock P. M.

SCHROEDER.—After a very short but severe illness, DORIS SCHROEDER, wife of George F. Schroeder, corner Atlantic and Boerum streets, Brooklyn, aged 30 years, 10 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the German Lutheran Zion's church, Henry street, on Thursday, January 11, 1872, at one o'clock P. M.

SIMMS.—On Tuesday, January 9, GEORGE W. SIMMS, in the 33d year of his age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his father, 15 Seventh avenue, on Thursday, January 11, at two o'clock P. M.

STENSON.—On Wednesday, January 10, at the residence of her father, at Laurel Hill, Mrs. STENSON.

The funeral will take place at Calvary Cemetery on Friday, at twelve o'clock precisely.

TODD.—On Wednesday, January 10, 1872, WILLIAM W. TODD, in the 91st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also those of his sons and his sons-in-law, William W. Green and Ed Ferry, are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at three o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 5 East Twenty-third street.

TOMKINS.—On Tuesday, January 9, CHARLES M. TOMKINS, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 137 Stockton street, near Throop avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at half-past two o'clock P. M. Myrtle avenue cars from Fulton ferry.

SUMMONS.—The members of George Washington Lodge, No. 285, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special meeting of the lodge, at the lodge rooms, corner of Seventh street and Third avenue, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at one o'clock sharp, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Charles M. Tomkins. Members of sister lodges are invited to attend. By order.

CLARENCE CRYSLER, M.

WERTHEIMBER.—JULIUS M. WERTHEIMBER, aged 24 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, 12th inst., at nine o'clock A. M., from 23 East Fourteenth street.

WILKES.—On Tuesday, January 9, MARK A. WILKES, aged 44 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, January 12, at one o'clock, from Fleet street Methodist church, Brooklyn.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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WHARTON'S DEFENCE.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY OF THE TRIAL.

Great Crowd in the Court Room.

Curious Judges, Politicians, Naval and Medical Gentlemen Watching the Proceedings.

CROSS-EXAMINING PROFESSOR WHYTE.

Dr. Baltzell Declares Gen. Ketchum Was Not Poisoned—The "Cold Plague" the Cause of His Death.

THAT "MYSTERIOUS BOTTLE" EXHIBITED.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 10, 1872.

The thirty-second day has been reached in the trial of Mrs. Wharton. For its duration it is unexampled in the annals of this State. It has dragged its slow length along unrelieved by the usual spicy conflicts between opposing counsel, and seldom enlivened by the harmless chaff of indignant witnesses. Where witnesses have considered their feelings outraged or their motives impugned their indignation has been too deep for utterance, and the opposing counsel, with rare exceptions, have observed the most studied courtesy towards each other. No trial that has lately occurred in this State has so thoroughly illustrated the chivalrous decorum which characterizes members of the Bar and to distinguish them from members of other professions. There has been absolutely nothing to-day of an exciting or sensational character, and yet the interest of the community is as intense as at any period during its progress. The day was very bright and beautiful and the concourse in the court room very great. Mrs. Wharton, accompanied by her usual attendants, entered the room at ten o'clock. The whole party seemed to walk with an alacrity and evinced a lightness of spirits which attested a feeling that the trial would soon be at an end, and the unfortunate prisoner restored to liberty and friends. The jury preceded the prisoner by a few moments, and, with the exception of the gentleman who had so recently been visited with misfortune, they all seemed affected by the glorious weather outside, and displayed a willingness to joke and laugh which has not been manifested by them for weeks. A feature of the day's proceedings was a bevy of beautiful young ladies who entered the court room as the trial commenced, took seats on the front bench, and remained there during the entire morning. So fascinating did they prove to be that many of the dailies to-morrow may have reason to complain of their influence. The day was set apart for the inauguration of the recently elected Governor, Mr. William Pinkney Whyte, and, of course, immense crowds poured into the town, both by railroad and steamboat. By this a very observable impression was made upon the audience in the court room. About eleven o'clock a number of distinguished citizens of Baltimore and other sections of the State reached the city, and were attentive observers of the trial, among whom were Judge Campbell Pinkney, brother to the Governor elect; Judge Crane, Brantz Mayer, Captain Waddell, the commander of the Confederate steamer Shenandoah, and Colonel Mercer.

PROFESSOR WHYTE'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The Court met promptly at ten o'clock with all the Judges on the bench. Professor Whyte, who was on the stand yesterday when the Court adjourned, was called to the witness box, and the State resumed its cross-examination. The monotony of the proceedings was somewhat varied by the very tart encounters between counsel and the witness. For the first time, some asperity was noticeable in the bearing of opposing counsel toward each other. Attorney General Syester very severely cross-examined the witness, and perhaps veered a little from the stereotyped plan usually pursued. The witness was equal to the occasion. He stood without flinching a terrible fire of cross questions, and beyond the inevitable confusion from which the most self-possessed of witnesses are not at times exempt, he answered the questions with a degree of intelligence which was scarcely to be expected in one so youthful in appearance. Mr. Syester during the examination of this witness, when Professor Whyte had said that Aiken should have found tartar emetic in its metallic form, asked the question:—"Then when you observe the dawn you prefer to wait for the rising of the sun before you are ready to give your opinions." The witness very promptly replied, "I would certainly consider the sun the best evidence of its existence." The witness was very rigidly cross-examined. The questions and answers took the range of all chemical processes referred to in the trial of the case. He was plied with questions with reference to the testimony of all the experts. The numerous theories laid down in the books were propounded and his opinion asked. In some instances he differed in minor points from some of the scientific gentlemen who preceded him, but in the main he confirmed their testimony and adhered to the opinion emphatically expressed yesterday that Professor Aiken's analyses were incomplete and utterly unreliable, and that the analysis made by Professor Tonry developed no appreciable amount of antimony; and that it was impossible from his results to decide what was produced—whether poison or organic matter. Some little discussion took place between the opposing counsel as to a bottle which Tonry had shown Professor Whyte subsequent to the examination, which contained yellow flakes, supposed to be antimony, but which Tonry did not consider of sufficient importance to be exhibited to the jury at the time he was examined. After a liberal discussion of the question Chief Justice Miller ruled that the question was admissible, and Professor Whyte said he believed the bottle shown him was the one exhibited to him by Professor Tonry. It is supposed that the State proposes to make some use of this bottle after they commence their rebutting testimony; though the defence contend that they brought it out by their own examination and they should have offered it before they closed their case. By noon the Court room was filled with a dense mass of humanity, and, the crowd being forced to standing positions on the topmost benches around the hall, presented the appearance of standing on each other's heads. At one time the entrance was thrown open, and the audience extended far out into the ante-room. The utmost quiet was preserved, the stillness only being broken by the voices of the attorneys or witness, and the guttural notes of the crier as he bawled out "Silence," which he always felt compelled to do just at the moment when there was the least necessity for it. Large additions were made to the ladies' quarter of the court room, and at one time it was estimated that fifty or sixty of the fair sex were in attendance. In speaking of Tonry's analyses of Ketchum's vitals, Professor White said that while upon the whole Tonry followed the proper tests, he considered him entirely erroneous in some of his conclusions. This witness, by the modest manner in which he gave his evidence, and the evident though unobtrusive intelligence he displayed, produced a profound impression upon those present, and went far to sustain the conclusions which had been reached by the eminent experts for the defence who had preceded him upon the witness stand. In reference to Professor Aiken's analysis of the contents of the tumbler containing milk punch, Professor White said that he was not prepared to say that the mere ordinary materials of the milk punch would have given the result obtained by Aiken, but it was an established fact that organic matter would give such results. Whether a mixture of sugar, milk and whiskey would do so he could not say.

PROFESSOR TONRY IDENTIFYING THAT MYSTERIOUS BOTTLE.

Professor Tonry was called by the State to stand up and identify the bottle containing yellow flakes, after which it was passed around among the counsel. During its passage the Attorney General expressed some solicitude for its safety and good [illegible] to the breaking of a bottle on a former [illegible].

Mr. Steele, counsel for the defence, disclaimed any connection with the breakage in question, and [illegible] its destruction at Judge Hayden's door.

The bottle, however, reached the Attorney General in safety and was exhibited to the jury, who handled it very much as a party of young men would handle a newborn baby which an inconsiderate nurse had entrusted to their hands, and probably knew as much about it as the boys would about the baby.

TESTIMONY OF DR. BALTZELL.

Dr. [illegible] H. Baltzell, the next witness, is a [illegible] grey headed man with a [illegible] moustache [illegible] grade. He has been a practising physician [illegible] years in the city of Baltimore. The witness was [illegible] opinion that the hypothetical case which embraced the symptoms that made their appearance during General Ketchum's illness. He said that he declined to be [illegible] practical [illegible] to refer to books, as they frequently [illegible] diseases, as in the case of cerebro-spinal meningitis, which might as well be known by any other name, so far as it served to [illegible] the symptoms of the disease. In his opinion General Ketchum died from natural causes, and the symptoms [illegible] the disease of cerebro-spinal meningitis more than any other. He gave as his reason for this opinion, the symptoms in a case in which he had been summoned the month prior to the death of General Ketchum, and which came [illegible] a set of circumstances and symptoms almost identical with those in the case of Ketchum. The patient had exercised considerable the day before, and had taken a couple of glasses of beer. He displayed the greatest sensitiveness of the skin, bending back of the head, insensibility of the pupil of the eye to light, spasms, the [illegible] of looking and retention of urine, all of which were observable in the case of Ketchum, and finally died in convulsions; he said he had attended a number of cases of this disease and possessed a wide experience; that frequently he was employed as consulting physician in cases of what were called typhus or spotted fever, but which in their termination were characterized by all the symptoms of cerebro spinal meningitis; he said that the hypothetical case pointed distinctly to it, and was an admirable description of the disease; he had seen a number of cases of tartar emetic poisoning, only one of which had proved fatal, and that the features in such cases were utter relaxation of the system, skin moist and insensible to handling, and a powerful increase of urinary secretion. (It will be observed that these symptoms were exactly opposite to those reported by Dr. Williams in the case of Ketchum.) The witness said it was the practice of Professor N. R. Smith, his former preceptor, to use large quantities of tartar emetic to secure sufficient relaxation for the reduction of dislocations previous to the introduction of chloroform, as an anesthetic. He then described a violent case of tartar emetic poisoning which he had attended.

In reply to a question by Mr. Steele, as to whether a man after taking an overdose of tartar emetic at ten o'clock at night could walk down stairs from the third story into the yard and back again, he said he said he might have gone down, *facilis descensus averni*, but he never could have gotten back without assistance.

About one o'clock the witness was turned over to the State for cross-examination. In answer to questions he stated that frequently there were no perceptible lesions in cases of death from cerebro spinal meningitis, and its cause could not be accurately ascertained until the wonderful laboratory of the human system was opened for inspection and its vito-electric forces discovered. His attention was first called to the case by a number of physicians at the meeting of a medical association on Courtland street, in Baltimore. A paper containing the symptoms in General Ketchum's case and the result of the post-mortem was handed to him on that occasion, and he was struck with the similarity of the symptoms with those he had observed in a patient a few weeks previously, who died of cerebro spinal meningitis. The witness then cited a number of cases where the disease had been mistaken for typhus fever and treated as such, but which, he concluded, when summoned as consulting physician, were veritable cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Dr. Baltzell also took occasion to allude to the fact that the death report for the city of Baltimore, made by the Board of Health once a week, was exceedingly inaccurate, that frequently diseases were classed under wrong names, and sometimes the presence of some diseases is altogether suppressed. This witness was cross-examined at great length, and very rigidly, by the prosecution, and was on the stand when the Court adjourned at three o'clock.

SECURITY FOR SAVINGS.

The Run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank—Little or No Abatement—The Curbstone Brokers Vanquished—Scenes and Incidents Yesterday.

The crowd that besieged the doors of the Third Avenue Savings Bank yesterday at nine o'clock was about as large as on Tuesday, the lines extending about halfway down the block towards Twenty-fifth street and about one hundred and fifty feet west of the corner. The appearance of many in the lines indicated persons of the middle class, whose

DEPOSITS USUALLY RUN INTO THE THOUSANDS.

At half-past nine those who had secured tickets the night before were admitted by the side door and formed in line about the parallelogram. At ten o'clock the police of Captain Cameron's precinct mounted the first steps, and, pushing back the clamorous congregation of men and women, opened a wicket in the large doors and prepared to admit a few more of the crowd. The moment the wicket, about two by four feet, was opened there was a rush pell mell against the officers, six of whom threw their ponderous bodies against the people and kept them well at bay. Occasionally as they made room they would seize a woman or man from the lines and push him or her through the aperture, then turn and beat back the crowd until there was sufficient space to shove in another. Thus the vacant spaces in the bank were quickly filled, and then the large folding doors were opened and a few more permitted to enter. The police enjoyed the sport of pitching the depositors head first through the miniature door hugely, and as they lifted a man and woman alternately and hustled them in the aperature recalled to the spectators the firing up of a racing Mississippi River steamer, when

"A NIGGER SAT ON HER SAFETY VALVE."

The females found themselves inside, with torn dresses, crushed crinoline, dishevelled chignons and wrecked bonnets; but they were only too glad to get in at any sacrifice, and made no complaints.

Paying out at once commenced more rapidly than the previous day. At thirty-five minutes past eleven there were ninety-one persons within the institution and 137 without, some having left. At thirty-five minutes past eleven the sign "There are as many in the bank as can be paid before three o'clock; the bank will open at six P. M.," was displayed in one of the windows; but very few heeded the notice, the people being determined to hold out and watch their opportunity for admission. Some were so anxious that they offered

BRIBES OF $5 AND UPWARDS

for the privilege of getting in; but there were no takers. During the five hours ending at three o'clock there were about seventy-five persons paid and thirty-nine tickets issued for the evening payments. A careful estimate shows that the number of books paid exceeded the individuals by about twenty-five per cent. Several were seen in the line with four, five and six books, with orders properly signed and stamped, and it is safe to say that some of them had come in possession of them by purchase. Many of these books called for large amounts. One countryman, whose books bore, among other names, John J. Greig, presented six and drew out an immense weight of greenbacks—probably two or three pounds. One of his books alone netted him a pile about three inches thick. Cramming them into two immense overcoat pockets the man from the country expressed his regrets that he had not

BROUGHT WITH HIM A MEAL SACK,

bowed his thanks to the officers and retired.

Among the expedients resorted to by the sharp ones to get advanced in the line was the "deposit dodge," that has been practised more than once—unknown to the bank officers, however, who strive to be impartial. One man, who signed as J. J. Greetny, entered, deposited $4, and had it entered in a single book he exposed. He then dropped into line at noon, eleventh from the paying teller, and waited his turn. When it came he presented four books and was about receiving the money, when the dodge was exposed. He admitted making the deposit a few minutes before, but on the excuse that he left the line to increase the sum he wanted to draw out. As one of the officers, who put others in line out of their order, vouched for his having been in the line before, he was paid.

To-day the President will have

PRIVATE DETECTIVES ON THE LINES

to "spot" all these sharp operators and prevent them gaining advantages over more deserving depositors who do not purchase books at a discount.

THE CURBSTONE BROKERS

after the exposure of yesterday gave the bank a wide berth, and not one was observed operating during the day. It is due to the trustees to say that they disavow all knowledge of their operations, and gave orders to compel all of them to take their places in the line. President Lyons and Mr. Green especially denounced the practice as unjust, and promise to do all in their power to break it up.

During the day the depositors without clung closely to the lines, and when the bank closed at three many remained until six, when ninety-six were admitted—thirty nine by ticket and fifty-seven without. Later President Lyons admitted fifteen ladies, making total admissions at night 112. Of these thirty-two were paid before half-past seven, but probably

FIFTY BOOKS WERE PAID

in the hour and a half.

Mr. Owen, one of the trustees, informed a depositor early in the morning that they hoped to have their statement of assets and liabilities ready for Friday's papers, but later in the day the President thought it could not be prepared before Saturday.

About noon a gentleman who has made himself very officious collected a crowd about him on the sidewalk, spoke strongly in favor of the bank's solvency, the securities held, and said that "we last night looked them over, and are going to

ADVANCE THEM TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ON THEM."

He did not state what financial firm had the honor to claim him as a representative. He further said that a Westchester milkman named Thompson W. Decker had purchased $16,000 worth of books at a discount, not because he wanted to speculate, as he was a millionaire, but to show he had confidence in the institution and wished to enhance its credit.

A gentleman, against whom the bank had bonds and mortgages, assured the reporters that the run was seriously affecting this class of persons, as the bank was compelled to call for the cash to meet the demands of the excited people, and he felt that the papers should do all in their power to

ALLAY THE EXCITEMENT.

Among the incidents of yesterday was the appearance of a cartman, named Gray, who asked for his money. He has been so afflicted with the rheumatism that he was unable to write his name, and dropping back, he was engaged in practicing [illegible] the word with a pencil and paper for some time. He finally succeeded and got his money. A Mrs. McNei, who formerly lived in this city, came all the way from Central Illinois and yesterday withdrew $1,400.

As the payments were more rapid yesterday

THE CROWD WAS MORE QUIET,

but they seemed determined to stick until they got their money. Not, perhaps, because they fear that the institution cannot meet its obligations on time, but lest they may be the last, and, possibly, the greatest sufferers in the event of a temporary suspension.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

Steamers.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Weser	Jan 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Britannia	Jan 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Washington	Jan 17	Havre	58 Broadway
City of London	Jan 18	Liverpool	15 Broadway
[illegible]	Jan 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Atlantic	Jan 20	Liverpool	19 Broadway
City of Antwerp	Jan 25	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Anglia	Jan 20	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Rhein	Jan 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Wyoming	Jan 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway
City of Brooklyn	Jan 27	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Ville de Paris	Jan 25	Havre	58 Broadway
Columbia	Jan 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	Jan 31	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Australia	Feb 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Paris	Feb 3	Liverpool	15 Broadway

CANCELLING A CONTRACT.

"Going For" the Hudson River Railroad Company—Alleged Violation of a Contract—Damages Laid at $150,000—New Views in Relation to an Old Depot.

A vast amount of dissatisfaction has been occasioned at Yonkers, Westchester county, through the abandonment by the Hudson River Railroad Company of their old passenger depot, foot of Main street, and the recent erection of a more commodious structure in another and less accessible portion of that village. In addition to the inconvenience which the removal causes to a large majority of the citizens who do business in New York the change, as a natural consequence, has proved disastrous to persons who had secured property contiguous to the old depot and on streets approaching thereunto, while resting under the delusion that the depot site, as it was then located, was as permanent as

THE LOFTY PALISADES

which rise almost perpendicularly from the opposite shore of the Hudson River. But it would appear from a somewhat lengthy protest which has within the past few days been served on the President and directors of the company named that those feeling themselves most aggrieved by the change indicated are the former proprietors of the land, conveyed to the company by them for a passenger station on the site occupied by the old depot.

A PITHY PROTEST.

The protest sets forth that shortly after the organization of the Hudson River Railroad Company that corporation entered into a contract with Josiah Rich and James Scrymser, by the terms of which the last named parties bound themselves to convey, without cost to the railroad company, the land which they have until a recent date used as a passenger station. The protestants also bound themselves to fill out a portion of the land which was then covered by the waters of the Hudson River; to open and grade streets of suitable width bounding the east and south lines of the land mentioned; to open and grade streets from the same land to the Albany postroad, besides supplying water from the Nepperhan River, and a suitable piece of ground for the erection of a reservoir for water to supply the engines to be used on the railroad, all according to the requisitions of their chief engineer, and without expense to the company. In consideration of these conditions

THE RAILROAD COMPANY AGREED

to establish the piece of ground designated as a passenger station, and to erect thereon such buildings as would be suitable for a passenger depot for the village of Yonkers. This contract, the protest states, has been complied with in every particular; also, that it involved a large expenditure of money to make the land available for depot purposes, and rendered such changes necessary in the topography of the land as unfitted it for other advantageous use. The protest goes on to state that the Hudson River Railroad Company has never fulfilled its share of the agreement; that

NO SUITABLE ACCOMMODATION

has ever been provided for the passengers to and from Yonkers; and that, without previous notice to the protestants, the station has been discontinued as a passenger station. The protestants, therefore, give notice that, for the non-compliance of the railroad company with the terms of their agreement with them, they hold the company responsible for whatever damages they have sustained or may hereafter sustain; and for every day that the ground alluded to continues to be unused as a "passenger station on the Hudson River Railroad for the village of Yonkers" their individual claim for damages will continue to be augmented, and that for every violation of the contract on the part of the company they will claim remuneration. They estimate their damages for past delinquencies at $150,000, which will continue to augment in amount while their rights in the premises continue to be disregarded.

NEBRASKA.

Recall of the Constitutional Convention Act—Probable Impeachment of the Governor.

OMAHA, Jan. 10, 1872.

In the State Legislature to-day a bill recalling the constitutional convention passed the Senate.

The impeachment of the Governor is spoken of as probable.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 23	Moon sets....eve	6 15
Sun sets	4 54	High water....eve	9 31

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 10, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship Idaho (Br), Price, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.

Steamship City of Galveston, Rowland, New Orleans—C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern—Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.

Bark Ulrika (Swe), Bredenberg, Cork via Wilmington, NC—Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Jenny (Rus), Bjorkqvist, Rotterdam—Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Friedlief (Nor), Vogt, Bremen—Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Antelope, Davis, St Kitts and St Croix—Roche Bros & Co.

Brig San Petro (Ital), Lauro, Gibraltar for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Naples (Fr), Kerr, Aspinwall—C B Swain & Co.

Schr Hattie Haskell, Young, Aux Cayes—E Ward & Co.

Schr Sarah A Reed, Reed, Para—Francis Moran.

Schr Frank Howard, Dennis, Para—F G Guimaraes.

Schr R M Atwood, Doane, Baracoa—B J Wenberg.

Schr Electric, Murray, Corpus Christi—Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr Jennie E Simmons, Young, Jacksonville—Van Brunt & Bros.

Schr Willie Mowe, Porter, Fernandina—Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr Susan & Mary, Kenyon, Providence—H W Jackson & Co.

Schr S J Smith, Baldwin, New Haven—Rackett Bros.

Schr Lyra H Lewis, Lewis, New London—H W Jackson & Co.

Steamer F W Brune, Foster, Baltimore.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Oceanic (Br), Thompson, Liverpool Dec 21, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse and passengers, to J H Sparks. Had constant gales, with high, dangerous seas the entire passage. During the gale of 28th ult, accompanied with a terrific sea, three of the propeller blades were broken, leaving one unharmed; we still kept heading to the westward; the squalls were so terrific during this and following gales that immediately the sails were set to assist the ship they were blown into shreds, although quite new. The deck was covered for days with blinding spray, so that it was with great difficulty that other sails could be bent; Dec 29, lat 48, lon 34 20, was in company with a brig rigged steamer, bound W.; Jan 8, lat 40 07, lon 66 22, saw a brigantine to the NNW, with colors union down, bore up and found her to be the Mountain Eagle, from New York for Portland, coal laden, in a sinking state, and took off captain and crew and brought them to this port (see Disasters).

Steamship City of Merida, Deaker, Vera Cruz Dec 31, Progreso Jan 3, and Havana 6th, at 5 PM, with mdse and passengers to F Alexandre & Sons.

Steamship Wamsutta, Bolger, New Orleans, Jan 1, with mdse and passengers to C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Jan 6, with mdse and passengers, to R Lowden.

Steamship Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah Jan 6, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison. Had strong northerly and NE winds with a heavy head sea the entire passage.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, NC, 3 days, with naval stores to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Ship Mirzapore (Br), McKenzie, Calcutta Sept 3, with mdse to Wells, Edmunds & Co. Was off Cape of Good Hope 14 days, with strong westerly winds; rounded the Cape Nov 12; crossed the Equator Dec 7 in lon 34; from Cape of Good Hope to Cape Hatteras had fine weather; from thence 14 days, with variable weather. Nov 10, lat 35 52 S, lon 20 24 E, spoke ship Ambassador, [illegible], from Macao for London.

Ship [illegible] (of Freeport), [illegible], Savannah 9 days, in ballast, to master. Had N and NW winds the entire passage.

Bark Kedron (Br), Hewitt, Shanghae Aug 26, with teas to [illegible] & Co. Passed Gaspar Straits Oct 11, Anjier 16th, Cape of Good Hope Nov 11, St Helena 28th, and crossed the Equator Dec 10 in lon [illegible]; had variable weather down the [illegible] with frequent gales; was 9 days north of Cape Hatteras, with fresh northerly winds. Nov 17, [illegible], spoke ship [illegible] (Br), from Moulmein for [illegible], 56 days out.

Bark A G Vittoria (Ital), Olivari, Cardiff, 47 days, with railroad iron to [illegible]. Came the southern passage, and had good weather.

Bark Anton a Camose (Ital), Pravato, Newcastle, 61 days, with coal to order; made the southern passage and had variable weather.

Bark [illegible] (Ital), Cacace, Newport, 50 days, with railroad iron to [illegible] & Co. Took the southern passage and had variable weather; has been 14 days N of Bermuda.

Bark Vanadis (Nor), [illegible], Antwerp, 46 days, with empty petroleum barrels to [illegible] & [illegible]; to Tetens & Bockmann. Took the Southern track and had fine weather. Has been [illegible] west of Bermuda.

Bark [illegible] (Nor), [illegible], [illegible], with mdse to [illegible] & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec [illegible]; took the Southern passage, and had fine weather to the Bermudas, from thence 11 days with fresh NE and NW winds.

Bark [illegible], [illegible], Leghorn, Nov 13, and Gibraltar Dec [illegible], with marble, rags, &c, to [illegible] & Co. [illegible] Came the southern passage, [illegible] weather [illegible]. Lat Barrel Fishing.

Bark Amelia [illegible], Matanzas 20 days, with [illegible]. Has been [illegible] days north of Hatteras, with strong NW winds.

Bark Dalmatia (Nor), Johannessen, Calcutta [illegible], 79 days, with [illegible]; had [illegible] weather [illegible] and NW winds.

Brig [illegible] (Nor), Olsen, Newcastle, 64 days, with coal [illegible]. Took the southern passage and had fine weather. Has been 14 days west of Bermuda.

Brig [illegible] (Br), [illegible], Rio Janeiro, 47 days, with coffee to [illegible]. Crossed the Equator Dec 12 in lon 41; experienced some very heavy weather. Dec 6, lat 21 45 S, lon [illegible], spoke bark [illegible], from New York for [illegible], 60 days out.

Brig [illegible] (Br), Roberts, Fernambuco, 40 days, with sugar, to [illegible]. Crossed the Equator Dec [illegible] in lon 41; had fine weather up to Hatteras, from thence 8 days with variable weather. [illegible] spoke bark Lady Ann, [illegible], from Demerara for Baltimore.

Brig Gem (Br), [illegible], Trinidad, 20 days, in ballast, to [illegible] & Co. Has been 6 days N of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds.

Schr [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], 21 days with coffee to [illegible]. [illegible] strong NNW gales, lost boat, [illegible] and head, stove bulwarks [illegible].

Schr [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], 18 days with coffee to [illegible] & Co. [illegible]. Jan 2, off [illegible], spoke ship [illegible], from — for Philadelphia.

Schr Carrie E Woodbury, Woodbury, Savannah, 7 days' with lumber to master.

Schr Susan Wright, Moore, Georgetown, SC, 12 days, with naval stores to Hefner, Posey & Co. Had moderate weather; has been 10 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Eclipse, Rowntree, Yorktown, Va, with wood to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr Trade Wind, Fort, Virginia.

Schr A M Hays, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr B T Biggs, Payson, Virginia.

Schr S J Vaughn, Vaughn, Virginia.

Schr A M Aldridge, Swain, Virginia.

Schr S J Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr R W Brown, Wicks, Georgetown, DC, for Providence.

Schr R G Hart, Hart, Georgetown, DC.

Schr A E Reynolds, Sipple, Delaware.

Schr John Brill, Jones, Delaware.

Schr Union, Palmer, Delaware.

Schr E Sinnickson, Windsmore, Newcastle, Del.

Schr R S Miller, Steelman, Philadelphia for Boston.

The ship Missouri, Bradburn, from Glasgow, which arrived on the 9th, reports came the southern passage and had fine weather, with light winds, up to Hatteras; from thence, 6 days, with strong N and NE winds.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland for New York, with mdse and passengers, to J F Ames.

Schr Ella D McCann, Cook, St Andrews, NB, for New York, with fish to master.

Schr H Prescott, Merriman, Portland for New York, with heading to Burnell & Co.

Schr W Cobb, Kennedy, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Browne.

Schr Peter D. Smith, Gloucester for New York, with fish to master.

Schr Anna Frye, Smith, Portland for New York, with lumber to master.

Schr Annie Murchie, Merrill, Providence for New York.

Schr John Stusman, Adams, Boston for New York.

Schr Mary Tice, Dunham, New Haven for Port Johnson.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Jones, New York for Oyster Bay.

Schr Eveline, Bagley, Elizabethport for Belfast.

Schr Idaho, Avery, Port Johnson for Portland.

Schr Niantic, Morris, Port Johnson for Taunton.

Schr A S Parker, Carpenter, New York for Glen Cove.

Steamer Metis, Davis, New York for Providence.

SAILED.

Steamships Idaho, Liverpool; City of Galveston, New Orleans; Zodiac, Newbern, NC; Albemarle, Richmond, &c; Regulator, Philadelphia.

Wind at sunset W, light.

Shipping Notes.

In consequence of severe weather and strong westerly gales prevailing at sea, all the steamers from Liverpool are much overdue. There has not been a Cunarder in port since last Friday, when the Abyssinia sailed hence, two days after the regular day. The Algeria, of the same line, from Liverpool 23d ult, which should have departed yesterday from this port, put into St Johns, NF, on Sunday, 7th inst, short of coal, and has not yet arrived.

The Spain, of the National line, from Liverpool 27th ult, put back to Queenstown 8th inst, having broken a fan from her propeller.

The Westphalia, from Hamburg via Havre, and Bremen from Bremen via Southampton 26th ult, both put into Halifax, NS, yesterday (10th) short of coal.

Marine Disasters.

BRIG MOUNTAIN EAGLE—Capt Thompson, of the steamship Oceanic, which arrived at this port yesterday, reports:—Jan 8, lat 40 07, lon 66 22, saw a brigantine to the NNW, with colors flying union down; although disabled ourselves, we bore up and found the vessel to be the brigantine Mountain Eagle, from New York for Portland, coal laden, in a sinking state, her decks about a foot in the water and sea washing over her. Lowered a boat in charge of second officer and took off the captain, mate and five seamen, viz:—Francis H Jarvis, captain; Frank P Jarvis, mate; Joseph H Pierce, steward; Thomas McGrath, Thos Larraway, Carl Kremp and Richard Forfair—the latter severely frostbitten. The crew had been up to their waists in water for 24 hours and without food.

STEAMSHIP YAZOO, from New Orleans via Havana for Philadelphia, in going up the Delaware river on Monday night last, ran on Tinicum Island during a snow squall. Ice Boat No 1 has gone to her assistance, and she will probably be got off without much damage.

BARK MARSEILLIS (Fr), while going into Maracaibo prior to Dec 14, in ballast, struck on the bar and became a total loss.

BRIG REPORTER arrived at Vineyard Haven 9th inst in tow from South Dennis, where she had been ashore. A portion of her cargo of coal was taken out and carried to Hyannis; the balance will be taken out at Vineyard Haven before hauling the brig on the marine railway for repairs.

BRIG LEVI STEVENS, Newberry, at San Francisco 28th ult from New York, reports Oct 30, three men were lost overboard and drowned, viz:—Second officer, Chas Potter, aged 23 years, a native of New London; John Drake, seaman, aged 22 years, a native of Prussia, and Thos Wilson, seaman, aged 28 years, also a native of Prussia.

BRIG KITTY COBURN, Wilson, from Burrard Inlet for Shanghae, put into San Francisco 23d ult in distress. Reports left Rosal Roads Dec 3 for Shanghae. When three days out, during a heavy gale, the vessel sprung a leak. For the first ten days experienced heavy gales from the SE, SW and NW, and the next three days heavy gales from the SE and SSW, then concluded to square away for Honolulu. On the 21st the wind hauled to the SW, and blowing heavy squared away for San Francisco. The crew being worn out from continual pumping, the brig having on three different occasions eight feet of water in the hold. On the 28th shipped a heavy sea, which started the deck load and stove in the companion way.

SCHR KIT CARSON, at Vineyard Haven, lost an anchor on Nantucket Shoals during the NW gale of the 7th.

SCHR MARY E AMSDEN, from Baltimore for Boston, with a cargo of coal, went ashore at Wood's End, Cape Cod, but got off afternoon of 10th without damage.

SCHR NELLIE F BURGESS, previously reported, still remains on the bar at Mosquito Inlet, without much prospect of getting her off.

SCHR SAMOS, at Vineyard Haven 9th from Baltimore, experienced heavy gales and sprung a leak of 200 strokes per hour.

SCHR SEAMHALL, from Portland for New York, at Vineyard Haven, lost boat, one anchor and 30 fathoms chain during the gale on the 7th on Nantucket Shoals.

SCHR CHARLES SAWYER, from Baltimore for Portland, at Vineyard Haven 10th, reports that on the 7th inst, off Montauk, saw a loaded schooner with a large fly, with sails all gone, and steering SSL. The wind at the time was NW and blowing a gale.

GLOUCESTER, Mass, Jan 9—A quantity of lumber, part of a wreck and boat have been picked up in Ipswich Bay this week, also the name of vessel "John J Collins" has been washed ashore at Lanesville.

The schr Albert, of Jonesport, Me, from Calais for Boston, with a load of lumber, lost jib and mainsail in the blow of Sunday, and was obliged to cut away deck load. She came to anchor off Halibut Point, Cape Ann, with 3½ feet of water in the hold, and was towed to Gloucester on Monday by steamtug Osborne.

Considerable quantities of shingles were picked up in Ipswich Bay last week. A seaman's chest was also picked up by two lads in a dory, containing books, clothing, photographs, &c, and memoranda indicating that it was the property of Charles Milliken, of Ellsworth, Me.

ST THOMAS, Dec 30—The steamer Colombian was raised a few days ago entirely off the bottom, but a break in the chains caused her to sink again. She has taken a new position, and is more under water than ever. Mr Murphy continues to work upon her.

The British bark Lydia, Capt Scoville, bound from Antwerp for Philadelphia, arrived in distress on the 24th inst. She got near Sable Island, when she encountered heavy weather and lost all her sails; the cargo of iron shifted so that there was a list of about six streaks and the vessel commenced to leak badly, according to the logbook. She had to bear away for St Thomas. In port she only leaks about two inches per hour. Surveys has ordered the between-decks cargo to be discharged for further survey. This is now being done.

The British brig Winogene, Capt Hammond, from Stockholm bound to Boston, with cargo iron, arrived on 24th in want of provisions and loss of mainsail. She leaves on Monday, 1st prox, again for Philadelphia.

The British brigantine Annie Vail arrived on the 7th inst. She left Trinidad in ballast for Nova Scotia and was blown off the coast. She was out 66 days, and lost all her sails. The last few days her crew was reduced to cocoanuts to keep life in them.

The American schr Eureka, Capt Wallace, from New York, bound to Aux Cayes with general cargo, just arrived in distress, leaking, with loss of foresail.

Vessels have arrived more freely and some active business has been done in chartering for salt. A number of orders for vessels to load salt being on hand as high as 16½c, currency, has been paid for small vessels of 5,000 to 8,000 bushels. For larger vessels rate is 14c, currency.

Vessels are also wanted to load wood at $5 50 a $6, gold, from St Domingo to the United States.

MISSING VESSEL—Fears are entertained for the safety of schr Mary Tower, of Harwich, commanded by Capt Alvah Cahoon, Jr, of that place. She has not been heard from since she left Boston for a West India port, although a vessel which sailed in company with her has been and returned. Among those on board from Harwich, besides the captain, was Wm T Philips.

Miscellaneous.

We are under obligations to Mail Agent Anthon M Velez and Purser J W Bensel, of the steamship City of Merida, from Vera Cruz and Havana, for the prompt delivery of our files, despatches, &c.

We are indebted to Purser S Starbuck, of the steamship Magnolia, from Savannah, for favors.

We are indebted to Purser R H Ferguson, of the steamship Huntsville, from Savannah, for courtesies.

HIGH HANDED MEASURE—Capt T S Andrews, an American, reports that while his vessel, the Dolphin, loaded with firewood for the East Coast, was passing up the short cut Pakiat Creek, nearly through, his vessel was boarded by uniformed natives, armed with clubs, who took possession of the Dolphin and attempted to take her back through the creek, but owing to the strong flood tide that was impossible. After bringing the Dolphin through the creek they anchored her in the river. Captain Andrews not knowing the cause of this high handed and abrupt measure, made all possible haste and reported the case to the United States Consul—Bangkok (Siam) Advertiser, Sep 7. [We give the above as we find it, but know of no American vessel in those waters bearing that name.—Ed Herald.]

LAUNCHED from the yard of William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, 9th inst, the iron steamer George W Clyde, the latest addition to Mr Thomas Clyde's fleet of ocean steamers. This splendid steamer is intended for the New York and New Orleans line, and is of the following dimensions:—Length 225 feet, beam 33 feet, depth of hold 20 feet. She has been built under the special care of the French, English and American Lloyds, and rates A1 for 20 years. The engines of this ship are destined to mark an epoch in the history of marine engines, being the first one constructed in America of the new English type of compound machines, and is calculated to work up to 750 horse power.

Whalemen.

Sailed from New Bedford Jan 7, bark Illinois, for North Pacific Ocean.

At New London 8th, Acors Barns, fitting for a whaling voyage to the North Pacific Ocean.

Notice to Mariners.

[illegible]

The [illegible] government has given notice that a light has been established on the hill of Santa Lucia, entrance of [illegible] Bay.

The light is a fixed white light, elevated 66 feet above high water, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 12 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or lenticular, of the fourth order.

The tower is situated on the hill of Santa Lucia, on the south side of the bay.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Nov 29, 1871.

BALTIC ENTRANCES—ZEALAND, EAST COAST—LIGHT AT TAARBEK.

The Danish government has given notice that a light is now exhibited on the northern mole of the harbor of Taarbek, east coast of Zealand, north of Copenhagen.

The light is a fixed green light, elevated 15 feet above the sea. Position, [illegible] N, lon 12 36 E. It will be exhibited from the 1st August to the 1st January.

Spoken.

Ship Hereford, Storey, from New York for San Francisco, Oct [illegible], lat 23 S, lon 32 W.

Brig Ubbina, Siem, Ringkerberg, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, Dec [illegible], off [illegible].

Foreign Ports.

BYRAY, Jan 10, 4 AM—Arrived, steamship St Laurent, Lemarie, New York for Havre, and proceeded.

CARDENAS, Jan 1—Arrived, brig L M Merritt, Gilkey, Liverpool; schrs Old Chad, McClintock, Charleston; Sophie Wilson, Nowell, Philadelphia; 2d, brigs Ernestine, Knight, Liverpool; Robin (Br), Douglas, New York; George E Dale, Smith, Philadelphia.

Sailed 2d, brig Gambia, Gilkey, Satilla.

CIENFUEGOS, Dec 30—Arrived, brigs Velocity (Br), Pons, New York; Nov 1, Sarah, Nichols, Newport.

Hiogo, Nov 17—In port bark Bertha Marion (Br), Ager, for New York.

HAVANA, Jan 3—Arrived, brig H B Emery, Small, Boston; schr Nellie Bowers, Stackpole, St John, NB; 4th, bark Carrie E Long, Park, Liverpool; 5th, brig Neponset, Strout, New York, schr Helen Hastings (Br), Aubrey, Pensacola; 8th, steamship Norro Castle, Curtis, New York via Key West.

Sailed 3d, schr Lottie J Sparrow, Linnell, New York; 5th, brig Mary McKee, Sharp, Cardenas.

Cleared 5th, brigs C S Rogers, Dickson, Baltimore; William Nash, McBride, Boston.

HALIFAX, Jan 6—Sailed, steamships Caspian (Br), Ritchie (from Baltimore), Liverpool; Hibernian (Br), Watts (from Liverpool), Baltimore.

Cleared 4th, bark Windermere (Br), Yeaman, Charleston Bay for orders.

Arrived at do 10th, steamships Westphalia (NG), Schwensen, Hamburg via Havre for New York; Bremen (NG), Ladewigs, Bremen via Southampton for do—both put in short of coal.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 8—Arrived, City of Brooklyn, Cousins, Mobile; Ironsides, Mollard, Savannah; La Plata, Matthews, do; Waterloo, Donald, New Orleans; 10th, Shatemuc, Soule, do; Texas, Meentzen, Galveston; Wetterhorn, Landerkin, Mobile.

MATANZAS, Dec 20—Arrived, bark Exchange (Br), Churchill, Cardiff.

MARACAIBO, Dec 14—In port bark Allemannia (NG), for New York Dec 17; Katarina (Dutch), for do, ldg, Victoria Perez, wtg.

PADANG, Dec 15—Arrived, ship Cyclone, King, New York.

PLYMOUTH, Jan 10—Arrived, steamship Elbe, from Aspinwall via St Thomas (and proceeded for Cherbourg).

ST THOMAS, Dec 23—Arrived, barks Josephine (Br), Delap, Antwerp; 24th, Laydia (Br), Scovill, do for Philadelphia; brigs Winogene (Br), Hammond, Stockholm for Boston; R S Hassell, Hedgden, Berbice (and sailed 27th for Turks Islands to load for New York); 26th, schrs Florence Shaw, Coombs, Martinique (and sailed 27th for Turks Islands and New York); 27th, Eata Florence, Beverly, St Kitts; 29th, brig Aquidneck, Bigley, New York; 30th, schr Eureka, Wallace, New York for Aux Cayes, in distress.

Sailed 17th, schr Fanny Elder, Rich, Jamaica; 22d, bark Elizabeth (Br), Decker, Turks Islands and Boston; brig I R E (Br), Lent, do do; 23d, bark Glennevis (Br), Cumming, Galveston; 27th, bark Alice Tarlton (Dutch), Connor, Turks Islands and Boston; brigs Joseph Howe (Br), Wilson, do and New York; Lucida (Br), Richardson, do and Boston; 28th, schr Rebecca Ann (Br), Florian, Fajardo and New York.

ST JAGO, Dec 26—Arrived, bark Morning Star (Br), Waugh, New York; schr M Higgins, do.

Sailed 28th, brig Toro (Sp), Maynur, Charleston.

American Ports.

ASTORIA, Dec 17—Arrived, bark Harrington (Br), McKenzie, Newport, W.

BOSTON, Jan 9—Arrived, schrs Alice P Higgins, Higgins, and Emma A Higgins, Ryder, Rappahannock River; R R Higgins, Paine, do; T W Allen, Carter, Dennysville, Me, for New York. Below, a bark, 4 brigs and 32 schrs, off Cape Cod this forenoon.

Cleared—Steamship George Appold, Loveland, Baltimore via Norfolk; ship Iris (Br), Baxter, St John, NB; brigs Jas Coffill (Br), Long, Liverpool; Surprise, Smith, Hayti; schr David Miller, Toothaker, Trinidad.

10th—Arrived, steamship Neptune, New York; brig Helen, Turks Islands.

Also arrived, steamship Nereus, New York; ship Sooloo, Manila; bark May Queen, Surinam; brig J A Devereux, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan 9—Arrived, bark Wm Natzley (Br), Defriez, Demarara; brig Premier (Br), Wilson, do; schrs Helen Hasbrouck, Soper, Hoboken; Sunbeam, Galley, Calais; Belle Halladay, Crowell, Boston.

Cleared—Bark Northwood (Br), Stock, Aspinwall; brig Carrie Purington, Lincoln, Providence; schrs Delmont, Gales, St Pierre, Mart; Lena Hunter, Somers, Galveston; L P Simmons, McDonnell, Danvers; H E Russell, Mehaffey, Saybrook; Enoch Moore, Chambers, Hoboken; Albert Thomas, Rose, Jersey City.

BRIDGEPORT, Jan 10—Arrived, schrs Elm City, Kidd, Elizabethport; Anna E Derrickson, Lynch, Cold Spring; J R Buck, Wilson, Northport.

CHARLESTON, Jan 6—Arrived, ship Edith (Br), Tilton, Havre; schrs Willie Luce, Talbot, Rockport, Me; J T Alburger, Corson, New York.

Sailed—Bark Acacia, Robinson, Boston.

7th—Arrived, steamship South Carolina, Beckett, New York; schrs Minnie Abby, Harding, Boston; Edwin, Bellows, New York.

FERNANDINA, Jan 2—Arrived, schr Kolon, Jasper, Sagua.

Cleared 1st, brigs Transport (Br), Wyman, Montevideo; 3d, Ellen Maria, Hoxie, New York; 4th, schrs Airuna (Br), Mitchell, Barbados; 6th, Kolon, Jasper, Georgetown, SC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 10—Sailed, barks Guanito, for Sligo; Guinesa, for Belfast; Maggie V Hugg, for Rio Janeiro; Village Belle, for Londonderry; Heindel, for Queenstown; Metz, for Baltimore; Ann Wheaton, for New York.

FALL RIVER, Jan 8—Arrived, schr Hazleton, Cummings, Baltimore.

GALVESTON, Jan 3—Arrived, ship Dunkeld (Br), Follett, London.

Cleared—Ship Missouri (Br), Cook, Liverpool.

8th—Arrived, steamship City of Houston, Pennington, New York.

Sailed—Steamship Wilmington, Cole, New York.

MOBILE, Jan 5—Cleared, bark Gan Eden, Greenleaf, Boston.

Cleared 4th, bark Wabeno (Br), Dart, Bremen; schr John H French, Burgess, New Bedford.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 5—Arrived, steamship Tabasco (Mex), Parez, Vera Cruz via Tabasco; ships Gold Hunter, Freeman, Bristol; Leamington, Bell, Liverpool; barks John G Hall, Dodds, Greenock; Venus, Davis, Martinique. Below, coming up, ship Duke of Wellington (Br), Allen, from Liverpool; bark Thos Cochran, Smith, from do. Waiting orders, ship Mount Pleasant (Br), Spurs, from Galway.

Cleared—Bark Energia (Ital), Cervette, Liverpool; brig Margaret, Evans, Providence; schr M A Franklin, Purvere, Boston.

6th—Sailed, steamship Juniata, Hoxie, Philadelphia.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Jan 5—Arrived, ships Zephyr, Sweetser, Bristol; Minerva, Torpsen, Cardiff; bark Franklin, Hassel, do.

NORFOLK, Jan 8—Arrived, brig W D Andrews, Jenkins, New York; schrs Nellie M Power, Lowe, Boston; Titmouse, Hendren, Providence; Atlantic, Baxter, Hyannis; Jane F Durfee, Murty, Fall River; E P Avery, Ryan, and Annie M Nash, Sparrow, New York.

Cleared—Schr Kate Brigham, McNair, Liverpool.

NEW BEDFORD, Jan 8—Arrived, schr Leontine, Brewster, New York.

NEWPORT, Jan 8, PM—Returned, schr Katie P Lunt, Pomeroy, from Fall River for New York or Calais (and sailed again 9th).

Sailed—Schrs Morning Star, Antone, Pawtucket for Virginia; North Pacific, Eaton, New York.

9th, 8 AM—Arrived, schr Abigail Haynes, Smith, New York for Providence.

Sailed—Schr Watchful, Gill, Providence for New York (not previously).

NEW HAVEN, Jan 9—Arrived, schrs Horace L, Francis, Hoboken; S J Gurney, Gurney, and Lizzie A Bennett, Collins, Elizabethport; Blast, Parker, South Amboy; Joseph Hall, Hall, Port Johnson; A J Bentley, Robinson, Baltimore; Favorite, Clark, and Naiad Queen, Chase, York River, Va.

Sailed—Brig George, Willard, St Croix; schrs Gloucester, Allen, Mary Tice, Dunham, and S S Buckingham, Jones, New York.

10th—Arrived, schrs Wm C Atwater, Parker, Alexandria, Va; Henry Finch, Collins, Baltimore; R W Huddell, Deputy, do; M M Hamilton, Steelman, Port Johnston; Thomas Cahill, Hallock, do; Sarah Elizabeth, Monroe, Elizabethport.

Sailed—Schrs Prairie Bird, McLean, New York; A W Thompson, Smith, do; J G Fell, Foster, do; John T Mansen, Mansen, Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 9—Arrived, schrs Sinope, Brown, St John, NB; Addie M Bird, Smith, Boston; Chas W Locke, Huntley; C B Wood, Gandy, and S Gilman, Barrett, do; W S Brooks, Lore; A Bartlett, Bartlett, and Maggie McNeil, Cramer, Providence. Below, steamship Yazoo, from New Orleans.

Cleared—Schrs Abby L Dow, Young, Sagua; C B Wood, Gandy, Boston.

Sailed—City Ice Boat No 2 went down the river yesterday morning at 8 o'clock with ship Charlotte, for Bremen, and brig Planet, for Port Spain.

LEWES, Jan 9—Bark Daring and nearly all the schooners before lying here went to sea this PM. Still remaining, ship Annie Bengay, barks Nereid (for orders), Linda Stewart, Carl XV, Silver Cloud; brigs Gustav Freewurst, Fram, Glide, Keystone, Frank C Allen, S P Brown (the last for New York). Arrived, tug Reindeer, lying alongside brig Keystone.

PROVIDENCE, Jan 9—Arrived, schrs L & A Babcock, Lee, Georgetown, DC; M & E Henderson, Spear, do; Pyona, Mayo, Nanticoke, Md; Henry Hobart, Evans, Baltimore; Prudence, Halsey, Elizabethport; Benj Strong, Gulliver, Port Johnson, Santa Maria, Harding, Hoboken; A Van Cleaf, Carter, do; Nellie H Benedict, Ellis, do; Mansfield, Achorn, do.

Sailed—Bark Union, Stafford, New York; schrs J H Youmans, Cook, do; Fly, Dow, do.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 21—Arrived, ship Vancouver (Br), Brown, Lota, Chile; bark Messager de Saigon (Fr), Ellies, Bordeaux.

22d—Arrived, bark Mary Belle Roberts, Spearwater, Hong Kong.

Sailed—Ships Borrowdale (Br), Kelly, Liverpool; War Hawk, White, Port Townsend.

26th—Cleared, ships Governor Morton, Howland, Calcutta; Thacher Magoun, Peterson, Newcastle, NSW.

27th—Arrived, ship Hermon, Minott, Newcastle, NSW.

Jan 8—Arrived, ship La Escocesa (Br), Evans, Liverpool.

10th—Arrived, ship Young America, Cumming, New York.

SAVANNAH, Jan 6—Arrived, schrs Gertrude Plummer, Plummer, Orient, LI; Jos W Bartlett, Bartlett, Boston.

Cleared—Bark Siedfeld (Br), Sloan, St John, NB (not Darien); schr Annie E Glover, Terry, Jacksonville.

10th—Cleared, barks Edward, Charleston; E H Duval (Br), Larkin, Baltimore; Arauco (Sp), L'Mas, Barcelona.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan 8, PM—Arrived, schrs Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, Baltimore for Boston; B Pierce, Hawes, Potomac River for do; Freddie W Alton, Doane, Rappahannock River for do; E Arcularius, Gregory, New York for do; Samos, Howes, Baltimore for do; W H Mailler, Crowley, Elizabethport for Portland; David F Streaker, Reeves, Boston for Norfolk; Mary Standish, Rich, do for Baltimore; Kit Carson, Rich, do for St Marys, Ga; J Maxfield, Davis, and J W Hall, Powell, do for New York; Lizzie Smith, Gorham, Salem for Tangier; Barbara Frietchie, Seeley, Grand Menan, NB, for Philadelphia; Louisa A Johnson, Mahlman, St John, NB, for do; Grace Cushing, Bailey, Bath for New York; Trade Wind, Ingraham; Herald, Hall, and Corro, Hall, Rockland for do; Bramhall, Hamilton, Portland for do; Laura, Roberts, Bucksport for do; O M Wentworth, Collins, Calais for do.

Passed by—Schr Elizabeth Magee, Smith, from Philadelphia for Boston.

Sailed—Schrs Ringleader, Mary Louise, J W Woodruff, Col Eddy, L M Warren, Louis P Smith, Baltic, Jesse, Harvest Home, Commerce, Florence Nowell, Rockport, Eri, Nellie Paine, A H Cain, T J Traftou, Taylor & Mathis, and E Arcularius.

Passed by—Brig Josie A Devereux, from Baltimore for Boston.

9th, AM—Arrived, schrs Mary D Haskell, Carter, Baltimore for Boston; E G Willard, Wallace, Philadelphia for do; Catawamteak, Lord, New York for do; City Point, Orchard, Norfolk for Portland; E & H May, Gross, Baltimore for Dennis; Gen Grant, Johnson, do for Belfast; J J Hewitt, Meredith, Newcastle, Del, for Lynn; Huntress, Sprague, Pembroke for New York; Annie Powers, Sparks, Rockport for do; Jos Wm Fish, Gardner, Calais for do; Louise Newton, Williams, Portland for do, with jib split and captain and crew frostbitten; Carrie L Hix, Hix, Rockland for do; Fisher, Carnes, Plymouth for do; S S Lewis, Gifford, Belfast for Baltimore.

Also arrived 9th, schrs Alligator, Hoboken for Boston; Annie Martha, Port Johnson for St John, NB; Brookville, Hoboken for [illegible]; Mary J Adams, Spruce Head for New York; Sea Bird, St George, NB, for do.

Sailed—Schrs David F Streaker, Mary Standish, Kit Carson, J Maxfield, J W Hall, Lizzie Smith, B Frietchie, Louisa A Johnson, Ezra B Beard, Bri, Grace Cushing, Trade Wind, Corro, Herald, Bramhall, Laura, O M Wentworth, Huntress, Fisher, Annie Powers, Jos Wm Fish, Carrie L Hix, and S S Lewis.

10th—Arrived, schr Charles Sawyer, Baltimore for Portland.

Sailed—All before reported, excepting schrs Lucy K Cogswell, Modesty, E A Fox, Herald, Trade Wind, Laura, Grace Cushing, Annie Powers, Louise Newton, Huntress, M J Adams, L W Steel, S S Lewis, Annie Martha, Alligator, Sea Bird, Fanner, Chas Sawyer, Arcola, and brig Reporter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM the courts of different States. No publicity. Advice free. Notary Public and Commissioner for every State.
F. I. KING, Counsellor at Law, 363 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce granted; advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 180 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN TEAS, COFFEES, GROCERIES AND Provisions, warranted to suit the palate and the pockets of the million.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, 289 Greenwich street, New York.

BILLIARDS.—CYRILLE DION WILL PRACTICE with Maurice Daly, at 243 Broadway, every evening, for his match with L. A. Tates.

J. W. VANDEWATER, OFFICE, CABINET AND MERCANTILE FURNITURE MANUFACTURER,
63 Ann and 152 William streets, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—THE HERALD ALMANAC.
ITS FIRST GREAT ISSUE
will be the event of the day since "Poor Richard's" time in almanac lore. Its pages will be found an inexhaustible mine of reference and information.

Every subject of interest—Financial and Agricultural, Legal and Political, Commercial and Governmental, Chronological and Necrological, National and General, At Home and Abroad—is made "an abstract and brief chronicle" of the HERALD.

THE HERALD ALMANAC POLITICALLY
will be the vade mecum of politicians, without which their speculations in the coming Presidential election must be all at fault.

Among its first enumerated specialties will be found a list of the Members of
THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
of the Representatives of the Government at Foreign Courts and of Foreign Ministers, Consuls and Representatives at Washington and principal ports and cities throughout the United States; of Collectors of Customs, &c.; of
FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS,
their Rulers, Cabinet Officers, Capitals, Population, Extent, &c., together with
A TEXT OF THE LATE
MONEY ORDER CONVENTION
Between This Country and Europe, with the Postal and Money Exchange Rates, and Alphabetical List of Money Order Post Offices in Great Britain and Ireland—all forming most valuable information, not only to the people of the United States, but to all Europe.

All this, with our previously enumerated specialties, to be found in the
FIRST GREAT ISSUE OF
THE NEW YORK HERALD ALMANAC
FOR 1872,
to be issued in a few days.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS.
See to-morrow morning's and future advertisements.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING OF JANUARY 5, 1872.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
144	$300	5345	$300	9239	$300	14506	$300	18892	$300
149	300	5364	300	9298	300	14896	300	18900	300
167	300	5399	300	9537	300	14924	300	18928	300
200	300	5549	1000	9582	300	14936	300	18975	300
281	300	5606	300	9623	1000	14953	300	18981	300
377	300	5650	300	9759	300	14992	300	18989	300
447	300	5797	300	9496	300	15120	300	19024	300
526	300	5846	300	10036	300	15279	300	19038	300
534	300	5859	300	10345	300	15306	300	19039	300
646	1000	5869	300	10482	300	15237	300	19096	300
738	300	5875	300	10670	300	15243	300	19097	300
754	300	5974	300	10692	300	15345	300	19211	1000
816	300	5988	300	10698	300	15254	300	19459	300
817	300	5986	300	10743	300	15373	300	19472	300
822	300	5995	300	10745	300	15392	300	19507	300
876	300	6002	300	10764	300	15454	300	19570	300
1065	300	6046	300	11012	300	15464	300	19699	300
1137	300	6010	300	11037	300	15485	300	19909	300
1200	300	6071	300	11044	300	15536	300	20100	300
1245	300	6048	300	11053	300	15567	300	20232	300
1418	300	6157	1000	11108	300	15577	1000	20385	300
1438	300	6288	300	11192	300	15593	300	20402	300
1473	300	6349	300	11200	300	15708	300	20426	300
1505	300	6280	1000	11366	300	15710	300	20461	300
1598	300	6420	300	11475	1000	15767	300	20498	300
1753	300	6431	300	11629	300	15709	300	20722	300
1768	300	6501	300	11715	300	15798	300	20768	300
2107	300	6507	300	11758	300	15957	300	20909	300
2061	1000	6533	300	11796	300	15850	300	21051	300
2081	300	6567	300	11837	300	15980	300	21069	300
2108	300	6569	300	11873	300	16037	300	21231	300
2167	300	6667	300	11921	300	16101	300	21339	300
2170	300	6686	300	11972	300	16187	300	21418	300
2205	300	6739	300	12082	300	16224	300	21436	300
2210	300	6810	300	12127	300	16234	25000	21537	1000
2221	300	6901	300	12162	300	16250	300	21580	300
2231	300	6995	300	12175	300	16262	300	21584	300
2305	300	6987	300	12231	300	16270	300	21606	300
2325	300	7044	300	12389	300	16364	300	21628	300
2338	300	7123	300	12423	300	16455	150000	21631	300
2378	300	7125	300	12449	300	16529	300	21673	300
2374	300	7216	300	12457	300	16632	300	21720	300
2558	300	7223	300	12516	300	16960	300	21829	300
2596	300	7249	300	12546	50000	17000	300	21877	300
2666	300	7296	300	12624	300	17029	300	21883	300
2792	300	7325	300	12795	300	17201	300	21906	300
2859	300	7371	300	12936	300	17248	300	21987	300
2929	300	7398	300	12944	1000	17255	300	22087	300
2961	300	7511	300	12966	300	17318	300	22126	300
3064	300	7546	300	13005	300	17323	300	22131	300
3154	300	7566	1000	13103	300	17420	300	22183	300
3208	300	7586	300	13129	300	17508	300	22300	300
3292	1000	7633	300	13264	300	17579	300	22481	300
3384	300	7623	300	13292	300	17591	1000	22536	300
3417	300	7677	300	13340	300	17619	300	22620	300
3459	300	7703	300	13381	300	17627	1000	22656	1000
3500	300	7767	300	13507	300	17716	300	22739	300
3578	300	7773	300	13561	300	17782	300	22766	300
3604	300	7830	300	13609	300	17808	300	22767	300
3631	300	7831	300	13674	300	17842	300	22922	300
3669	300	7850	300	13705	300	17845	300	22981	300
3695	1000	7899	300	13740	300	17865	300	23054	300
3850	300	7951	300	13792	300	17875	300	23070	300
3873	300	8066	300	13799	300	17878	300	23096	300
3997	300	8289	300	13903	300	17894	300	23121	300
4077	300	8324	300	13922	300	18040	300	23135	300
4374	300	8369	300	13960	300	18111	300	23187	300
4394	300	8439	300	13996	300	18234	300	23151	300
4477	300	8432	300	14001	300	18249	300	23269	300
4516	300	8461	300	14068	300	18283	300	23296	300
4553	300	8536	300	14083	300	18385	300	23312	300
4659	300	8750	300	14117	1000	18415	300	23423	300
4721	300	8760	300	14166	300	18423	300	23470	300
4722	300	8960	300	14248	300	18444	300	23550	300
4767	300	8968	300	14315	300	18559	300	23701	300
4790	300	9082	300	14452	300	18648	300	23742	300
4810	1000	9008	300	14582	300	18780	300	23813	300
4821	300	9086	300	14678	300	18787	1000	23826	300
4876	300	9207	300	14705	300	18881	300	23875	300

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

Al de los $150000		Al de los $50000		Al de los $25000	
16454	$1000	12545	$500	16233	$300
16456	1000	12547	500	16235	300

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A DESCRIPTION OF DR. SCHENCK'S PALATIAL building

No one who possesses a love for architectural beauty, who has any feeling of pride for the adornment of Philadelphia, or who appreciates public spirit and enterprise, can fail to look with admiration upon the elegant and massive edifice just completed at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets by our fellow citizen, Dr. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK, whose reputation as a physician who has devoted nearly all the years of a long life to the successful study and cure of that dreadful disease, consumption, is almost worldwide.

We paid this palatial establishment a visit yesterday and could not fail but be struck with admiration and surprise at what we saw there. We were prepared for something elegant and imposing, but confess that we were not fully prepared for the marvellous beauty, elegance and convenience which everywhere met our astonished eyes. During the past few years many magnificent salesrooms have been completed in our city; but none that we have seen compares in taste and elegance with the one set apart for this purpose in Dr. Schenck's new building. It were simply folly for us to attempt a description of it, to be understood and appreciated as it deserves. Something more than a mere written description is required—a personal visit, and a close and careful inspection of every portion. The best we can do is to state that in all its details it is the joint product of exquisite taste combined with rare workmanlike ability, every article or furniture, from the least to the most elaborate, being made of the best material and in the very best possible manner. The moment you enter this superb room you feel a kind of inspiration, which causes one to forget that so much magnificence, and so varied in its character, could be combined in a single apartment without violating some rule of taste or sacrificing some feature of beauty. There is a perfect harmony in the entire arrangement which astonishes, and at the same time awakens feelings of the highest admiration. We sincerely congratulate Dr. Schenck upon his effort to produce an effect, unequalled by any other of its kind in the city, and in common with thousands of his friends cannot but deplore the fact, that, after having thus happily conceived and carried into actual practical reality this beautiful gem of the superb structure, he himself is deprived of the pleasure of beholding it. Let us hope that his present heavy affliction—loss of sight—may be speedily removed, and that he may soon be permitted to view the completed edifice, the erection of which does such honor to his taste and liberality.

Before ascending the second story, let us take a look at the basement. This apartment, which extends under the entire building and sidewalks, is furnished with a thirty five horse return tubular boiler, which heats the building and drives the four upright engines, two of which propel the machinery, the remaining two being used for the elevator. In it are also the vats and other extensive apparatus required for the manufacture of Dr. Schenck's celebrated Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic.

Leaving the basement we ascend to the second story, taking the elevator or the massive staircase as may be preferred—both being of the most imposing and elegant character. This story is divided into three rooms, that fronting on Arch street being set apart for the Doctor's private consultation room. Adjoining this is a splendid parlor, in which patients and visitors will be received. The third room has been assigned to Mr. Thomas Bray, the Doctor's energetic and efficient advertising superintendent. It is proposed to make this a sort of reading room, where files of all the leading papers of the country will be kept.

The third and fourth floors are devoted entirely to manufacturing purposes. In their arrangement the convenience and comfort of the numerous employes has been specially consulted. It was at first supposed that they would afford adequate room for the manufacturing purposes of the establishment, but the constantly increasing demand for Dr. Schenck's medicines, and particularly for the Mandrake Pills, which have become a recognized specific for many of the principal diseases to which flesh is heir, required that the fifth and sixth stories, which cover the entire building, 45x80 feet, will be needed in order to furnish the requisite facilities. It will thus be seen that the whole of this immense building will be wanted for Dr. Schenck's large business, than which no better evidence could be desired of the high appreciation in which his medicines are held by the world at large.

It is a happy circumstance for Dr. Schenck that in view of his, we hope temporary, loss of sight, he has the efficient assistance of his son, Dr. Joseph H. Schenck, Jr., who devotes his whole time and attention to the business, in conjunction with his father, who also still gives his special close personal attention to the affairs of the vast establishment, and who has lost none of that geniality and courtesy for which he has ever been distinguished.

Those who have not seen and inspected this palatial edifice should not fail to do so. It is an ornament to the city and an honor to Dr. Schenck's taste and public spirit.—Philadelphia Herald, Jan. 2, 1872.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF THE CITY OF New York.—In order to afford a further opportunity to every voter desirous of enrolling their names as members of the Democratic Reform Associations in the several Assembly Districts of the city of New York, the Executive Committee have designated Friday evening, January 12, as an additional day for that purpose.

The supervisors of enrolment will be in attendance on that evening at the places hereinafter designated, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock, and all who are in favor of a thorough reorganization of the Democratic party and of an honest and economical administration of both the city, State and federal governments, are cordially invited to enroll their names.

The object of this movement is to have the people represented in the councils of the Democratic party, and we therefore urge that all who are desirous of being represented should lend their assistance and take an active part in organizations about to be formed.

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM,
Chairman Executive Committee Democratic Reform General Committee.

THOMAS J. McCARTHY, Secretary.

First Assembly District—50 Greenwich street and corner Hudson and Washington streets.

Second Assembly District—475 Pearl street and No. 2 Madison street.

Third Assembly District—Brooks' Assembly Rooms, 361 Broome street.

Fourth Assembly District—Standard House, 165 East Broadway.

Fifth Assembly District—128 Spring street.

Sixth Assembly District—Yolin's, 24 Grand street.

Seventh Assembly District—Basement New York University, corner Waverley place.

Eighth Assembly District—Democratic Reform Association, 418 Broome street.

Ninth Assembly District—Davidson's, 71 Eighth avenue.

Tenth Assembly District—Beethoven Hall, 420 Sixth st.

Eleventh Assembly District—Germania Assembly Rooms, corner Twenty-sixth street and Seventh avenue.

Twelfth Assembly District—Consolidation Hall, 101 av. D.

Thirteenth Assembly District—279 Eighth avenue, corner of Twenty-[illegible] street.

Fourteenth Assembly District—260 Land 71 Thirteenth street.

Fifteenth Assembly District—Varcoe's, 402 Eighth avenue.

Sixteenth Assembly District—24 Third avenue.

Seventeenth Assembly District—Nassau Hall, Forty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Eighteenth Assembly District—Corner of Thirty-third street and Lexington avenue.

Nineteenth Assembly District—Groth's, Sixtieth street and Third avenue.

Twentieth Assembly District—901 Third avenue.

Twenty-first Assembly District—Washington Hall, Harlem, and Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue.

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JOHANNAH HAMILTON'S CONFESSION.

Particulars of a Twofold Homicide in Newfoundland.

Still Another Woman "at the Bottom of It"—A Woman is Accessory to Two Murders for the Sake of Marrying the Murderer—How She Appears and What She Does in Prison—A Young and Beautiful Girl Doomed to the Gallows—How Gehan, the Assassin, Received the News that His Mistress Had Made a Full Confession of the Murders—He Charges Her with Treachery—The Coroner's Jury—A Verdict of "Wilful Murder."

ST. JOHN'S N. F., Jan. —, 1872.

The murder of the old man Garret Sears and his sister, Mrs. Gehan, by the husband of the latter, still continues to create universal horror among the law-abiding people of Newfoundland. Many weeks had passed since the body of Mrs. Gehan was found on the old Spaniard's Bay Road, and the crime was still shrouded in mystery. Then, as the HERALD has promptly published, the body of the missing man, Sears, was discovered by the Chief of Police in a heap of ordure near the murderer's house, and then suspicion was fixed on Gehan and

HIS GUILTY PARAMOUR,

Johannah Hamilton, who were duly arrested. Gehan strongly asserted his innocence and was upheld in his protestations by his accomplice. On the ground of indisputable circumstantial evidence the murderer and Johannah Hamilton were conveyed from Harbor Grace in charge of the Chief of Police to the Penitentiary at St. John's. There the terrors of prison life extracted from the girl Hamilton a full confession of the murders committed by the hands of Patrick Gehan, and fully witnessed and connived at by herself. She said that on the morning of the 20th of November, Garrett Sears, Patrick Gehan, Mrs. Gehan and witness sat together at breakfast in Gehan's house. During the meal Gehan betrayed an uncommon surliness of disposition, and seemed disposed to avail himself of the least opportunity to vent his passion on somebody. After patiently listening to many untoward remarks passed by Gehan, the old man, Sears, at last undertook to reprimand him. Gehan then left the room, and shortly returned with a pistol, which, without uttering a word, he aimed and fired at old Sears, inflicting

A MORTAL WOUND

in the brain. Old Sears fell backward, exclaiming, "Holy Saviour, have mercy on me!" While prostrate on the floor, and gasping and moaning in his death throes, the old man received eight or ten violent blows of a mattock, which Gehan seized in order to despatch his victim. These blows occasioned the revolting appearance of

THE MURDERED MAN'S SKULL,

which was recently described by your correspondent. In the meantime Gehan's wife had fled to her bedroom, where she fell into a swoon. After the completion of his first bloody work, the murderer followed her into the bedroom, and before she had recovered from her fit, he removed a feather bed and threw it over her, pressing upon it tightly in order

TO SMOTHER HER.

In consequence of the woman's sudden illness suffocation was not long delayed. Fearing that she might again breathe, the murderer gave her a heavy blow with the mattock on the back of the skull. In the dead of night the mangled corpse of old Sears was carried to the manure heap and buried there. The witness, Johannah Hamilton, assisted in this work. Then Gehan proposed to bring the corpse of his wife "away up the Spaniard's Bay road," and leave it there, so that people might say that some accident had befallen her. The body of Mrs. Gehan was accordingly borne to a lonesome spot on the Spaniard's Bay road, and there disposed of successfully, as the murderers hoped. This part of

THE GIRL'S CONFESSION

exactly coincides with detective Foley's first theory, that the woman must have been killed in Gehan's house, for several reasons, viz.:—The clothes upon the woman's corpse were of a fashion in which no woman would be found at that distance from her house; finally, that the Spanish Bay road had been muddy for many days, and the boots upon the dead woman's feet were perfectly free from any soil, and the soles had that peculiar gloss acquired by boots which have not been used outside of doors for a considerable time.

The above is a substantial synopsis of Johannah Hamilton's confession. But the most interesting question which now absorbs the morbid curiosity of the people is the nature of the intimacy which existed between the murderer and

HIS FRAIL ACCOMPLICE.

She is a woman of only twenty five years, possessing a queenly figure and a countenance of severe beauty, without womanly grace. In her prison life she affects that stolid indifference to sympathy which has characterized so many historical heroines of crime. She has permitted several Sisters of Charity to visit and bestow upon her wretched soul their gentle consolations. Through many hours she sits almost immovable, with her arms resting on the pillow of her rude pallet and her hand buried in her rich black hair. She often refuses the food offered her, though the matron and other female attendants of the Penitentiary show her much tenderness; for she has fallen to a condition in which they had never before seen one of their own sex in this country. She rarely speaks more than "Yes" or "No," and her sleep is short and fitful. It would be almost

"HOPING AGAINST HOPE"

to think that this unfortunate girl will not share the same fate with him to become whose mistress she steeped her hands in blood that would never have been shed without her acquiescence. That the murderer Gehan will swing from the gallows tree there is no doubt, if the extreme penalty of British law is ever practicable in Newfoundland.

Gehan is a stalwart, elderly man, who has been for many years engaged as a Labrador fisherman. In prison his disposition is generally morose and querulous. For certain reasons the Chief of Police desisted until yesterday to inform him that Johannah Hamilton had made a full confession of the murder of his wife and old Garret Sears. Before hearing this fatal news Gehan had maintained a firm confidence in the safety of his case for want of evidence whenever pressed by the Chief of Police to give some definite explanation of very intricate circumstances connected with the dead bodies and Gehan's house and himself and the girl Hamilton. But on learning that the woman for whose love he had perpetrated the murder of his wife and brother-in-law had given him into

THE HANDS OF THE HANGMAN,

he literally trembled with revenge, and stood transfixed like some graphic statue of despair as the chief reiterated the terrible facts of the twofold homicide. After his long harrowing silence he yelled:—"She is mad! She was always mad, and must have done it all herself. I know what women are when they get into a scrape. They lie damnably to save themselves."

Here the prisoner's counsel requested that Gehan should not be further interfered with until after he had procured a trial. Chief Foley promised to have the counsel's wish in that regard fulfilled. Below is the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of the murder of Garrett Sears and Mrs. Gehan:—

CORONER'S JURY ROOM, HARBOR GRACE, Dec. 30, 1871.

We, the undersigned Coroner's jury having been duly sworn to inquire and examine touching the death of the late Garrett Sears and Jane Gehan, having viewed their bodies and heard the evidence adduced, do hereby find that the deceased Garrett Sears and Jane Gehan were wilfully murdered by Patrick Gehan on the 20th day of November last past. We further find that Johannah Hamilton was an accessory. Robert Walsh, Foreman; J. H. Ridley, C. W. Ross, Robert S. Munn, John Callahan, Maurice Connell, H. W. Trappell, G. C. Rutherford, P. Devereaux, J. P. Jillard, H. Thomey, Patrick McGrath and Thomas Lynch.

RACING IN CALIFORNIA.

[From the San Francisco Californian, Dec. 22.]

Notwithstanding the unsettled state of the weather on Christmas Day, there was a fair attendance at the Park to witness the match race between Fulbox and Thad Stevens for $1,500. Before the race commenced Thad Stevens had the call in the pools at the rate of $20 to $15.

First Heat.—Fulbox had the pole, but before the first half mile was reached Thad Stevens [illegible] him, and kept his advantage to the end of the heat. Time, 4:00.

Second Heat.—Thad Stevens had now the call in the pools at [illegible]. The horses got a good start and [illegible] neck and neck until the last half mile, when [illegible] burst of speed and succeeded in getting half a length to the front, winning the heat in [illegible].

Third Heat.—Notwithstanding both horses had won a heat, Thad Stevens was still the favorite in the pools, the knowing ones investing their money on him [illegible]. At the start Fulbox [illegible] the advantage, which was maintained for the first mile, when Thad passed him, maintaining his supremacy until the last quarter, when Fulbox passed him; but his advantage was only temporary, as Thad Stevens again collared and passed him, winning the heat by a length. Time, [illegible].

SUMMARY.

A [illegible] PARK, Monday, December 25.—Match race, two miles and repeat, for $1,500, play or pay.

Geo. Treat named b. h. Thad Stevens, by Lang [illegible] 1 2 1

Wm. Woodward named b. h. Fulbox, by Norfolk [illegible] 2 1 2

Time, 4:00½—3:5[illegible]—3:5[illegible].

ICEBOAT CARNIVAL.

The Annual Regatta at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 9, 1872.

The annual iceboat carnival is now in full blast on the Hudson River, and the most novel sights are witnessed. Those who have never taken a trip on one of the modern iceboats have no idea of the excitement attending such a venture. It is no child's play. It is the rarest, wildest sport that can be imagined. The amateur boatman crawls into the box and lies upon a buffalo robe at full length, and awaits the start. The springy, light craft wears away before the wind, and then comes speed instanter. No waiting for steam, as on a locomotive, but

A CLEAN FLYAWAY,

from the word "go." You have stood upon a high mountain before now, and, looking down upon the valley beneath, have seen the shadows of the clouds chasing each other o'er hill and plain with what would seem remarkable rapidity. Iceboats move four times as fast. As you cannot see the Hudson from your cosey sanctum, just imagine seeing fifty miles of clear black ice in length, one mile in width and eight inches thick; scarcely an obstruction anywhere, except now and then an ice hummock. Not a sound is heard besides the rattling and crackling caused by the action of the tide. Look to the northward! There comes a fleet of ice boats bearing down upon you with the wind from the northwest. The Ella, which won the first prize of the Poughkeepsie Club last year, is in the advance. She darts along five times

AS FAST AS THE WIND,

for Mr. Roosevelt's Icicle is chasing her. It is only a friendly scrub. Both are going like lightning, and the humming sounds from their steel runners tell that they are doing good work. At times it seems as if it is only a question as to who is the best navigator. First one goes to the front and then the other. Both carry a cloud of canvas, and every foot of cordage is taut. Ringing cheers go up from both boats as they come in close proximity with each other, and so the sport goes on. Some distance astern, having started considerably later, comes another boat, larger than any other boat on the Hudson. She glistens and shines in the sunlight as though studded with diamonds. It is Aaron Innis' new boat Haze, the iceboat wonder of the world. She is over thirty feet in length from end of bowsprit to rudder-post and is of slim triangular build and supplied with excellent steel runners. She is constructed of white pine and chestnut, put together in the finest manner possible. Her travellers, cleats, bowsprit stays, tiller blocks, &c., are all elegantly nickle-plated, and she has the most costly wire rigging. Her "box" will hold but two persons (for she was built for racing), and it is lined with heavy crimson rep cushions to lie on. Her owner thinks the world of her; and well he might. Her new sails are not yet properly fitted to her; but in a day or two they will be bent to place. She is two feet longer than Mr. Roosevelt's Icicle, the latter being also a splendid craft. There is much speculation as to the relative merits of the two, and, as a consequence,

THE FORTHCOMING ANNUAL REGATTA

is looked forward to with great interest. At the present time the owners of both boats seem to act shy. One don't seem to want to get in the other's company. Mr. Roosevelt is all race. He is the most enthusiastic ice boatman I ever saw. In conversation on Saturday he said he was anxious for a race of any kind with anybody. Said he, "if they don't put on an official race soon I will challenge any boat in the fleet for a hundred dollar prize and I will find the prize." If he had his own way about the matter he would have a race every day while there is good boating, and for that reason alone he should be commodore. Commodore Booth's new boat Restless was put on the ice to-day.

SHE, TOO, IS A BEAUTY,

and can go like shot out of a gun. Down at Milton Billy Roe, of the Mary Powell, puts his iceboat, the Shadow, to practical use. He carries passengers and freight to and from the cars of the Hudson River Railroad. I wish some of your New York newspaper men would come up here and take a sail; only a nine mile dash. I promise you the liveliest ride you ever took in your life. The men do not wholly monopolize the iceboat sport here. Many of Poughkeepsie's belles enjoy the amusement as well as they. They care not how far they go nor how fast. You cannot scare them, even when the wind blows the hardest. They, too, are looking forward to the annual regatta with much interest. It is rumored to-day that the race will take place to-morrow. I hope so, for the ice was never in better condition, and if the wind blows fresh the regatta will be the grandest sight ever witnessed here.

A CALIFORNIA MURDERER SENTENCED.

Speech of the Prisoner.

[From the San Francisco Alta, Dec. 24.]

The Fifteenth District Court during a greater portion of last week was occupied in the trial of William Donovan for the wilful and deliberate murder, by shooting, of George Mitchell, on the 6th of November, 1870, in Contra Costa county, which resulted in the second conviction of the prisoner of murder in the first degree, the penalty for which is death.

At one o'clock yesterday afternoon the Court met pursuant to adjournment, His Honor Judge Dwinelle taking his seat on the bench. The prisoner was seated at the side of his counsel engaged in conversation.

THE COURT TO THE PRISONER.

Mr. Donovan stand up. You were indicted by the Grand Jury of the county of Contra Costa by an indictment in which you were charged with the killing of one George Mitchell. To that indictment you pleaded not guilty. You were once tried in the county of Contra Costa and a verdict of guilty was rendered against you. The Supreme Court in its wisdom granted you a new trial. On your own motion the case was transferred to this city and county for trial. You were tried here and very ably defended. Everything was done that counsel could do for you. They defended you with a tenacity and faithfulness unparalleled. But the jury, under the circumstances, feeling undoubtedly that the evidence was so strong against you, that they could not do otherwise than they did, that is to find you guilty of murder in the first degree and rendered a verdict to that effect.

Have you anything to say why the judgment of the Court should not be pronounced against you?

THE PRISONER ADDRESSES THE COURT.

Donovan said he desired to make some remarks, the privilege being granted to him. All eyes were intent on him, and His Honor giving him the utmost attention.

The prisoner first handed the Court two diagrams drawn by him of the scene of the murder, and the situation of all parties at the time the fatal shot was fired. These he fully explained in the course of his remarks. His remarks at times were incoherent, and he proceeded to review the testimony of some of the witnesses, which he had apparently studied, and compared, as he believed, their contradictory statements given on each trial. He charged that perjury on top of perjury had been committed to swear his life away; that an honest man was being condemned on the testimony of those who had conspired against him; that some of the witnesses had not the color of honest men in their face. He was particularly severe on District Attorney Mills, of Contra Costa, whom he accused of being a spiritual murderer. He was 5,000 miles from his native home in a strange land, without friends. He said he was not afraid of death, the only living God was his friend. All he asked was that the commandments be obeyed; no man could harm a hair of his head. He wanted nothing of the world but justice, and mercy from God. His life had only been lent to him and he wanted to preserve his soul from sin. He wanted no aid from attorneys, but did ask the protection of the constitution of the United States. Perjury on perjury had been committed; it was the work of spiritual murderers; he did not blame the witnesses, they were led on by the agents of hell; on the trial he had to contend against man and the Devil; what he did not want, was to disgrace his mother, father and brother—not to disgrace the grave of his wife and child. Mr. Murphy, in his argument to the jury, had also oppressed him; he was ruled by God Almighty, and he had never taken the life of the deceased by heart, but had by deed; he was not guilty of what he had been convicted of; he appealed for protection, and the records of the Court would show he was convicted on perjury; if a new trial was granted he desired the full powers of the law, nothing else. In conclusion the prisoner, who had occupied the attention of the Court for some time in his rambling remarks, asked the Court to allow him to remain in jail here until his fate was decided.

The scene was one of the most affecting that has ever been witnessed in any of our Courts, and many were affected in the actions of the prisoner, praying for his life. When he had concluded Judge Dwinelle again, addressing the prisoner, said he was pleased that he put his trust in God in his trying ordeal; he showed that he had received a training at the hands of his mother. It is a terrible thing to be convicted of murder; but the Court did not apprehend that the witnesses made the glaring contradictory statements complained of by him. The testimony given on the first trial had been written out and was in court. His counsel had availed himself of it. If there had been anything of the kind they would have discovered it; they did all that could in your behalf. Go again and commune with your God.

THE SENTENCE.

The sentence of the Court is that on Friday, the [illegible] day of [illegible] next, you be [illegible] by the sheriff of the city and county of San [illegible], or the proper officer [illegible] by law, hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul.

[illegible] the sentence His Honor was greatly affected, and before he had finished the last [illegible] gave vent to tears. Many others in the court room were moved to tears, while the prisoner looked pale and unmoved, and, when the last word of the judgment had been pronounced, he said, "Thank you," and resumed his seat.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD STABBING AFFRAY.

On Tuesday night a fight took place on the corner of Forty-second street and Ninth avenue, between Nicholas Salvatore and Antonio Stagner. The former drew a knife and stabbed his antagonist in the groin, inflicting rather a dangerous wound. Yesterday Salvatore was arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court, where he was committed to await the result of his victim's injuries.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

4 JONES ST., NEAR 4TH.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook; is a first class baker; understands all kinds of desserts, soups, &c.; good references if suited. Can be seen for two days.

13 UNION COURT, UNIVERSITY PLACE, BETWEEN 11th and 12th sts.—A respectable woman as first class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city references.

29 WEST 13TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands her business in all its branches, boning, larding, soups, game, &c.; best reference. Call on or address for three days M. W.

38 NORTH MOORE ST., IN THE REAR.—TWO girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other to do chamberwork; willing to make themselves generally useful; would like to go together; no objection to go in the country.

41 PERRY ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer in a small family; city reference.

87 3D AV., CORNER 12TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best references; city or country.

89 6TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer; four years' reference from last place.

89 WEST 11TH ST., IN THE REAR.—AN EFFICIENT woman, with city reference, to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; no objection to a short distance in the country.

96 ALLEN ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework; good reference.

102 WEST 49TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—AS first class woman cook in a hotel, restaurant or boarding house; city or country; or would go by the day.

102 MONROE ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN either hotel or private family; understands meats, pastry, jellies, &c.

102 4TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook in a hotel or boarding house; understands meat and pastry.

115 WEST 15TH ST., BASEMENT.—TWO SMART girls; one as order cook and the other as kitchen girl; would like places together; best city references. Call or address.

125 WEST 27TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable young girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework.

134 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable girl as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best reference. Call for two days.

146 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COMPETENT girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; excellent reference.

150 WEST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK OR washer and ironer and good bread and biscuit maker.

150 SOUTH 5TH AV., CORNER SPRING ST.—A REspectable girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; good city reference.

157 EAST 28TH ST.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A PROtestant, as first class cook in a private family; has good reference.

158 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A THOroughly competent woman as good cook; understands all kinds of cooking; excellent bread and biscuit baker; best references.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—AS COOK, TO GO OUT BY the day or week; best reference.

159 WEST 51ST ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL as good cook, washer and ironer in a private family; excellent city reference.

179 ELIZABETH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first class cook; no objection to private boarding house; best reference. Call for two days.

208 WEST 26TH ST.—A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, with good reference, to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework.

208 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook; would assist in washing, in a private family; has best city reference.

210 WEST 83D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. Call or address.

211 EAST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook and to assist with washing and ironing; will go a short distance in the country; good reference. Ring lower bell.

214 WEST 16TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO do work of small private family or to do plain cooking. Call for two days in the front basement.

217 EAST 25TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN, OF good experience, as cook in the country; don't wish to go out of New York State. Can be seen until suited.

222 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country.

224 EAST 26TH ST., ONE PAIR STAIRS UP.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good city references.

224 WEST 18TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTAble young girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

226 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPEtent girl as good cook, washer and ironer; excellent city reference.

228 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO cook, wash and iron and to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

229 WEST 23D ST.—AS FULLY COMPETENT cook; no objection to a private boarding house; is allowed to refer to her last employer.

230 WEST 42D ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE COMPEtent girls to go together; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; excellent references.

232 WEST 29TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—TWO REspectable young women, sisters; one as first class cook, the other as first class laundress; both thoroughly experienced; will be found trustworthy; city reference.

234 EAST 42D ST.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; six years' reference from last place.

236 EAST 37TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

238 EAST 54TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; best city reference. Call for two days.

239 WEST 27TH ST.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as first rate cook; is an excellent baker of all kinds; best reference.

241 EAST 39TH ST., UP STAIRS.—A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family; is a good cook; willing to assist with the washing; best city reference.

247 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., THIRD FLOOR, back room.—As good cook; willing to assist in washing; country preferred.

273 WEST 17TH ST.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer in a small private family.

290 7TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.—AS cook, washer and ironer in a small family; good reference.

302 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A competent woman as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches; best city reference.

307 EAST 6TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good city reference.

308 EAST 29TH ST.—A WOMAN, WHO FULLY UNderstands taking charge of a kitchen, as an experienced cook in a private family or a first class boarding house. Call for two days.

310 EAST 27TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; NO objection to the country; best city reference.

311 7TH AV., ROOM 7.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer for a small private family; good reference.

323 EAST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD cook; first class baker; will do coarse washing if required; best city reference from last place.

328 WEST 17TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman as cook; understands her business; five years' city reference from last place.

340 EAST 40TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV., REAR.—A widow woman to cook or do housework for a small family; has a boy, three years old; references from last place.

340 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as cook in a small private family; would assist with the washing and ironing; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. Call for two days.

341 EAST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; is a good baker; good references; city or country.

352 2D AV., NEAR 27TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook; would do the washing and ironing of a small family; best reference.

387 2D AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS.—AS AN experienced cook in a good family; has been in England some years.

403 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A NEAT, TIDY young girl as cook; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; no objection to assist at the washing; no objection to the country; best city reference can be given. Call for two days.

404 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—AS FIRST class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference.

404 WEST 22D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; NO objection to a boarding house; will assist with the washing and ironing; [illegible] reference.

408 [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN [illegible].

409 EAST 29TH ST., KING FIFTH BELL.—A REspectable girl as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family; best city reference.

420 BROOME ST., IN THE SHOE STORE.—A REspectable woman to assist in the kitchen of a boarding house or [illegible] work.

423 EAST 12TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer and ironer; good bread and biscuit baker; good city reference from last place; also a German Protestant as chambermaid and waitress; would like to go together.

424 EAST 17TH ST., ROOM 12.—A RESPECTABLE woman, in a respectable family, as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

425 WEST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer for a small family; good reference. Call for two days.

428 2D AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—A respectable girl as cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; willing and obliging; good reference.

431 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good reference.

455 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good city reference.

507 WEST 19TH ST.—A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG woman as good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best reference. Call for two days.

520 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS laundress, or good plain cook and to assist with the washing; good city reference.

533 3D AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; UNderstands her business in all its branches; best city reference from last place; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing.

621 6TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS., third floor.—As first class French female cook in a private family or private boarding house; first class recommendations.

635 GREENWICH ST., IN THE BASEMENT.—BY A respectable girl, a situation as cook, and to wash and iron; best city reference. Call for two days.

656 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as neat plain cook; a first class washer and ironer; understands her duties perfectly; excellent city reference.

715 6TH AV., MILLINERY STORE.—A RESPECTAble woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; excellent baker; would do coarse washing; best city references from last employers.

A COMPETENT WOMAN DESIRES A SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework. Apply for three days at northwest corner 65th st. and 3d av., top floor.

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 41ST ST. AND 4TH AV., first floor.—A respectable young woman as good cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best reference from last place.

Chambermaids, &c.

9 CROSBY ST., REAR HOUSE, FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 2.—A German girl as chambermaid and waitress.

18 WEST 55TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AN excellent woman as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days.

32 EAST 49TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

34 GREENWICH AV., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; good city reference given. Can be seen for two days.

66 CANAL ST., JERSEY CITY.—A RESPECTABLE English girl to do upstairs work, light housework or take care of children in a private family; references.

113 WEST 46TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress in a small family; good city references.

118 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT young girl as chambermaid and waitress; excellent city reference.

118 WEST 3D ST.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT young girl as chambermaid and waitress; excellent city reference.

130 WEST 20TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; excellent city reference.

132 ST. MARK'S PLACE (8TH ST.), FIRST FLOOR, front.—A young German girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework in a small American family; is a good plain cook.

134 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or help in the washing and ironing; good reference. Call for two days.

136 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class chambermaid and to assist in waiting in a private family or private boarding house; city reference.

147 WEST 39TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL, AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family; excellent reference.

161 WEST 51ST ST., CORNER 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with washing and ironing, or as waitress alone; willing and fully capable; good references. Can be seen for two days.

194 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid; would assist in the washing; good city reference. Call Thursday.

204 EAST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, or waitress; best city reference.

206 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A competent girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing; unexceptionable references.

206 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family; good city reference.

208 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in the washing; city or country; four years' reference from last place. Call for two days.

209 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON as chambermaid; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference; well recommended from last place.

211 WEST 27TH ST.—A NEAT GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a small family; unexceptionable city reference.

216 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing and assist with the care of children; good city reference. Call for two days.

213 EAST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR, ROOM 17.—A REspectable girl as first class chambermaid and to do fine washing; thoroughly understands her business; good reference.

319 EAST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, in a private family, to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family. Call for two days.

324 2D AV., CORNER 19TH ST., PRESENT EMployer's.—A competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Howe's machines.

333 SPRING ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO UPstairs work and make herself generally useful.

337 WEST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or will assist with washing; best reference from last place.

340 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid, washer and ironer; best reference. Call or address.

344 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; good reference.

347 EAST 11TH ST., CORNER 1ST AV.—A REspectable girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and to do washing; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; city or country. Call on M. C.

348 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—Two young girls; one as chambermaid; the other as waitress.

412 EAST 6TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A, second floor, front room.—A respectable German girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing in a private American family; is a good washer and ironer; best city reference.

423 3D AV., REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small family; city reference.

503 EAST 18TH ST.—A GERMAN GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress or fine washing and ironing.

504 WEST 33D ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; three years' first class reference.

513 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and assist in washing; city references.

513 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and laundress or chambermaid and waitress; good reference.

554 7TH AV., BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH STS., in the store.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; no objection to a boarding house; private family preferred.

563 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress or chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; best city reference. Call or address.

570 2D AV., ONE FLIGHT, FRONT.—A YOUNG American Protestant girl to do light chamberwork or waiting; is fond of children; willing to make herself useful. Call or address.

634 7TH AV., CORNER OF 44TH ST.—A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children and do plain sewing; best city references. Can be seen at her present employer's, after 11 A. M.

636 2D AV., NEAR 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid in a small, or of family; good city reference. Address.

722 5TH AV., CORNER OF 56TH ST.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and nurse; has good city reference.

880 6TH AV., BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.—A respectable young woman to do chamberwork or waiting; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good city references.

895 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN girl as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of a child in a private family; best reference.

980 6TH AV., BETWEEN 55TH AND 56TH STS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress.

1,052 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOMS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; good city reference from last place; no objection to go [illegible].

1,161 2D AV., 61ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress; [illegible] reference. Call for two days.

1,437 2D AV., BETWEEN 74TH AND 75TH STS., first floor, front room.—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing [illegible]; good city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1 AT 156 6TH AV., OVER WEST [illegible] OF [illegible] —An expert operator [illegible] be [illegible] family sewing; can make children's clothing.

2 ASTOR PLACE, 8TH AV., BETWEEN 7TH AND [illegible] —A [illegible] understands dressmaking [illegible] work [illegible] or would assist in chamberwork. Call for two days.

26 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A young woman, who can give the very highest references in the city, as seamstress and dressmaker for ladies and children, in a first class family. Apply to Mrs. KEMP.

109 WEST 29TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and will be highly recommended.

123 HENRY ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS SEAMSTRESS or companion to a lady; understands her business well; terms moderate. Address COMPANION.

147 WEST 39TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS dressmaker and seamstress; wishes to go out by the day or take in work; understands all kinds of family sewing and cutting, and making boys' clothes.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements by the day or week. Call or address.

210 DIVISION ST.—A GERMAN LADY, WHO UNderstands dressmaking and all kinds of trimming; best references.

217 WEST 11TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker, to go out by the day or week; good fitter; can operate on any machine. Call all the week.

265 WEST 24TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker would like a few more customers by the day, to make their dresses and suits; for fitting none can excel; at trimming gives the highest recommendations. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

294 3D AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO WORK OUT by the month or week as dressmaker or seamstress in a family or hotel; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days.

301 WEST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS DRESSmaker or seamstress; thoroughly understands her business; wishes to go out by the day or week. Address for several days.

454 WEST 31ST ST.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES A few more engagements by the day or week; can work at dressmaking or undergarments; thoroughly understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call on or address E. McCOLL.

505 WEST 44TH ST.—A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS; understands dressmaking; can work on a machine; no objection to do chamberwork or to go a short distance in the country.

514 10TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER TO go out by the day, week or month; thoroughly understands her business; best city references.

628 6TH AV. (FANCY STORE).—AS COMPETENT seamstress; best city reference. Call for two days.

767 6TH AV., BETWEEN 43D AND 44TH STS.—A first class dressmaker to go out by the day; none to surpass in fitting or trimming; dresses made over equal to new; $3 per day.

972 6TH AV., FIRST BELL.—A COMPETENT dressmaker desires a few more engagements at home; cutting and basting a specialty; references from the best families.

A STYLISH DRESSMAKER, WHO IS A FIRST CLASS cutter and fitter, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week. Address T., box 139 Herald office.

A GOOD, COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS SOLICITS A few more engagements by the day or week; an expert operator on the principal sewing machines. Address SEAMSTRESS, 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, EMPLOYMENT BY the day or week; can cut and fit perfectly; satisfaction guaranteed. Apply at 713 7th av.

General Housework, &c.

20 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family; best references.

84 KING ST., BETWEEN VARICK AND HUDSON.—A girl to do general housework; best city reference from her last place.

131 WEST 19TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework; city reference.

144 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do housework; no objection to the country.

161 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

161 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; good city reference.

210 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; good reference.

213 EAST 74TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A REspectable young girl to do general housework in a small family.

218 SPRING ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO general housework or tend children in a private family.

224 WEST 18TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family. Call for two days.

237 WEST 4TH ST., NEAR BANK.—A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework. Can be seen at her present employer's.

238 EAST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework or take care of children. Call for two days.

244 WEST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family; good reference.

250 CLINTON ST.—A YOUNG GIRL IN A SMALL private family to do general housework.

281 EAST 10TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do general housework; is a good washer and ironer.

340 WEST 36TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

342 WEST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do housework in a small private family; good cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

372 10TH AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—A young girl in a private family to do general housework; good city reference. Call for two days.

414 EAST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A, third floor, in front.—A young girl, lately landed, to do general housework or chamberwork, and to assist in the washing, and who is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to a private boarding house.

415 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman to do general housework in a private family.

416 WEST 52D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENEral housework; has good city references.

439 WEST 40TH ST.—A WOMAN TO DO HOUSEwork in a plain family; is a plain washer and ironer; wages not high; references.

441 32D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—A respectable middle-aged woman to do housework in a small family.

456 WEST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family.

629 3D AV., BETWEEN 40TH AND 41ST STS., first floor.—A respectable young woman to do general housework; good city reference.

752 2D AV., BETWEEN 40TH AND 41ST STS.—A respectable Protestant girl, lately landed, to do the general housework of a plain private family; is a good washer and ironer; a home preferred; wages no object. Call all the week.

779 7TH AV., NEAR 52D ST.—AN AMERICAN young woman to do general housework; is willing and obliging; is a good washer and ironer; best city reference.

Housekeepers, &c.

9 FULTON PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A GERMAN widow lady as housekeeper in a widower's family; city or country.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A COMPETENT woman as housekeeper; in a widower's family preferred; is an excellent seamstress.

85 EAST 4TH ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A HOTEL or any position of trust, by an American woman; has had many years' experience. Address HOUSEKEEPER.

106 SPRING ST., CORNER MERCER.—A RESPECTable German woman as housekeeper in a respectable widower's family; understands cooking and marketing; good city reference. Call or address.

116 WEST 22D ST.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY DEsires a companionable position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; no objection to the care of one child. An interview can be had.

151 4TH AV., NEAR 14TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A young widow as housekeeper.

218 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., first floor.—A middle-aged American lady as housekeeper in a small family of adults; no objection to take entire charge; no objection to take charge of an invalid. Call for two days.

235 EAST 57TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., Smith's toy store.—A thoroughly competent English girl as working housekeeper.

315 BROOME ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—AN American lady as housekeeper of a building or first class tenement house; best reference. Call on or address Mrs. NICHOLS.

610 6TH AV.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOman of experience as housekeeper; [illegible] as [illegible] and [illegible].

AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS housekeeper in a hotel or first class boarding house. Address J. ROBERTS, box 127 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW WOULD LIKE A SITUATION as housekeeper [illegible]. Address Mrs. A. ROBERTS, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

H[illegible] IN A HOTEL OR [illegible] Address Mrs. B., [illegible].

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT WORKING HOUSEkeeper [illegible] Address [illegible].

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY OF EDUCAtion [illegible] to take entire charge [illegible] good reference. Address Mrs. L. D., [illegible] Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WIDOW, HAVING THE [illegible] to take the entire charge of [illegible] children and take charge [illegible] and small compensation. Address VALIANT, Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

WANTED—A POSITION OF TRUST IN THE HOME of a [illegible] in a small private family, by a lady [illegible], where she can be well [illegible] in all its branches and [illegible] would take charge of a furnished house or city [illegible] position as having the city. Address K. [illegible], Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

20 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class laundress; understands fluting in all its branches; best city reference.

29 WEST 13TH ST.—AS COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; fluting; all kinds of laces and woollens; best references from her last employer. Call or address for three days.

36 WEST 10TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as laundress and chambermaid; best city references. Can be seen at her present employer's.

122 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A PROTESTant woman as first class laundress; good reference.

122 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW wishes to go out by the day or week washing, ironing or housecleaning; best city references. Ring the basement bell.

136 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class laundress; understands all kinds of fineries and laces; city reference.

136 WEST 25TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as first class laundress; will assist in chamberwork; excellent references. Call for two days.

142 WEST 29TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young woman as laundress; best city references. Can be seen for two days.

153 WEST 24TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE colored woman wishes some ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at her own home; is a first class laundress.

178 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FINE washer and ironer; understands all kinds of laces and fineries; good city reference.

209 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A FIRST CLASS laundress; understands all French fluting and fine linen; excellent city reference. Call for two days.

225 EAST 22D ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A first class laundress wishes the washing of a small family or a few gentlemen; puffing and fluting a specialty; good reference.

312 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes the washing of a few gentlemen or families by the week. Call or address.

321 7TH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.—A respectable woman wants washing and ironing; has the best city reference.

327 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman would like the washing of a private family or a few gentlemen, to take home; will be done in a first class manner.

331 EAST 16TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

364 7TH AV., IN THE BAKERY.—A RESPECTable colored woman wants washing and ironing, or to go out by the day.

398 2D AV., CORNER 23D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—Wanted, a few more gentlemen's and families' washing, by the dozen or bundle, by a competent woman; terms moderate. M. MORGAN.

421 EAST 10TH ST.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS will do gentlemen's and family washing at $1 per dozen. Mrs. McCAFFERTY.

427 EAST 15TH ST., ROOM 18.—A RESPECTABLE German woman will go out washing by the day.

432 WEST 17TH ST.—A DECENT, RESPECTABLE woman wishes to take in washing and ironing or go out by the day. Call on Mrs. HEALY.

444 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman wishes washing and ironing at her own residence or would go out by the day; good reference if required. Can be seen for two days.

921 3D AV. (OLD NO. 841), BETWEEN 55TH AND 56th sts., third floor, front room.—As first class laundress; good city reference from last place. Call for two days.

1,371 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH sts., first floor.—A respectable colored woman wishes families' washing to do home; best city reference. Inquire for Mrs. Mason.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A FEW ladies' or gentlemen's washing to do; is a first class washer and ironer; best city reference. Address Mrs. MITCHELL, 149 West 4th st.

Nurses, &c.

118 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AV. AND Broadway.—A respectable girl as nurse and seamstress or to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; very best reference from last place.

125 SOUTH 5TH AV., IN REAR HOUSE.—TWO neat, respectable Protestant young women, aged respectively 15 and 18 years, as children's nurses and to do light chamberwork; no objections to go in the country; good references. Call for three days.

126 8TH ST., CLINTON PLACE, ROOM 4.—A YOUNG English girl as nurse in a private family; is willing and obliging. Call for two days.

146 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A LADY WISHES A place for a nurse for an infant; best reference. Apply to E. A. HUNTER.

163 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—AN AMERICAN woman as child's nurse; six years' reference.

174 7TH AV.—AS GOOD NURSE IN A PRIVATE family; capable of taking care of a baby and bringing it up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call or address for two days.

242 WEST 16TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A REspectable girl to mind children and assist in chamberwork. Call for two days.

248 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A steady, respectable woman as nurse; capable of taking care of a child from its infancy; best city references. Call for two days.

305 EAST 32D ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; is a good seamstress; best city reference.

311 NORTH 4TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH STS., Williamsburg.—A respectable Protestant young girl as nurse and to assist in sewing. Call for two days.

313 EAST 24TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR.—A YOUNG German girl as nurse and seamstress; operates on several machines; good city references. Call from 2 to 5.

325 WEST 42D ST., IN THE DYEING STORE.—A young woman as nurse and seamstress; is competent; can cut and fit children's clothing; good reference; no objection to the country.

326 EAST 29TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable young girl as children's nurse; can take care of them from birth or bring them up on the bottle; the best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

327 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; has a good sewing machine; first class reference from last place.

334 6TH AV., NEAR 21ST ST.—A PROTESTANT WOman as nurse, to take care of an infant, sewing or chamberwork; best city references.

341 EAST 16TH ST.—AS COMPETENT NURSE; well experienced in the care of children; can take entire charge of an infant; understands feeding them on the bottle; is trusty and faithful; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

342 WEST 38TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable married woman as wet nurse in a private family; best city reference.

343 GREENWICH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable girl as nurse; will assist in plain sewing; reference if required.

401 CLERMONT AV., BETWEEN FULTON AND Green, Brooklyn.—A young married woman, who has just lost her child, as wet nurse; best references.

437 EAST 5TH ST., ROOM 11.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; understands the care of children; also dressmaking; is a good operator on the various sewing machines.

450 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as nurse or chambermaid and waitress.

498 2D AV., CORNER 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse; experienced in the care of children; can take entire charge of an infant; understands feeding them on the bottle; best reference.

608 2D AV., BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH STS.—A respectable young woman as competent nurse; able to take entire charge of a baby from its birth; understands bringing it up on the bottle, or would take care of growing children and sew.

611 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, whose baby is a few weeks old, as wet nurse; excellent physician's reference.

745 BROADWAY.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress or waitress and chambermaid. Apply at present employer's, basement.

1,036 2D AV., NEAR 61ST ST.—A MIDDLE-AGED woman of long experience as nurse to infants or grown children; is an excellent seamstress; no objection to the country; best city references.

A PERSON OF EXPERIENCE AS MONTHLY OR invalid nurse can be obtained at corner of 4th av. and 125th st., Harlem, over Marsh's drug store. Inquire in gallery.

Waitresses, &c.

200 WEST 34TH ST., CORNER OF 7TH AV.—A REspectable young English girl as waitress or chambermaid in a respectable family.

208 WEST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress, or [illegible] chamberwork and waiting; best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

210 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress and chambermaid; good reference.

250 4TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as first class waitress; willing to assist in chamberwork. Has five years' city reference from her last place.

302 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A neat, active young woman as first class waitress; [illegible] her business; city reference.

401 1ST AV.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS; [illegible] stands salads and the care of silver; good [illegible].

989 2D AV., NEAR 52TH ST., FANCY STORE.—A respectable young girl as competent waitress [illegible] would do chamberwork and sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

Miscellaneous.

46 VANDAM ST.—A RESPECTABLE [illegible] [illegible] Address Mrs. [illegible].

102 EAST 17TH ST.—A FRENCH [illegible] [illegible].

122 WEST 20TH ST.—A GERMAN [illegible] references. Address [illegible].

145 EAST 9TH ST.—A [illegible] a good [illegible].

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

849 EAST 3?D ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A YOUNG widow, with one child, wants employment, not menial, or light work; wages not so much an object; best city references.

451 WEST 4?D ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and good seamstress; good references. Call for two days.

AN AMERICAN LADY, OF RESPECTABILITY, IS DEsirous of a place of trust in some large establishment; best reference. Address S. G. S., Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO ENGAGE WITH A private family or school, to teach the English branches; six years' experience and highest testimonials. 160 East 44th st.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A POSITION AS GOVERNESS to young children, or as companion to an invalid; no objection to travel; highest reference given. Address Miss F. HARISON, care of Mrs. J. T. GREEN, North Tarrytown, N. Y.

AN EDUCATED YOUNG GERMAN LADY IS DEsirous of finding a place in a respectable family as lady's companion; willing to make herself generally useful in the management of the house; references exchanged. Apply to F. W. Christern, foreign bookseller, 77 University place.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—AS SICK NURSE, ROOMS to take charge of, gentlemen's washing. Call on or address Mrs. KING, 13 Minetta st., third floor, front room.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, CAPAble and trustworthy, constantly found at 1?3 Bowery, entrance on 1st st. Mrs. LOHL.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as companion, governess or housekeeper. Address Mrs. H. S. H., New York Post office.

A YOUNG LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEment wishes a position in a private family to teach English, French and Music. Address S. R., box 3,162 Post office.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, SPEAKING BOTH ENGlish and French well, formerly connected with the largest millinery and fancy goods establishments of Paris and Germany, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the same line of business here. Address C. S., box 3?? Herald office.

A HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED GERMAN LADY, diplomée, educated in Paris, a thorough linguist and a musician, &c., as governess or companion; would give private lessons and exchange board for tuition; excellent method and superior reference. Address TUITION, box 118 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A PARISIAN LADY—EXPERIENCED TEACHER, with the best city references, speaking and teaching, besides her mother tongue, the German, Italian and English languages, gives lessons single or in classes, at her own or pupils' residences. Apply at 217 West Fourteenth st.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES SOME CUSTOMERS FOR hairdressing by the month or for balls and parties. Apply at 325 East 24th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

ELOCUTION.—PLAIN PARLOR READING AND DRAmatic instruction by a reader of ability and experience. Address ELOCUTION, Herald office.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES a situation in a private family to take care of two or three small children; lessons in German and music given if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address P. W., 17 and 19 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, thoroughly competent to instruct in English, French and music, has hours disengaged; terms moderate; highest references. Address GAMMA, box 1?2 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, COPYING OR WRITING OF any kind to do at home. Address Mrs. LOUIS, box 100 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF EDUCATION AND refinement, an excellent pianist, would like to instruct in music or the English branches, penmanship, &c., in exchange for Board in some respectable Spanish, Cuban or American family; references exchanged. Address N. E. D., Herald Brooklyn Branch office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AV., CORner 25th st.—Wanted, an intelligent, industrious American woman as matron; also two Protestant girls; one as laundress; one up stairs. Must be well recommended.

A GERMAN GIRL WANTED—AS COOK AND TO assist in washing and ironing in a small family without children; good wages paid; must bring city references. 10 East 10th st.

A NEAT PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—TO DO general housework in a family of three adults; must be a good washer and ironer; wages $12 and a good home. Call from 9 to 12 at 131 East 31st st.

A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; a good, steady place to a girl that understands her business; good wages. Apply at 70 South 6th st., Williamsburg, three blocks from the ferry.

FOR A POSITION OF TRUST IN A RELIGIOUS PUBlishing house, a lady of education and a Christian disposition; salary $15 per week. Apply, after 10, at 725 Broadway, office 3.

LADY AGENTS WANTED, TO THOSE WISHING TO make money fast from first day's employment this notice is directed; business unlimited and permanent to suitable parties. Address A., box 186 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A SERVANT, AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMbermaid. Apply at 36 West 47th st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A DOMESTIC, ABOUT 30, TO COOK, WASH and iron. Call at 424 West 42d st.

WANTED—A PERFECT LAUNDRESS IN A SMALL family. 62 West 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, TO DO GENERAL housework. Inquire at 147 East 29th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS AND chambermaid, at 327 West 29th st.; good references required.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS HOUSEMAID AND waitress. Apply, with city references, at 31 East 37th street.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 3?2 East 8?d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMpetent chambermaid and waitress. None but Protestants, with city reference, need apply at No. 6 East 29th st.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A BLANK BOOK BINDERY who thoroughly understands her business. Apply at 57 Cedar st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, TO COOK AND wash in a small private family. Apply at 34 West 51st st., basement door.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, AS CHILD'S nurse, one who is thoroughly competent and can sleep at home may apply at 46 7th av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO DO GENERAL housework and assist with children in a small family. Call at 265 West 37th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AS child's nurse and seamstress; best city reference required. Apply at 125 2d av., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—LADIES TO SOLICIT ORDERS FOR COAL; business easy, suitable for ladies and profitable. Apply at 144 East 16th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON. One with good references may apply at 318 29th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO COOK AND assist with the washing and ironing. Call at 214 East 17th st., from 9 to ?. City references required.

WANTED—1?? YOUNG LADIES TO FILL LUCRATIVE and responsible positions; apply immediately. HENRY H. RICHARDSON & CO., 22 Vesey st., N. Y.

WANTED—A GIRL TO HELP TO MIND TWO CHILdren and make herself generally useful. Apply, from 10 to 2, at 223 East 62d st.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN, TO COOK FOR A family of two and to be an excellent washer and ironer. Apply at 3?1 6th av., corner of 2?th st. Ring first bell.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN FOR CHAMBERwork. English, Scotch and German. One with good city reference may apply between 12 and 1, to-day, at No. 5 East 3?th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLINER, ACCUStomed to the best city trade. Address, with name and reference, [illegible]. None need answer who do not know the business perfectly.

WANTED—A NURSE FOR ONE CHILD; ALSO TO work as seamstress; must be able to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city reference required. Apply at 1?? East 51st st., [illegible]

WANTED—A WAITRESS WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands her business in every particular; best city reference required. Apply at [illegible] av., between 42d and 43d sts., from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small private family [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLINER [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL AS CHILDREN'S NURSE AND [illegible]

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN AS NURSE [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—ONE FIRST CLASS [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A FIRST CLASS FRENCH [illegible]

AN AMERICAN, WITH A FAIR EDUCATION AND [illegible]

A SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST CLASS [illegible]

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A FRENCHMAN, LATELY LANDED, SPEAKING English, wishes a situation as pastry cook or baker. Address Mr. ROSS, Pension Francaise, 104 Greene st.

MAN AND WIFE (ENGLISH), JUST ARRIVED, SEEK employment, together or separately, where they can make themselves generally useful. Apply to Mrs. MOODY, Labor Exchange, Castle Garden.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, AS cook in a hotel or restaurant; is a first class pastry cook; good city reference. Call at or address 85 Forsyth st., room 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS JANITOR OR PORTER, by a man with 1? years' reference from his last place. Address H. T., 12 Waverly place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as gentleman's companion or valet; no objection to travel. Address J. J. H., Flushing, L. I., Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS French waiter, [illegible] private family; best city references. Call at or address [illegible] 1?th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COLORED YOUNG man, as first class waiter or footman. Can be seen for two days. Apply at 104 East 13th st., up stairs. N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family; [illegible] years' reference from last place; is a Protestant. Address A. M., box 127 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS waiter or to assist in the kitchen, dining room or restaurant. Address for two days H. D., 72½ Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED AND BOOKS BALANCED and scientifically kept; books balanced however complicatedly confused. Address A. B. R., box 5,00? Post office.

ACCOUNTS IN SEVEN LANGUAGES.—ARREARS written up; books arranged, kept, examined or balanced. JAMES COX, 47 Wall street, third floor.

A.—WANTED, A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, WHO has sold goods by sample, in a light, profitable, outdoor business. No. 7 Warren st., room 22.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION IN A wholesale house; is now employed in the retail dry goods; best references given. Address, for one week, J. S., station G.

A YOUNG MAN, QUICK AND CORRECT AT FIGURES, fair penman, wishes a situation; salary moderate. Address M. J. S., box 145 Herald office.

A GOOD, STEADY, SOBER YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation; is a good salesman. Address A. E. G., box 111 Herald office.

A MIDDLE AGED ENGLISHMAN WANTS EMPLOYment of any description; understands French and accounts; city reference. Address HOPKINS, 411 West 40th st.

AN EXPERIENCED MILLINERY SALESMAN AND traveling agent wanted. None but those having a good trade of their own need apply; references required. Address MILLINERY, box 171 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS CORRECT AT FIGURES and a good penman, wishes a situation at a moderate salary; would be willing to make himself generally useful; good references. Address J. B. L., Herald office.

CLOTHING.—SITUATION AS SALESMAN WANTED; 12 years in the business; can command a good trade; understands all branches of the clothing line; good reference can be given. Address SALESMAN, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A COMPETENT DISPENser; must be familiar with city retail trade. Apply at JOHN FABER'S Pharmacy, 400 5th av.

I WOULD LIKE TO PROCURE A SITUATION FOR A young man who has been in my employ for several years. Those wanting a strictly reliable and energetic young man address JOBBER, Herald office.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, TUTOR, LIBRARIAN.—A gentleman, aged 3?, a correct English scholar, and conversant with the French, Latin, Greek and German languages, seeks a position as secretary, tutor or librarian, or would make himself useful to a bookseller or publisher. Address C. D. SCRIBE, Bridgeport, Conn.

SHORTHAND.—AN EXPERIENCED PHONOGRAPHER wants employment in a newspaper, law or other office; good references. Address J. G., box 60? Post office, Paterson, N. J.

THE ADVERTISER IS DESIROUS OF MAKING AN engagement with a Western dry goods jobbing house; Chicago or St. Louis preferred; has had experience; best references furnished. Address E. P. E., box 144 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO is quick and correct at figures and a fair writer; salary moderate. Address M., box 145 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ACQUAINTED WITH the paint and drug trade, as salesman. Address, with reference, O. D. P., box 145 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF A SCOTCH UNIversity, a situation as assistant to a medical man in New York or neighborhood. Address K., box 225 Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A YOUNG man as salesman; one acquainted with the dry and fancy goods jobbers. Address, stating age, salary expected and where last employed, F. G., Importer, Herald office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, WELL REcommended; salary and commission for the sale of Reitz & Allen's private mail box; best in the United States. Call at 25 Thomas street, in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF THREE YEARS' experience in the drug business, a situation as assistant clerk; terms moderate. For further particulars address B. C. D., care of P. W. Bedford, 278 Greenwich and 100 Warren sts.

WANTED—BY A LARGE DRY GOODS JOBBING house in this city, a receiving clerk; must be good at writing and figures and acquainted with brands and marks on domestic goods. Address, with full particulars, O. P., box 129 Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUAtion as coachman in a private family. Call at 4?5 East 11th st.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a thorough competent man, single and Protestant. Address A. B., box 148 Herald office, for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS footman or valet; has best reference. Call at 414 East 53d st.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a single colored man; has good references from present employer. Address J. H., 132 West 31st st.

A FIRST CLASS COLORED MAN WANTS A SITUAtion as coachman; five years' city reference from last employers. Call at 15 and 17 West 28th st.

A SCOTCH GARDENER, WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business, wants a situation on a gentleman's place; is single; first class reference. Address GARDENER, Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, NOT MORE THAN four months from England, wishes a situation as coachman; no objection to country or city. Address D. G., 217 East 24th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A SINGLE YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION, with a private family, as coachman or groom; best references. Call on or address M. G., at the stable 59 Irving place, for two days.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN WANTS A SITUATION; understands his business thoroughly; has three years' good reference from last employer. Address, for two days, W. H., box 202 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION—BY A SCOTCHMAN; single; experienced city driver; thoroughly competent in his business; best city reference. Address COACHMAN, box 171 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable young man, single; thoroughly understands his business and is strictly temperate; has lived with a high family 14 years; city references as to ability and character. Address box 155 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGlishman, single, age 3?; 1? months' good city reference. Apply at G. C. R. Wilson & Gould's, harness makers, Union square.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGlishman, married; no encumbrance; good city reference. Address H. S., box 159 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED BY A SINGLE young man, who thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, 89? Fulton av., corner of Claremont av., in the store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a single man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good, careful driver; sober and obliging; best city reference. Address F. R., box 203 Herald office.

GROOM OR COACHMAN—THOROUGH, JUST FROM England; [illegible] ELPHINSTON, 64 [illegible] st.

SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE MAN [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, AS [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS COACHman [illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A [illegible] MEN, BOYS AND GIRLS [illegible]

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AV. [illegible]

A [illegible] BOY [illegible]

A [illegible] WANTED TO [illegible]

B[illegible] WANTED [illegible]

C[illegible] WANTED [illegible]

EMPLOYMENT [illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—MEN TO EXAMINE OUR NEW CORN sheller; shells six bushels per hour; retails at $1 50; no charge for rights; $10 a day easy. WEBSTER & CO., 351½ Bowery.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DIRECTORY AND ADvertising canvassers; good salary and commission. Address, stating experience and reference, box 109 Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD SCOTCH, WELCH OR GERMAN man and wife, without children, not afraid to work, on a farm 22 miles from the city, with good reference. Apply this day, from 9 to 10 A. M. or 4 to 6 P. M., at 115 Lexington av., New York.

WANTED—BY A FURNITURE MANUFACTORY, agents for all the different States of the Union; must have good and many connections and be thoroughly posted in the furniture trade. Those who are willing to sell Parlor Furniture in the stores and in frames, on commission, may address FURNITURE, box 105 Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE, AS A CANvasser for advertisements. To one with a large and influential city business acquaintance and properly recommended a liberal arrangement will be made by applying at once or during this week at the office of Pomeroy's Democrat, 136 Nassau st., between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MAN TO TRAVEL FOR a [illegible] and Cutlery House; one who understands the business preferred. Address, with references, box 5,873 New York Post office.

WANTED—TWO HALL BOYS, WITH GOOD REFERences from last employers. Call at Arlington House, 22 East 14th st., between Union square and 5th av. Apply between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A SMART LAD, ABOUT 15 YEARS OF age, to act as collector and to make himself generally useful. Address FURNITURE, Herald office.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN AS BARKEEPER in a saloon on Broadway, who can loan his employer $1,200 to $1,500 cash, on good security; may call for particulars at 298 Thompson st., between 1 and 3.

WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHment, a grown lad to assist in the shipping department; one having had experience and can mark preferred. Address RAPID, Herald office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY IN AN OFFICE. Address, in handwriting, stating particulars, M. N., box 106 Herald office.

WANTED—A LARGE, STRONG BOY, IN THE OIL house of FISHER & BRO., 149 Cedar st.

WANTED—A SMART BOY IN A COAL OFFICE, WHO can bring good reference. Apply at 144 East 16th st.

THE TRADES.

A FILE FORGER WANTED.—G. H. BARNETT, Philadelphia, Pa.

A STRONG AND WILLING BOY, AGED 16, WANTS to learn the upholstering or French polishing, or the cabinet trade; will pay $20 as premium. Address CHARLES WESENER, Herald office, for next four days.

COMPOSITORS (TWO-THIRDERS) WANTED—IMMEdiately; 1? good hands a permanency on good work. Call from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., at 173 Greenwich st., top floor.

DESIGNER WANTED—IN FURNITURE ESTABLISHment; must be familiar with all the styles and thoroughly understand plan drawing as well as sketching. Address G. D., box 225 Herald office.

ENGINEER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAchinist and engineer, who is fully competent to take charge of an engine and boiler and keep the same in repair, and can give good city reference as to ability and habits. Address ENGINEER, Herald office.

PERSPECTIVE TAUGHT—BY A NEW METHOD, quick and efficient. Call on or address ARCHITECT, 114 2d st.

SILVERSMITHS.—FIGURE CHASERS WANTED. WHITING MANUFACTURING CO., 1?1 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO learn the jewelry business; best reference given. Address F. ZARNFALDER, 1?3 Eldridge st.

TO HATTERS.—WANTED, TWO GOOD CURLERS IN an independent silk hat manufactory. Apply to BROWN & WILCOX, No. 5 Boylston square, Boston.

WANTED—A WATCHCASE MAKER; ONE WHO UNderstands turning on an oval chuck preferred. Apply to H. HENZE & CO., 37 Maiden lane.

WANTED—TWO PLASTER CARVERS ACCUSTOMED to gas fixture patterns. Address CORNELIUS & SONS, 821 Cherry st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A JEWELLER; A ROUND LOCKET maker; one who understands how to turn on an oval chuck preferred. Apply at H. HENZE & CO.'S, 37 Maiden lane, for three days.

WORK WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MEchanic; used to die, tool and lathe work; competent to take charge of factory. Address MECHANIC, Herald Brooklyn Branch office.

WANTED—A DESIGNER FOR A WALL PAPER FACtory in Philadelphia; also a foreman for a block cutting shop. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Earle's Hotel, Canal st., after 6 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—TWO GOOD JEWELRY POLISHERS. Inquire of WIENER BROTHERS, 17 Maiden lane, second floor.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE UNE FILLE FRANCAISE POUR prendre soin de deux jeunes filles et coudre. Les meilleures recommandations sont exigées. S'adresser au 169 Madison av., de 10 heures à midi.

UNE FRANCAISE PARLANT L'ANGLAIS DESIRE une place de femme de chambre et pour coudre. S'adresser pour deux jours à 116 West 45th st., de 11 à 3 heures.

UNE BONNE OUVRIERE FRANCAISE FAISANT bien la robe, la lingerie et la mode désirerait chez elle de l'ouvrage ou des journées dans les familles. S'adresser à Mme. LOUISE RAMU, 117 Bleecker st.

UNE JEUNE DAME ELEVEE DANS L'UNE DES meilleures pensions de Paris désire donner des leçons de français et de conversation à des jeunes filles et à des dames; elle se rendrait à domicile. Adresser FRENCH TEACHER, 266 4th av.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A CORNER AND TWO ADJOINING LOTS ON LEXington avenue, in Harlem; $3,000 per lot. Also a handsome two story and basement Cottage and three Lots; both desirably located; cheap. Inquire of BEEKMAN & BRO., grocers, 545 Second avenue.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF TENEMENT HOUSES IN Second and Third avenues, and private Houses in good location, close to Central Park, for sale at low figures. WALDRON & ZITTEL, 1,025 Third avenue.

A LARGE, FIRST CLASS PROPERTY AND IMPROVEments, finest location on Union square, price low; also desirable Property on and near Broadway and the avenues. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A FINE BROWN STONE HOUSE, 4 STORY, HIGH stoop, 25x5?x100, superior order, between 5th and Madison avenues, Murray Hill, with or without Furniture; possession May, 1872. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A.—WE HAVE A FEW FINE FIVE STORY HOUSES on Third avenue which we can sell cheap for cash if applied for immediately. WALDRON & ZITTEL, 1,025 Third avenue.

A BARGAIN.—THE FOUR STORY BRICK TENEMENT House 218 East Thirty-eighth street, with four story Frame in the rear, will be sold very cheap; terms easy. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, 106 Broadway.

A.—BARGAINS IN DWELLING HOUSES, LARGE and small, on every avenue and street uptown, from $16,500 upwards. WILLIAM TUCKER, 22? Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A HOUSE FOR SALE—ON SIXTY-SECOND STREET, between Third and Lexington avenues; three story, high stoop; finished in hard wood; will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to FETTRETCH & REMSEN, 1,036 Third avenue.

A.—V. K. STEVENSON & SON.—JANUARY REGISTER of improved and unimproved City Real Estate for sale, furnished and unfurnished Residences, Stores and Offices to let. Money to loan; a statement showing size of blocks, width of streets, grand drives, &c.; also a new Map of the city and calendar for 1872. Prepared expressly by the firm and obtainable gratis at 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF GROUND, KNOWN AS THE Dry Dock Iron Works, with brick buildings, 90x72 feet; [illegible] feet from avenue D, on East Eleventh street. Apply to W. W. DIXON, 55 avenue D, New York.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY AND BASEMENT STONE [illegible] House, with high stoop and all modern improvements; price $9,500. Apply on the premises, 3?2 East Eighty-fourth street.

FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR FORTY-NINTH STREET.—FOR sale, a brown stone House, high stoop, 25x6?x100; only $60,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th st.

FURNISHED HOUSE, FIFTH AVENUE, FOR SALE.—[illegible] on Forty-second street; handsomely furnished and [illegible] terms easy. For full particulars inquire of THOMAS C. PINCKNEY, Esq., 7? Nassau street, New York.

TO BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—OWNER GOING TO [illegible] East 1?th st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—LOTS ON FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET, between Fifth and Madison avenues, for sale at a bargain. E. G. LOCKE, 179 Eighth street, opposite Clinton Hall.

5TH AVENUE, NEAR 5?TH STREET.—A FINE CORNER [illegible] W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

[illegible] AVENUE, ABOVE 42D STREET.—A SUPERIOR [illegible] W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

West Side.

AT 31? THIRD AVENUE, FOR SALE, FRAME [illegible] JAMES ROWE.

A.—NEAR BROADWAY JUNCTION WITH SEVENTH [illegible] V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

B[illegible] AND WOOSTER STREET TO LEASE OR [illegible] N. C. BISHOP, 26? Broadway.

CANAL STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—FOR SALE, A [illegible] JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

C[illegible] SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—ON WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET; [illegible] DYE CURTIS, [illegible]

FOR SALE—ON GREENWICH STREET, AT A BARgain [illegible] JAMES PRICE [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

FOR SALE ON FRANKLIN STREET, NEAR WEST Broadway, a front of 60 to 65 feet; extra wide street; no rail tracks; admirable location for grocery trade. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

FOR SALE LOW—ON WASHINGTON STREET, A FEW feet from Canal street, a Plot 35x80, with a front on rear street; close to steamship and ferry landings. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—SEVENTY-FIRST STREET, near Boulevard; 17 Beach street, 213 East Thirty fifth street; 957 Atlantic avenue, 375 Quincy street, Brooklyn. Apply to W. T. THROOP, Real Estate Broker, or C. B. LE BARON, owner, 32 William street.

LARGE CORNER PROPERTY FOR SALE—ON west side, near Canal street, close to the ferry, steamship and steamboat landings; very desirable location for a second class hotel, or for stores and tenements. Also a number of fine Corners and Business Properties. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

12 AND 14 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEXT to Broadway.—Parties wishing to purchase this valuable property address, to 15th of January, J. H. F., box 332 Post office.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE TENANT PROPERTY IN fine order, gas and water, and returning a large income; will be sold reasonable and on easy terms. Address OWNER, box 2,834 Post office.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR STORY BRICK DOUBLE Tenements in Forty-eighth street; also two in Thirty-fifth street, new, 25x100; all rented; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to N. BURCHILL, 247 East Fifty-sixth street, or at first house west of Second avenue and Fifth-sixth street.

SOLD AT SACRIFICE—FIVE STORY, IRON FRONT, and four story brick rear House; only $16,500 if sold at once. At B. S. LEVY & CO.'S, 271 West Thirty-eighth st.

TENEMENT HOUSE AND STORE PROPERTY FOR sale, paying large percentage, in good location. Apply to FETTRETCH & REMSEN, 1,036 Third avenue.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE, AT NO. 4 COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE, OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

A HANDSOME NEW HOUSE FOR SALE THREE story, basement and sub-cellar brown stone, 12 rooms; has all improvements; neighborhood first class; convenient to all ferries. Inquire of owner, 183 Dean street, between Hoyt and Bond streets.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO STORY FRAME AND brick basement House, 2?0 Twentieth street, near Fifth avenue, South Brooklyn. Inquire of JOHN McGRATH, 226 Twentieth street, second door.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE STORY FINished attic basement and sub-cellar brown stone front, 27 Elm place, near City Hall; eight lines of cars; two story brick stable on the rear, in Fulton place; lot 22.6x135; price $20,000; terms to suit purchasers; will be sold separate if preferred. Inquire immediately of JOSEPH HEGEMAN, corner Willoughby and Pearl streets.

PARK. PARK. PARK. For sale, the Myrtle Avenue Park, Brooklyn. It consists of a 16 years' Lease, Stock, Fixtures, Good Will and all Improvements put on the place. The Park covers a space of 22 acres, with large shade trees and all necessary outbuildings, as shooting ranges, dancing platforms, restaurant, bars; cigar, ice cream and candy, wardrobe and air guns stands; swings, hobby horses, velocipedes, summer house, bowling alleys, horse sheds; a large hotel, store rooms, ice house, &c. Inquire, for all particulars, of F. KNEBEL, President, corner DeKalb and Nostrand avenues, or W. HOFFMAN, Secretary of the Myrtle Avenue Park Company, 16 Broadway, Williamsburg.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A FIRST class House of 13 rooms; every improvement; possession at once; terms easy. Apply at 2? President street.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A SPECULATION SURE TO PAY. 167 LOTS, IN JERsey City, water front and railroad depots; also 47 acres, on Midland Railroad, this side of Paterson; depot on the premises. JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

A COTTAGE HOME ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, $2,600; one, $2,300; three, $3,500 each; one, $4,500; one, $1,000; one, $5,000, &c.; all detached and in healthy locations; convenient to ferries; terms easy. JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

A BARGAIN ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS.—A FIRST class French roof House, large garden; location unsurpassed for healthiness and good surroundings; price $5,500, part cash. JOHN H. PLATT.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

AT RIVERSIDE, GREENWICH, CONN.—GENTLEman's Country Seat and Farm for sale; spacious house; modern improvements; beautiful shore front; very healthy. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside station, Greenwich, Conn.

AT RAHWAY, 50 MINUTES, 43 TRAINS.—SPLENDID Home, 10 acres; modern residence; terraced lawn; shade, fruit, facilities; $18,000; several large farms. J. STANLEY FERGUSON, 152 Broadway, room 6, N. Y.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE DWELLING House and 10 acres of Land, with carriage house, stables, &c., &c., at New Brunswick, N. J. House contains water and gas; nearly new and in complete order; icehouse, billiard rooms, &c.; one of the healthiest locations in New Jersey, and will be sold on favorable terms. EDWARD S. VAIL, WARREN HARDENBERGH, 55 Wall street.

AT NEWPORT, R. I.—FOR SALE, TWO VERY FINE Properties (one furnished); pleasantly situated; overlooking bay; terms easy; would exchange. E. G. LOCKE, 179 Eighth street, opposite Clinton Hall.

FARM FOR SALE—70 ACRES; FRUIT, SPRING brook, fine scenery, &c., near Erie and Midland depots, Orange county; very cheap. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park place.

FOR SALE—THE COPPER ROLLING MILL SITUATED at Seymour, Conn., and known as the "New Haven Copper Works." For terms and particulars apply at the office, 255 Pearl street.

FOR SALE—AT FANWOOD, ON CENTRAL RAILROAD of New Jersey, one hour from New York, a snug Cottage of seven rooms, with half acre, barn, good garden spot, fruit and shade; price $3,500. J. A. SULLIVAN, box 4,?20 Post office.

GREAT SPECULATION.—HANDSOME, HEALTHY Residence, 14 rooms; 44 acres improved land; finest water and landscape view on Staten Island; 1½ miles from landing, depot within 200 yards; must be sold to close estate; $14,000; terms easy; 10 acres can be sold off in lots for more than cost of whole property. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS TO SPECUlate in St. Louis.—72 acres of land for sale, joining the city limits, only three miles from the Court House; the right kind of parties can double their money in two years; price $280,000, one-third cash. Address GREEN & LA MOTTE, Real Estate Agents, St. Louis, Mo., for full particulars.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A THREE STORY BASEMENT SUB-CELLAR BROWN stone front House, in good location, for hardware or other merchandise. THOMSON & WAITE, 12 Pine street.

A FIRST CLASS FULL SIZED HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, with stable, near 5th avenue, on Murray Hill; exchange in part. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—FIVE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE Houses, northeast corner of Second avenue and 115th street, sale or exchange. M. E. CRASTO, 2,1?? Third avenue, between 115th and 116th streets.

A PARTY WISHING A SMALL HOMESTEAD IN New Jersey will exchange a splendid Sea Island Plantation of 3?? acres, situated on Edisto Island, S. C. Possession can be had immediately. Address OWNER, box 173 Herald office.

A HOUSE BELOW FOURTEENTH STREET WANTED, in exchange for first class tenement house, now paying 12 per cent. JACOB SHARPE, 20 Pine street.

EXCHANGE.—A SMALL PIECE OF REAL ESTATE and cash will be given for a first class House, valued at about $20,000. JACOB SHARPE, 20 Pine street.

EXCHANGE—FINE OLD HOMESTEAD FARM OF 80 acres, fine orchard, Stock, Crops and Tools, [illegible] miles from Brooklyn ferries, on main turnpike road. ROBINSON, owner, 2?6 Pearl street.

EXCHANGE—VERY DESIRABLE IMPROVED PROPerty in Thirty-third street, between Park and Fifth avenues, well rented, for unimproved lots. T. G. & D. BROWN, 10? Broadway.

EXCHANGE.—A FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE, WITH [illegible] T. G. & D. BROWN, 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR OTHER [illegible] R. STILWELL, [illegible] street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM, IN PASSAIC [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY PROPerty, a Farm and Country Seat [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR DRY GOODS [illegible] T. R. SMITH [illegible]

FOR SALE, TENEMENT HOUSES ON [illegible] JOHN WOOLATT, 44 Pine street.

IMPROVED OR UNIMPROVED LOTS IN THE CITY of Brooklyn [illegible]

LONG BRANCH FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, ON Main street, a Cottage and Building [illegible]

LARGE, FIRST CLASS TANNERY ON RAILROAD, [illegible]

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXchange. Situated in Portchester; 18 rooms, 8 acres, garden 1¾ acres, 6 minutes from depot; elegant throughout; no encumbrance; will exchange for city Tenement or Dwelling Property. Address, by letter only, WM. WRIGHT & CO., 162 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND TEN ACRES ON Staten Island, also Equity in House on 108th street, New York, for other Property. W. S. SMITH, 78 Cedar street.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence, Farm Stock and Crops, 137 acres; 40 miles from city. Apply, in person or with full description, to MARTINE, owner, 197 West Baltic street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—THE EQUITY IN A BROWN STONE House, furnished, in exchange for Stock of A1 Sewing Machine Company. Prime pals address PRUDDEN, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARMS ON LONG ISLAND WANTED FOR CASH customers; one small and one large; both must be decided bargains. C. L. HARRIS & CO., 71 Broadway, room 53.

WANTED—A FARM, IN NEW JERSEY PREFERRED, in exchange for seasonable Merchandise and some cash. Address, with particulars, FARM, box 144 Herald office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE PLOTS IN GREENWOOD Cemetery. Parties having the same to dispose of will please give full particulars and address CASH, Post office, Jersey City.

WANTED—ON WEST SIDE, NORTH OF THIRTIETH street, first class House. State full particulars and address AMZI L. CAMP, Norwalk, Conn.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A LADY WISHES A FURNISHED HOUSE WHERE occupant would board for rent, or would take entire charge of gentleman's house. Address WM. N. POOLEY, 27 Park place.

LARGE HOUSE WANTED—MUST BE SITUATED BEtween Thirty-fourth and Forty-second streets, Fourth and Fifth avenues; long lease desired. Address, stating particulars, HOUSE, box 4,284 Post office.

WANTED—TO RENT, ON THE WEST SIDE OF Sixth avenue, between Thirteenth and Twenty-third streets, a Store and Basement, or a whole House, or would buy a good house. Address R. J. C., Herald office.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED—PART OF A HOUSE, 7 or 8 rooms, with kitchen, bathroom, &c., for a quiet family. Address, stating particulars and rent, J., box 119 Herald office.

WANTED—FOR CLUB PURPOSES—ONE LARGE House or two adjoining, located between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth streets and Lexington and Sixth avenues, from the 1st of May next, or offers from parties willing to erect a suitable building for such purpose, at a fair rental. Address, with full particulars, box 2,844 Post office.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, UNFURnished, together or separate, at low rent, on west side of Broadway, between Broome and Fiftieth streets. Address, with terms, ROOMS, box 145 Herald office.

WANTED—FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, three or four Lofts, about 50x100, with 25 horse power; location one block east or west of Broadway, between Worth and Bleecker streets. Address box 1,942 Post office.

WANTED—A COMMODIOUS HOUSE (POSSESSION 1st February), between Twelfth and Fortieth streets; rent not to exceed $1,500 or $1,800. Address, with full particulars, W., box 5,221, Post office New York.

WANTED—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, WHERE the rent would be taken in Board. Address A. B. C., box 185 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS ON SECOND floor, furnished; business dressmaking; modern improvements for housekeeping; located on Sixth avenue and Broadway, Tenth and Twenty-fifth streets; rent $40 per month. Address R. N., 571 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, on the east side of the Bowery, between Seventh and Fourteenth streets. Address Miss WILSON, box 229 Herald office.

WANTED TO HIRE—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A furnished House for summer boarders, within 5 to 25 miles of New York city. Full particulars. LIVINGSTON, Stevens House, 27 Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

A SPLENDID SOLITAIRE DIAMOND FOR SALE—Over 5 carats; worth over $4,000; price $2,500, if sold at once; no brokers wanted. Address C. E., Herald office.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO AND FRENCH Clocks, Jewelry, sterling Silver Ware; best and cheapest. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewellers, 209 Sixth avenue, corner Fourteenth street, and 323 Eighth avenue, corner Twenty-sixth street.

EUROPE.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, NEAR THE CRYSTAL PALace, Upper Norwood, London.—To tourists and families.—Its elevated, pleasant and most salubrious position, combined with the comfort afforded and its general management, have made the Queen's Hotel a favorite resort of the upper ranks of English society.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE.—New designs for dwellings at various prices; elegant Cues; parlor Bagatelle and other tables for holiday gifts; illustrated catalogues sent by mail. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway.

BILLIARDS.—WANTED, A SECOND HAND 5½ TABLE, with four pockets. Address box 3,375 Post office.

$165.—STRICTLY FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLES, equal to the best made, at half the cost. Tables, including Balls, Cues, &c., $165 to $245. AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE CO., 560 Broadway.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—OUR LADIES' SHOE FACTORY HAS been removed to-day from 16 College place to 29 Warren street, near Broadway. OPPENHEIMER, SEILER & CO.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT HOUSEHOLD FURniture for sale—Property family leaving city—Superb Drawing Room Suit, Pompadour style, covered satin, brocatel, cost $450, for $200; Etagere, Pianoforte, Paintings, Statuary, Bronzes, Chamber, Dining Room Furniture, Silverware; a sacrifice. M. H. DRAKE, 36 West 15th, near 5th av.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH.—PARLOR Suits, latest styles, in satin, $75; rep Suits, $40; Bedroom Suits, in walnut, $40, Carpets, from 60c. per yard, and 500 lots, cheap, at private residence, 124 West 26th st.

A MAGNIFICENT LATEST STYLE SATIN BROCATEL Parlor Suit, cost $350, for $150; one do. $75; two walnut Parlor Suits, in reps, for $29 and $50; rosewood Pianoforte, Mirrors, Curtains, Carpets, 50 cents per yard, &c.; Chamber Furniture, in rosewood and walnut; Sideboard, Extension Table, at a sacrifice. Call at residence 252 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE, Bedding, at the lowest cash prices, or on weekly or monthly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, 200 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street.

CARPETS, Furniture, Beds, Bedding, &c. Payments taken by the week or month. Terms easy. KELLY & CO., corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—AN IMmense Stock and low prices at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street. Weekly and monthly payments taken.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c. DEALY & CUNNINGHAM, 584 and 586 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street. Prices lower than any other house in the city.

WANTED—A GOOD SECRETARY OR A NICE DESK, suitable for a private room; must be cheap. Address box 3,9?5 Post office.

CLOTHING.

AT 2?7 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street.—M. LEON pays the highest prices for ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c. Ladies are waited on by Mrs. Leon.

AT B. MINTZ'S, 432 FOURTH AVENUE, ABOVE Twenty-ninth street. Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices B. Mintz pays for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry; from $10 to $60 for Silk Dresses. For gentlemen's Clothing 50 per cent more will be paid than by any other dealers. Call or address as above. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mintz.

AT 5?? BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET—H. HERZ pays the highest cash price for ladies' and gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

ASTROLOGY.

A FACT.—LADIES AND GENTS, CONSULT PROfessor MARS for good luck in everything; [illegible] Third avenue, near Twelfth street. [illegible]

A [illegible] MRS. ANNA, CLAIRVOYANT SPIRITUAL [illegible]

MEDICAL.

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN [illegible] Bleecker street.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN [illegible] East Tenth street.

ALL UNFORTUNATES, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE [illegible] Dr. GRINDLE, [illegible]

ALL NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES [illegible] Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street.

DR. AND MME. GRINDLE, PHYSICIANS [illegible]

DR. WEST, PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY, AND [illegible] 144 West Fortieth street, [illegible]

DR. SELDEN, THE LADIES' PHYSICIAN, CAN BE consulted [illegible]

LADIES, CONSULT DR. ALEXANDER KING; HIS [illegible]

MRS. W. CORSELLIS, PHYSICIAN, 149 CHARLES street [illegible]

NO CHARGE.—COME ALL SPECIAL DISEASES, [illegible] Dr. DE HAULT, 14? Bleecker street.

179 BLEECKER STREET.—DR. PARRISON'S [illegible] office very private.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

MR. GOOLD HOYT REDMOND IS A MEMBER OF our firms here and in London from this date. 22 EXCHANGE PLACE, Jan. 1, 1872. DENNISTOUN & CO.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 10, 1872.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between J. W. Campbell and G. W. Ferguson, under the firm name of Campbell & Ferguson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, G. W. Ferguson assuming all the liabilities and being alone authorized to collect all the debts of said firm. The business will be continued same as heretofore, at No. 9 Baxter street, by G. W. Ferguson. J. W. CAMPBELL, G. W. FERGUSON.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED FOR Merchants and Manufacturers.

Coal and Iron Properties, Stone, Slate and Marble Quarries; Mills, Foundries, Factories, &c., sold on commission, or capital procured for their development.

Manufacturing Companies organized and their shares negotiated.

Exchanges of business for real estate effected, and vice versa.

We have our business thoroughly systematized, each department under the control of a single individual, experienced in and responsible for its results, and I believe we have obtained all necessary facilities for transacting any business in the above lines with promptness and satisfaction to the public.

Parties desiring to invest capital are invited to confer with us before closing contracts with any one.

All transactions strictly confidential.

GRIGGS, SNYDER & CO., Financial Agents, 98 Broadway, New York.

References.
H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., corner Worth and Church sts.
NATHANIEL FISHER & CO., 25 Park row.
THOMAS A. BENHAM, 198 Broad street.
PEOPLE'S BANK, 295 Canal street.
GARBUTT, GRIGGS & CO., 165 Chambers street.
HOWARD, SANGER & CO., 105 Chambers street, New York.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $12,000 capital, either special or active, in a wholesale millinery business in Philadelphia, established 20 years. For particulars address box 1,771 Post office, Philadelphia, Pa.

ADVERTISER DESIRES TO PURCHASE OR AID IN the development of a Patent of practical merit. Description and character of invention indispensable to receive notice. Address OPPORTUNITY, Herald office.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS CHANCE.—AN ESTABLISHed Oil Route in this city and vicinity for sale, now doing a good cash business; also Horses, Trucks, Office Fixtures, &c.; all in perfect order. Apply for three days to Mr. GIBBS, No. 7 Murray street, room 9.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE, A Liquor Store, down town, with long Lease, Stock and Fixtures, or without Stock if so desired; reason for selling, illness. Address A. CARBONAS, Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000, TO open a wholesale liquor business, by a gentleman who thoroughly understands the business and has a large circle of good customers. Address PARTNER, Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED IN A POULTRY AND PROvision store, in fine location, with good trade; $300 cash for half interest. MOODY & CO., No. 7 Murray street.

A PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WHO IS COMPEtent to transact business with wholesale merchants in the city; qualifications required, intelligence, steady business habits and $1,200 capital. Address MANUFACTURER, box 191 Herald office.

A GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—PARTNER wanted, to act as cashier and share in the most wonderful money making exhibition in America; performing to crowded houses. Association first class and but little capital required. Apply at 106 Broadway, room 14.

A PARTNER WANTED WITH FROM $12,000 TO $15,000 capital, silent or active, in an established business, paying now from $20,000 to $25,000 per annum. Address R. S., box 209 Herald office.

AN ESTABLISHED FANCY AND FURNISHING Goods Store, with Fixtures and fine lease; terms favorable. No agents. Apply at 995 Sixth avenue.

A.—THE PROPRIETOR OF A SUCCESSFUL BROADway Concert Saloon would negotiate with a suitable person for an equal partnership. Call at 208 Thompson street, between 1 and 2.

BUSINESS WITH AUSTRIA, &C.—A GENTLEMAN OF 12 years' experience in the cotton trade, now residing in Vienna, is desirous to join, as resident manager, a cotton (export) firm of first rate standing in a prosperous place in the United States. Perfect knowledge of the consumption in Austria, Bavaria, Switzerland, &c.; personal acquaintances and relations among spinners, and in all Continental cotton places, as well as in England, are offered; best references can be given and are required.

Applications sub. H. F. 493 will kindly be forwarded through Mrs. Fanny Speiser, Vienna, 16 Mondscheingasse.

PLUCKY, ENERGETIC MAN, WITH ABOUT $1,200, wanted to join in re-establishing an honest, paying, responsible office business. Only earnest men address AGENCY, box 220 Herald office.

GENTLEMAN WANTED TO TAKE AN INTEREST IN a business that pays over $200 a week; now going West; but little capital required. Apply to FRANCOIS, 1,059 Second avenue.

HOMES IN COLORADO.—EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEments offered to men of small means. Particulars in full obtained at 25 Liberty street, room 2?.

RARE CHANCE.—AN ESTABLISHED LIGHT MANUfacturing business; article staple; profits 100 per cent; business suitable to form a stock company. Apply to REED & HOYT, No. 5 Dey street.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.—PARTIES HAVING duplicates on my hands or wishing microscopic portraits will please apply in time. Business monopoly for sale. J. H. MORROW, 661 Broadway.

THE ADVERTISER DESIRES A PARTY, WITH $5,000 to $8,000 cash, to join him with like amount to purchase a manufacturing business, a monopoly, by which a large amount of money may be made. Advertiser understands it thoroughly and will give full particulars on interview. Address A. B. C., box 126 Herald office.

WANTED—PARTNER, WITH $1,000 TO $1,500, IN one of the best Meat and Provision Markets in the city. Apply to MOODY & CO., No. 7 Murray street.

WANTED—A PARTNER FOR AN ARTIFICIAL flowers, leaves and feathers manufactory; must be a good business man, with capital. Address EDWARD DAVID, 22 Lispenard street.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A SMALL CAPITAL, in the commission business. To one of good character and abilities a rare chance is offered. Address H. C., Herald office, stating where an interview can be held.

WANTED—MERCHANDISE TO SELL BY SAMPLE IN Baltimore. Address INTERVIEW, box 104 Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A SMALL CAPITAL; to one of good character and ability a rare chance is offered. Address HIRAM, New York Post office.

WANTED—A LADY TO JOIN THE ADVERTISER. A gentleman, in a light and genteel business, a store; must have $300; everything made satisfactory upon interview. Address, with real name, BUSINESS, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WITH CAPITAL from $1,000 to $5,000, in a new enterprise that will pay a fair profit; a florist preferred. Address or call immediately on F. F., 1,225 Broadway.

$500.—PARTNER.—A YOUNG MAN, GOOD ADdress and references, can hear of a good investment. Address W., box 179 Herald office.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED, AS CASHIER, &C.; most attractive exhibition in the world and least expense; $3,000 weekly profits sure; investment secured. Apply at 315 Sixth avenue, up stairs.

$2,000 FOR HALF INTEREST IN AN ESTABlished wholesale cash trade; perfect monopoly and good staple; references exchanged. Apply between 1 and 3 P. M. at French's Hotel, room 52.

$2,000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL established oyster house and sample room; first class; now doing a good business; in the most central part of the city. For particulars address W. W., box 143 Herald office.

$5,000.—WANTED, AN ENERGETIC PARTNER IN an established Advertising Agency. Address W. B., box 1?? Herald office.

$5,000.—YOUNG MAN WANTED AS EQUAL IN an established business. For particulars address A. C., box 115 Herald office.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN A GOOD PAYing tallow, oil and grease manufactory; references; no agents. Address TALLOW, Jersey City Post office.

$5,000.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH this amount, to manage the finances and join a gentleman in the manufacture of a Bug and Canker Worm Exterminator; [illegible] Address, with references, RICE, LIVERMORE & [illegible], Boston, Mass.

$10,000 TO $15,000 TO INVEST BY AN ACtive man. [illegible] Address, in confidence, [illegible] Herald office.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE OR special partner, to extend a very profitable [illegible] Address A. [illegible]

$35,000 [illegible] Address W. N. BRUNER, 31 South Canal street, Chicago.

$50,000.—HAVING AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS [illegible]

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, ITALIAN MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING [illegible]

SLATE MANTELS AT VERY LOW PRICES. [illegible]

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS—LARGEST ASSORTment in the city [illegible] T. B. STEWART & CO. [illegible]

S. KLABER & CO., 10? WEST FIFTY-FIRST STREET, between [illegible] and Eighth avenue. Marble and [illegible]

COAL AND WOOD.

$6 FOR NUT COAL, EGG AND FURNACE, $6 50; Stove $7 per ton of 2,000 pounds, delivered. At [illegible] Twenty-seventh street and Ninth avenue and 2?? West Forty-second street.

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BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE.—GRANT House, 48 New Bowery.—Clean, comfortable Rooms, 25c. to 50c. per day; $2 to $2 50 per week. House open all night.

1 DEPAU ROW, OR 158 BLEECKER STREET.—FURnished Rooms, with Board, for families or single persons, at very moderate prices. Table boarders taken.

1 LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HALL Room, with closet, to let, with first class Board; breakfast required. 37 West Fourteenth street; house and location very elegant.

1 BLOCK FROM CLARENDON HOTEL, 111 EAST Nineteenth street.—Front single Rooms, with Board; house newly and handsomely furnished.

1 HALL ROOM TO LET WITH BOARD; APPOINTments first class. 43 West Twenty-second street.

2 LARGE, NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors, with excellent Board; ample closet room, warm halls; a pleasant house. 4 St. Mark's place.

$2 TO $6 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without Board, and for light housekeeping; American family. 5 Harrison street, corner Harrison.

2 ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, FRONT, TO LET, with Board, at 63 Park avenue.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 70, CORNER OF THIRTEENTH street.—Two Rooms, suitable for gentlemen, with or without fire, with first class Board.

5TH AVENUE, 63.—ELEGANT SUIT OF ROOMS, FIRST floor, for family, possessing every convenience, with Board; also large Room, for gentleman and wife; rare opportunity.

5 LEROY STREET, NEAR BLEECKER.—NICELY furnished Rooms, with first class Board; terms moderate.

$6 AND $7 PER WEEK.—SINGLE ROOMS, WITH good Board, at 172 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway; table Board, $5 per week.

$6 TO $18.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTments, with large closet room, gas, grate, hot and cold water, good table, &c., at 252 West Fifteenth street.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK FOR CLEAN, WELL FURnished Rooms, with excellent Board, single or en suite; pleasant home, with home comforts. Apply at 159 Bleecker street.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

7 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—TO LET, DOUBLE and single furnished Rooms; table Board.

9 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN the Gilsey House and Fifth avenue.—To let, with Board, two pleasant Rooms, on fourth floor; suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

10 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Desirable Room, back Parlor or second floor; Board if desired; family small; $100 a month for two. First class references required.

14TH STREET, CORNER OF SECOND AV., 300 AND 302.—Desirable double and hall Room, well furnished, to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

14TH STREET, NO. 312, NEAR EIGHTH AVENUE.—A large, square Room, front, for two gentlemen, with good table, for $14; reference given and required.

14 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Madison avenues.—A Suit of Rooms on third floor, handsomely furnished; first class Board; unexceptionable location and references.

15 WARREN PLACE, CHARLES STREET.—COMFORTably furnished Rooms, with Board; very easy terms; all conveniences, and only walking distance from business locations.

17 EAST TWELFTH STREET.—A SMALL AMERICAN family will let, in a house thoroughly warmed, large Parlor and Extension Room, newly furnished; Rooms on third and fourth floors, with or without Board.

19 WEST TENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Vacancies for two or three gentlemen on fourth floor, with superior Board; also handsome Room on first floor; location unexceptionable. References.

20 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a back Room and extension, on second floor, with Board; dinner at 6.

21 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Broadway.—A Second Floor, handsomely furnished; four large rooms; together or separate; for gentlemen; Breakfast if desired; references exchanged.

22 WEST NINTH STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with first class Board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen.

23 CLINTON PLACE.—ONE LARGE AND ELEgantly furnished Room, just vacated, to let, with full Board; also front Basement; very desirable; references required.

26 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—ELEGANT Rooms to let, on Parlor floor, with first class Board. References exchanged.

26TH STREET, 115 EAST.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, on third floor, to let, with Board, in a private family; references exchanged.

28 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Third Floor entire, or will be divided to suit; single Rooms for gentlemen; house first class in every respect; references exchanged.

29 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue.—Fine Suits and single Rooms, new and handsomely furnished, with first class Board, for families and gentlemen; references exchanged.

29 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR NEW YORK Hotel.—A suit of Rooms for a family or party of gentlemen, with Board; private table if desired; terms moderate; references.

30 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms on second floor to let, singly or en suite, with or without Board. References.

31 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, two large Rooms, connecting; one large Room on fourth floor.

31 CLINTON PLACE (EIGHTH STREET), BETWEEN Broadway and University place.—A large, handsomely furnished Room to let, with Board; also single Room; location first class and convenient.

34TH STREET, NO. 146 EAST, NEAR LEXINGTON avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board; house and location first class; convenient to cars and stages; references exchanged.

37 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Two large Rooms, having fine closets, gas, water, heat and well furnished, to be rented, with Board; also one hall Room.

38 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—PLEASANT Rooms, for gentlemen, with or without Board.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, large Rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; references exchanged. Day boarders accommodated.

42D STREET, 107 WEST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will rent, with Board, desirable Rooms, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; references.

51 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Large, handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; highest reference to guests.

53 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—A HANDSOMEly furnished front Room, with Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also Hall Room.

55 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—To let, with Board, a nicely furnished front Parlor and Bedroom in a German family. References.

58 IRVING PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Parlor, first class sofa bed, &c., with or without Board; family small; terms moderate; references exchanged.

58 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, large second story front Room, with alcove, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at reasonable prices; references.

107 EAST TWELFTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms to let, with first class Board, in a private family.

109 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Well furnished Second Floor to let, with Board, en suite or single; also Hall Room; small family; unexceptionable location; references.

112 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues.—A First Floor, elegantly furnished, to let, with or without Board; price $20 per week.

114 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A PRIVATE American family have finely furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board; brown stone house; table best; neighborhood unexceptionable; prices moderate; references exchanged.

115 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—SOUTHERN EXposure second story front Parlor and Hallroom; also third story Front, furnished, with Board; unexceptionable location.

116 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—ROOMS FOR single gentlemen, with Board; table unexceptionable and house and location first class.

117 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue.—Two large furnished Rooms, connecting, on the second floor, with Board; house and location first class.

122 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—HANDSOME SECond floor to rent, suitable for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, with first class Board, at reasonable rates; references.

129 CHRYSTIE STREET.—LARGE AND SMALL [illegible]

130 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—A LARGE [illegible] Room, on second floor; also front Room, on fourth floor, with or without Board; rate [illegible]

140 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—HANDSOME [illegible]

140 WEST [illegible] STREET, NEAR SIXTH [illegible]

152 WEST [illegible] STREET.—A [illegible]

154 WEST [illegible]

159 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—[illegible] first class Board [illegible]

164 [illegible] Board [illegible] References [illegible]

215 EAST [illegible]

245 [illegible] STREET. HANDSOME [illegible]

BOARDERS WANTED.

302 SECOND AVENUE, FIRST DOOR ABOVE Stuyvesant square.—Handsomely furnished front Rooms on second floor to let, with Board.

316 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, TO LET, to gentlemen, with Breakfast if desired, pleasant, large Rooms, heat, gas, all modern improvements; price low, as rooms are not needed.

323 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family occupying the above first class house will let, with Board, front Room on third floor; hot and cold water; large closets.

338 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, on second floor; also back Parlor and connecting Room, with Board; entire satisfaction promised. Best reference.

347 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, on second floor, to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. References.

355 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, a large front Room with Alcove.

361 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEAR FORTIETH street.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, with first class Board, for families or single gentlemen; references.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES THE COMPANIONSHIP of one of her own sex, who, like herself, believes in living respectably; she will board such a person at cost and will only accept one whose society would be congenial. Address ANNIE, box 263 Herald office.

A BACK PARLOR AND FRONT BASEMENT TO LET—To a doctor or gentleman and wife, with or without Board. No. 51 East Twentieth street, near Fourth avenue. Also one Room on fourth floor.

BOARD.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WALnut furniture, carpets, &c., the best; family small and table first class. 211 East Thirteenth street, between Second and Third avenues. References.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN nicely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, at moderate rates, by applying at 64 West Fourteenth street. References exchanged.

MADISON AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—Suit of Rooms, parlor or second floor, bathroom, &c.; first class Board; private family; private table preferred. Apply at Real Estate Office of H. R. DREW, 175 Fifth av.

TO LET—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT Board, in Forty-sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; private family; moderate price. Address WATSON, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A SMALL FAMILY WANT A SECOND OR THIRD Floor, nicely furnished, in good locality, with Board; private family and up town preferred; $50 per week. Address W. B. M., box 4,297 Post office.

A GERMAN LADY, PRIVATE TEACHER, WISHES TO exchange instruction in music, German, English and French for board in a family; best references. Address A. B., station H.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND nurse in a private Jewish family; location between Thirty-fourth and Fiftieth streets and Fifth and Eighth avenues, in a respectable neighborhood; terms moderate; front Room and side Room on same floor preferred; best references given and expected. Address, stating particulars, L. W., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,625 Broadway.

BOARD AND ROOM WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARried couple, in the neighborhood between Tenth and Twenty-third streets and First and Fourth avenues; terms must be moderate. Address J. M. K., Herald office.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD, IN A PRIVATE family; three connecting Rooms, with all conveniences, $50 per week by the year. Address HOME, box 132 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A FURnished Parlor and Bedroom, between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets, and Fourth and Sixth avenues; breakfast required only. Address, stating terms, references, &c., M. C., 35 East Eighteenth street.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED LADY, IN A DELICATE condition, Board, for a short time, with a widow living alone, who for a liberal compensation will render such personal attention as may be necessary; bathroom required. Address, with full particulars, D. E. F., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, ROOM AND Board, within ten minutes of Union square; musical family preferred. Address, with terms, L. H., box 114 Herald office.

HOTELS.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, 662 AND 664 SIXTH AVEnue (Murray Hill).—This new and elegantly furnished house has a few Suits and single Rooms vacant, offering extra inducements for transient and permanent guests.
W. L. FISH.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from Broadway.—Good, clean, light Rooms, 50c. a day, $2 50 and $3 a week; family Rooms, $1 and $1 50 a day; $4 to $8 a week.

SUMMIT HOTEL—NEW HOUSE, CORNER BOWery and Canal; Rooms by the night, day or week; price, 50c., 60c., 75c. and $1 per night; rooms heated by steam.
B. BREDER, Proprietor.

WHITNEY HOUSE, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Broadway and Twelfth street, first block above Stewart's.—Two Suits of Rooms on first floor, with bath, &c., attached; also a few single Rooms for gentlemen, at reasonable prices.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHERS,
late
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
(Established 1847).
THURSDAY, JANUARY 11,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
85 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
MORTGAGE SALE,
by order of R. C. Ferguson, Mortgagee, under direction of W. P. Lyon, Assignee in Bankruptcy,
of Furniture, Safes, rosewood Parlor Organ, fine Oil Paintings, Engravings, &c., &c., as follows:—Rosewood Parlor Organ, with pedal board, 350 pipes, made to order by H. Erben, cost $1,800; ancient Oil Paintings, by Lairesse, Wouvermans, Schwaters, Van Dyke and others; also Carpets, black walnut Desks, Library Suits, in reps; black walnut Wardrobe, Mirrors, Bronzes, Clocks, set Shakespearian Engravings, Chandeliers, &c., &c.; also fireproof Safes, Terwilliger's patent, size 37-29-42; Marvin, 44-40-26; Edwards & Holman, 56-47; Herring, 55-27-42; in good order; also a general assortment of Household Furniture, including 2, 3, 4 and 6 light Chandeliers, new and of the latest designs.
The organ can be examined between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., at the warerooms of Messrs. Pelouset, Pelton & Co., 841 Broadway, any day previous to sale; safes can be seen at building 42 Broad street, offices Nos. 1, 2 and 10, first floor; balance of goods at our store, as above.
Also, for account of whom it may concern, to close accounts, a fine stock of Wines, Brandies, Champagnes, Clarets, &c.; positively to be sold without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON
CANAL AND HOWARD STREETS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on Thursday, January 11, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned, executors of the estate of Daniel Devlin, deceased.
Canal and Howard streets.—The six first class five story marble front Stores and Lots situate on the northerly side of Canal street and southerly side of Howard street, and known as
NOS. 251, 253, 255 AND 257 CANAL STREET
and
NOS. 21 AND 23 HOWARD STREET.
The property on Canal street is 100x119 feet, that on Howard street 96x100 feet. The stores were built by the late Daniel Devlin, and are constructed in the most thorough and substantial manner, have modern improvements and conveniences and are capable of being sub-divided so as to accommodate a number of tenants. They now produce an annual rental of $72,000. The will of the late Daniel Devlin directs that his real estate shall only be sold at public auction and within five years from the date of his decease. This period will terminate on February next, consequently the sale must be
PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
Maps at office of Auctioneer.
HENRY F. SPAULDING,
JEREMIAH DEVLIN.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE.
M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,
will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms, 79 Nassau street, viz.:—20 walnut and rosewood Parlor Suits, a large assortment of rosewood, walnut and chestnut Chamber Suits, Library and Secretary Bookcases, Wardrobes, Writing Desks. Also a large lot of Carpets, Oilcloths and a lot of second hand Furniture. Sold by order of J. T. Hall, Assignee.

AUGUSTE MARTINES & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Sale of the season,
at the elegant private residence,
56 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue,
ON THIS DAY (Thursday), at 10½ o'clock,
magnificent Drawing Room Furniture, Paintings, Pianoforte, Bronzes, rare Works of Art, valued $30,000.
Superb Suite Drawing Room Furniture, Pompadour and Marie Antoinette styles, covered satin, brocatel and reps; Marquetrie Cabinet, Tables, Etageres, Bookcases, Etageres, Cantonniere, Paintings by eminent artists, rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; Velvet Medallion Carpets, Bronzes, Silverware, Vases, Curtains, Mirrors, [illegible] Bureaus, Wardrobe, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, Chinaware, Linen, Glassware, Basement, Kitchen Furniture. Sale peremptory, to the highest bidder.

AUCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION.
THIS THURSDAY [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

A [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post Office.
Elegant Chromos, fine English line Engravings, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Friday, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street,
a large line of German, French,
English and American Chromos.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
A large assortment of Household and Office Furniture, Safes, Railings,
Partitions, Mirrors and Carpets,
to be sold at auction by
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, on Saturday, Jan. 13, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
WALDRON & COOKE sells this day, at 12 o'clock,
At their Horse Mart and Salesroom, 108 Liberty street, 38, 44, 46 New Church, 108, 110, 111 Cedar street,
8 head good Work Horses,
5 head good Road and Carriage Horses,
1 turnout seat Doctor's Wagon, in perfect order, built by first class city maker,
4 sets single hand made Harness,
2 sets Express Harness, 1 Sleigh.
On FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock,
Ladies', Misses and Children's
Furs and Sleigh Robes.
WALDRON & COOKE will sell a fine lot of Furs and Robes, part of the stock of a Broadway House. Every piece will be warranted perfect and free from moths, or the money will be refunded. The sale will embrace a general assortment of Skins, now most fashionable.
On exhibition this day.

ART NOTICE.
EXTRA IMPORTANT SALE OF
High Class
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN
OIL PAINTINGS,
By Edward Schenck, this day and to-morrow, January 11 and 12, at No. 60 Liberty street, each day
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.
The sale comprises works of the most distinguished foreign and American artists, and are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCtion Friday, January 12, at 12 noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, New York, six brick Houses and Lots, on Division avenue, near Wythe avenue, Brooklyn (five minutes from the ferry), containing all the modern improvements; 75 per cent on mortgage. Maps at 77 Cedar street.

B. F. THOMAS, AUCTIONEER.—BY WALTERS, THOMAS & CO.—Will sell the entire Contents of the general Furnishing Store 165 Fulton street, Brooklyn commencing Thursday evening, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock, and continuing, day and evening, until closed out. The stock embraces in part Hosiery, Gloves, Fringes, Gimps, Embroideries, Lace Collars, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Buttons, Woollen Goods, Zephyr, Worsted, Jet and Gilt Jewelry, &c.

GREAT SALE OF FINE BOOKS.
Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms, GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, Jan. 11, 12 and 13, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a large and elegant collection of Books, fine London Editions of Popular and Scarce Literature, Superbly Illustrated Books, in handsome bindings. Catalogues ready.
Books on exhibition.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ROBES, &C,
CHOICE PRIVATE STOCK OF WINES AND LIQUORS,
CHICKERING PIANO, REAL BRONZES AND CLOCKS,
FINE OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c., &c.,
ON THURSDAY, JAN. 11, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
AT NO. 345 WEST FIFTY-FIRST STREET,
BY ORDER OF JOSEPH ANDRADE, ESQ.,
WHO IS LEAVING FOR EUROPE.
This will be one of the most attractive sales of the season, the furniture having been all made to order regardless of cost and in use only a few months. Catalogues and cards to view may be had on Wednesday at the office of the auctioneer, 806 and 808 Broadway.
NOTICE.
The Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c., will be sold
AT 9 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
AT THE BOULEVARD STABLES,
FIFTIETH STREET, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE.

J. COLE, AUCTIONEER.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN bankruptcy.—Machinery, Stocks, &c., Veneer Box Works, to be sold on Thursday, January 11, at 12 o'clock, at the factory, corner of Kent and West streets (Greenpoint), Brooklyn; Veneer Cutting Machine, Machine Lathes, Planer and other Machinery; also a large assortment of Baskets, Boxes, Crates, &c., for berries, grapes; Collars, Axles, Grease, Salt, &c.

JOSEPH SHONGOOD, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL TOday (Thursday), Jan. 11, 1872, at 2½ P. M., at 525 Eighth avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, the entire stock of Fancy China, Cutlery, Toys, &c., suitable for all parties.

JAMES M. FORD, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at 367 Bowery, a large quantity of Parlor, Reception, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, &c. Also, to pay storage and expenses, two Parlor Suits, in green reps. Also 50 dozen English Bottled Ale. Sale absolute.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.—FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, at 10 A. M., at the salesroom Willoughby, corner of Pearl, Brooklyn, good assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, Bedding, Mirrors, Fancy Goods, Furs, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, &c.; also rosewood Pianos and Parlor Suits, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
Executor's sale.
Elegant Household Furniture,
Oil Paintings, Chromos, fine Carpets, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell, by auction,
THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1872, at 11 o'clock,
at 32 West Fifty-first street, near Fifth avenue,
by order of Edward Davison, Esq., executor of estate of Emeline Davison, deceased,
elegant walnut and gilt Drawing Room Suit, in drab and green silk reps; one ormolu and Sevres China Card Receiver, style Louis XVI.; fine Centre and Fancy Tables, Sofas, Arm and Easy Chairs, Needham's Sofa Bed, fine walnut Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Palliasses, Mattresses, walnut Extension Table, Buffet, Arm and Dining Chairs, China and Glass, Wilton, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Kitchen Utensils, &c.; also a number of choice Oil Paintings, Chromos, Italian Water Colors, Lithographs, &c.
Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine street.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER, FRIday, January 12, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1 North William street, 25 Stools, 9 Chairs, Boiler, Counter, Show Case, Castors, &c. At 12 o'clock, same day, at 54 Pine street, one Range and Lunch Counter.
LOUIS BALLENBERG, Marshal.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 121 Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts, Blankets, Bedding, &c.; also Coats, Pants and Vests. By order M. Bliman, 70 Greenwich street.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.
Receiver's sale. Will sell Thursday, January 11, at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, $60,000 worth of Notes, Contracts and Book Accounts. Sold by order of the Supreme Court to close estate.
WM. S. RICHARDSON, Receiver
of Estate of M. J. Bendall.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.
Assignee and Marshal's
sale of Wines, Liquors, Champagne, &c.,
on Friday, January 12, at 11 o'clock, 13 Bowery. By order of the assignee, to pay storage and advances, 100 barrels various Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys, such as Keller, McGibbon, Daniel Boone, Bowen, Crow's, Miller, &c.; also casks Brandies, Gins, Rum, Port and Sherry Wines, imported and domestic; also 50 cases Martel and Hennessy Brandies, Old Tom Gin, Rose Bitters, &c.; also cases and baskets Champagne; to be sold in lots, without reserve, to suit dealers. Also Marshal's sale of 5,000 Havana Cigars.
L. KINDSKOPF, City Marshal.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S SALE OF Glassware.—By virtue of an execution I will sell, this day (Thursday), January 11, at 10½ o'clock, 13 Bowery, 20 cases and four barrels Glassware; to be sold in lots; dealers invited.
CHARLES E. LYONS, City Marshal.

WILL BE SOLD—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE 28TH day of December, at 12 o'clock, at the yard of the Southside Railroad steam depot, corner Bushwick avenue and Johnston street, a large and powerful Steam Dummy Engine, nearly new; sale positive; terms made known at the sale.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
The above sale is postponed until Thursday, the 11th of January, 1872, same time and place.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER,
Office No. 6 City Hall place,
Will sell on this day, at 10 o'clock, the Contents of the liquor store at 488 East Houston street; 1 fountain rosewood English Ale Pump, splendid walnut Counters, &c., and a fine stock of Liquors, Ales, &c.

THE BALL SEASON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JANUARY 18,
CARNIVAL NIGHT
of the
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.
See
THE FRENCH BALL
and
DEOCICOOCHICOOCANDARD.
Tickets and Boxes to be had at Kaltman's, 114 Broadway, and Dias's, 211 Broadway.

FIREMEN'S BALL.
THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ON MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1872.
TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS.
Admitting a gentleman and ladies, can be obtained from any of the members of the committee.
[illegible]

FINE BALL FLOWERS, IN SETS, FOR TRIMMING [illegible] Feathers and Ornaments for the hair. [illegible]

DANCING ACADEMIES.

J. THOMPSON'S DANCING ACADEMY, [illegible] BLEECKER street. [illegible] and Friday [illegible] Saturday after[illegible] 1872 [illegible] commence at 5 [illegible]

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND [illegible] MA[illegible] [illegible] BAKER, FRANCIS & CO., [illegible] Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A [illegible] POWER [illegible]

FOR SALE [illegible] HORIZON[illegible]

F[illegible] PORTABLE STEAM [illegible]

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER, [illegible] HORSE, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
THIRD WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as BRUTUS,
in JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS .... as .... MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER .... as .... JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN .... as .... PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT ONE.
Box book open six days in advance at the Theatre, also at Ditson's Music Store, 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY RECONSTRUCTED.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF ALL THE SENSATION NOVELTIES.
FOX'S FRESH FUN RECEIVED WITH ROARS OF LAUGHTER.
SUCCESS OF THE MARTENS' GREAT RUSSIAN GYPSY SONG AND SHIVERING CHORUS.
SUCCESS OF THE KIRALFY'S WARRIOR DANCE AND SHIELD TABLEAU, THE MOST BEAUTIFUL BALLET SPECTACLE EVER WITNESSED ON ANY STAGE.
SUCCESS OF LITTLE VENUS AND ADONIS IN THEIR NEW VELOCIPEDE ACT "THE CRYSTAL MAZE."
SUCCESS OF THE WONDERFUL FEATS OF THE EDUCATED ELEPHANT "BIG SIX."
NO OLD SENSATION EFFECTS.
TRIUMPH TRIUMPH TRIUMPH
of
FOX'S NEW HUMPTY DUMPTY,
THE REIGNING NOVELTY, COMIC, SUPERB AND MATCHLESS.
SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY AND AVOID THE CROWD.
NOTICE.—The famous WILSONS, whose debut has been deferred by reason of the illness of one of the brothers, will positively appear on MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15, in their novel gymnastic act, the "TRIPLE PARTERRE."

NEW YORK CIRCUS,
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS OF THE
GORGEOUS HOLIDAY PANTOMIME OF
GOODY TWO SHOES.
Second week of the great PANCRATIC MARVEL,
HAWLEY,
in his thrilling
PERISTREPHIC FLIGHTS.
Mlle. ROLLAND, Mr. C. W. FISH and Mr. W. DUTTON, in their beautiful and unequalled Equestrian Feats.
THE BEST CIRCUS TROUPE IN THE WORLD.

FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE BEST corner Tea Stores in the city, on a leading avenue; reason for selling, other business to attend to. Address A. & B., box 2,851 Post office.

A GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE very cheap—Been used but little, and is as good as new. Call at 252 West Twenty-sixth street, near Eighth avenue, between 6 and 8 o'clock P. M.

A CORNER LIQUOR STORE, IN GOOD LOCATION, in populous neighborhood and doing a first class business, will be sold cheap through sickness of owner.
LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A FINE CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE cheap; best stand in this city; also Confectionery Saloons, Candy Stores, Restaurants, Oyster Saloons, Groceries, Meat Markets. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar st.

A FINE CIGAR STORE FOR SALE CHEAP.—RARE chance; Sample Rooms, Hotels, Bakeries, Lunch Rooms, Emigrant Hotels; also to let, the splendid Store corner Chatham and Pearl streets.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT, WINE AND LUNCH Room, in complete running order, for sale at a bargain; price $2,000. Address A. B. C., Herald office.

A NO. 1 LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE.—SPLENDID business stand; cash trade; low rent; rare chance make money. Particulars at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A WELL LOCATED CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR sale cheap—Down town; doing a good business. Apply to THOS. GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, No. 1 Chambers street.

A.—FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND FIVE years' Lease of Confectionery, Ice Cream and Oyster Saloon. 199 Sixth avenue, near Fourteenth street.

A.—FOR SALE, BUTCHER SHOP, IN COMPLETE order, doing cash business; thickly located neighborhood; will be sold on reasonable terms; reasons given. 19 South Fifth avenue, second door from Amity street.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR sale—On a leading avenue up town, doing a good trade. Apply to WM. ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR ANY ONE WISHING TO go into the jewelry business.—Best stand on Broadway for sale and a regular, good class of customers, the owner having another business. For particulars address BINETTE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN A GOOD LOCATION; good Fixtures and Stock; low rent; will sell on easy terms; good neighborhood for a physician. Inquire at 493 Tenth avenue.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN; A CAPItal business corner, well located on a leading thoroughfare and doing a nice paying family trade; price $2,500; reasons for selling, &c., will be found perfectly satisfactory. Apply to E. S. & W. H. WITTE, Nos. 4 and 6 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS OYSTER AND BILLIARD Saloon; sold on account of ill health. Call at 96 Sixth avenue; no agents.

FOR SALE—GOOD WILL AND FIXTURES OF RESTaurant and Oyster Saloon 48 Carmine street; doing good business. A bargain for an active man.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST PAYing Ice Cream and Dining Rooms in Massachusetts; now doing a business of $75,000 a year; for a person or persons of capital it will pay to investigate. Address box 668 Post office, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—UPTOWN TAILORING STORE, DOING $25,000 cash; 12 years established; Stock, Fixtures and Good Will, or Fixtures and Good Will. For particulars address B., box 214 Herald office.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A first class sample room. Apply at 82 Bleecker street, near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; goods staple; percentage large; but few hundred dollars required. Inquire at 735 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING WHOLESALE AND REtail Liquor Store; cheap rent. Apply at 14 Cherry street, near Franklin square.

FOR SALE—WINE AND LUNCH ROOM. INQUIRE AT 286 Broadway, in the basement.

FOR SALE—FRENCH CANDY STORE, WITH ICE cream and soda water saloon, fixtures and stock; excellent location; one block from a large school; good chance to furnish excursions with ice cream, &c., in summer; no opposition for ice cream; reason for selling at store; price only $300 cash. Call for two days at Mrs. HOPF'S, No. 22 East Twelfth street, near University place.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS OF THE WELL KNOWN and long established Packing House 151 Chrystie street, with all necessary Fixtures for doing a first class business; a favorable lease on premises; good reason given for selling. Inquire on premises. JACOB JONES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPH GALlery, for a reasonable price; location 603 Broadway; change of business cause of selling. B. CHAMBERLIN.

FOR SALE—A LIQUOR STORE AT THE CORNER OF St. Mary's street and Riverdale avenue, Yonkers; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE BEST STOVE STORE IN THE CITY; has been established since 1861; will be sold cheap; good reasons for selling. For further particulars inquire at store 314 Hudson street, city.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST RECTIFYING AND Family Liquor Establishments in this city (east of the Bowery); good lease and cheap rent; it will be sold at a bargain to a cash customer. For full particulars address THOMAS LYNCH & CO., 66 Thompson street.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN CAN BE HAD IN Stock and Fixtures of a fine Fancy Goods Store on Third avenue by applying to WALDRON & ZITTEL, 1,026 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF HOUSE AND STORE 643 Sixth avenue; the store is now doing a good business in boots and shoes, and can with proper attention be made largely to increase; ill health the cause of wishing to sell. Apply to N. SAMMIS & CO., 152 Grand street.

FOR SALE OYSTER HOUSE, OWNER HAS TWO and cannot attend to both is the reason for selling. Inquire at 28 Walker street.

FOR SALE—HERRING SAFE, LARGE SIZE, DOUBLE doors, in good order. Apply at No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer street.

FOR SALE—A SMALL, WELL LOCATED PRINTING Office, on easy terms. Apply at 159 Chatham, corner of Oliver street.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE, "THE Homestead," 252 Eighth avenue, well adapted for a hotel or boarding house; contains 10 rooms, with a one tan and restaurant attached; will be sold cheap. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—BILLIARD, OYSTER AND LIQUOR SAloon, to settle up partnership; [illegible] Table and [illegible]

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT [illegible] CIGAR STORE; [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP—SOME [illegible] Apply at 52 W[illegible] street, [illegible]

FOR SALE CHEAP—A [illegible] IN A [illegible]

FOR SALE [illegible] CIGAR AND STATIONERY [illegible]

SAFES, HERRING'S, MARVIN'S, [illegible]
LILLIE [illegible]

SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP—[illegible]

TO [illegible]

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL [illegible] STORE FOR [illegible]

WAT[illegible] AND [illegible] BUSINESS FOR SALE [illegible] London, [illegible] Canada.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager .... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
West Twenty-fourth st., near Broadway. Curtain rises at 8.

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE

Nineteenth week of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S great drama of the times, DIVORCE.
Characters by Miss Fanny Morant, Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Mrs. Gilbert, Linda Dietz, Mary Cary, Nellie Mortimer, Roberta Norwood, Ida Vernon; Mr. D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, W. J. Lemoyne, W. Davidge, Louis James, Henry Crisp, Owen Fawcett, George De Vere, D. Whiting, John Bennett, W. Beekman, Edmund Pierce and C. Godfrey.
A Cornet solo by the celebrated LEVY, and a violin Solo by Signor PADOVANI between the acts at every performance.

THE TWENTY-THIRD "DIVORCE" MATINEE SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
_ Due notice will be given of the reproduction, in very elaborate style, of THE PROVOKED HUSBAND, of OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS, of FERNANDE, of WIVES AS THEY WERE, and of FROU-FROU; also of the first appearance of Miss AGNES ETHEL, of Mr. GEORGE H. GRIFFITHS and of Mr. GEORGE PARKS.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
514 BROADWAY.
JOSH HART .... Manager
Tremendous success of the new burlesque,
THE WHITE CROOK,
Replete with local hits
and comicalities.
THE WHITE CROOK,
introducing all the MAMMOTH COMPANY
and Mlle. DEVERE, HOLT SISTERS
and Prof. HILTON.
with the grand MALE CORPS DE BALLET,
Mlle. JOHN-INI HART-INI, Premiere,
Mlle. JOSH-INI HART-INI, Second,
Mlle. JOHN-INI WILD-EYE, the beauty,
Mlle. CHARLES-INI WHITE-INI, the fawn,
Mlle. LARRY-INI TOOLEY-INI, the graceful, and a host of interesting subjects.
Miss ELLA BESNER, Miss JENNIE HUGHES, Miss BRAY, Miss KITTY O'NEIL, TILSTON, MADDOCK and others.
COME SEE THE WHITE CROOK.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ST. JAMES THEATRE,
TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET AND BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS OF
JAMES STEELE MACKAYE
and
MISS GRISWOLD
in the new play of
MONALDI.
Every night this week and on Saturday
MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
Seats secured at Box Office and 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
ALL NOVELTIES POSTPONED
In consequence of the great success of Mr. Brougham's new play,
JOHN GARTH,
now in the
FIFTH WEEK
of its run.
BOX BOOK OPEN
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
JOHN GARTH IS A TRIUMPHANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS.—HERALD.
SPECIAL JOHN GARTH MATINEE,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 13.

WALLACK'S.—EXTRA
MATINEE
ON SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 13.
JOHN GARTH
at half-past 1 P. M.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING WITH THE ELITE AND FASHION OF THE CITY.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the great sensational spectacular drama, the
BLACK CROOK,
THE GREAT THEATRICAL SENSATION OF THE CENTURY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—CURTAIN RISES AT A QUARTER TO 8 PRECISELY.
Time table:—
7:45—Curtain rises.
7:55—Pas de Fleurs, Coryphees and Corps de Ballet.
8:00—Bretone Woodman's Sabot Dance.
8:05—Carline's Songs, "The Nice Little Man" and "The Three Crawls," by Miss Jenny Lee.
8:15—Grand Incantation Scene.
8:20—The Fairies' Grotto, with Stalacta's Song, "Love's Mischief," by Miss Kate Santley.
8:50—Quartet, "We Come, Strangers of Earth."
8:55—Grand Demon Dance, led by the great Premiere Danseuse, Mlle. Perinia Sassi.
9:00—The Crystal Cascade and Silver Fountain.
9:20—Illuminated Golden Terrace.
9:25—Bacchanalian Dance, by the great Corps de Ballet.
9:34—Pas de Creiots, by Adrienne, Bambina, Felicita, Marcresi.
9:43—Pas Espagnol, by the eight second Premieres.
9:45—Transformation Dance, by the great Premiere Sassi.
9:55—The Infant Ballet Troupe.
9:57—The Wonderful Majiltons.
10:00—The Jockey Song and Hornpipe, "Carline."
10:05—Professor Schmidt and Pupils.
10:07—Professor Samwell's Troupe of Trained Animals.
10:17—The Astounding Egyptian Jugglers.
10:27—Grand and Imposing Amazon March.
11:00—The Dazzling Transformation Scene of the Palace of Dew Drops.
In conclusion the Management confidently assert that, both in its details and in its entirety,
THE BLACK CROOK,
as presented at this theatre, is
THE MOST VARIED, COMPLETE, ABSORBINGLY INTERESTING, BEWITCHINGLY ATTRACTIVE, PERFECTLY PRESENTED BALLET SPECTACLE
EVER BEHELD IN AMERICA.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2.
MUSIC OF THE BLACK CROOK PUBLISHED BY POND & CO.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S
BROOKLYN THEATRE.
MONTE CRISTO UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
GRAND CIRCUS CARNIVAL,
Introducing MONS. FRANCOIS SEAGRIST and his TALENTED CHILDREN.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Managers .... CARROLL & McCLOSKEY
YANKEE LOCKE, YANKEE LOCKE,
in TRUMPS; OR, HIGH, LOW, JACK AND THE GAME.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE. SHOO FLY.
IMMENSE SUCCESS. EVERYBODY DELIGHTED.
TWO HOURS' FUN. SHOO FLY. THE TOWN TALK.
SHOO FLY. SHOO FLY. SHOO FLY.
SHOO FLY. SHOO FLY. SHOO FLY.
SHOO FLY. SHOO FLY. SHOO FLY.
SHOO FLY. SHOO FLY. SHOO FLY.
SHOO FLY. SHOO FLY. SHOO FLY.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. THE BRIGANDS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. THE BRIGANDS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. THE BRIGANDS.
Matinee Saturday at 2. Seats secured in advance.

TONY PASTOR'S, 201 BOWERY.
THE BEST SHOW EVER SEEN, EVEN HERE.
SAM SANFORD. SAM DEVERE.
The Warren Sisters' Golden Song and Silver Dance.
JAS. COLLINS and MARTHA WREN
in the Happy Policeman and Barney's Courtship.
TONY PASTOR. JENNY ENGEL.
THE OLD KENTUCKY HOME.
Uncle Tom, Sam Sanford; Mose, Frank Kerns; Topsy, Johnny Queen. Extra. Friday, ladies (accompanied by gentlemen) admitted free.

STEINWAY HALL.—HON. JOSEPH SEAGRIST.—LECture on "Opera," on
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 11, 1872.
Reserved seats in parquet, 50 cents; six rows of orchestra seats, $1. Seats can be had at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; commences at 8.

DR. COLTON'S FREE EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING Gas for ladies, this P. M., in Cooper Institute, commencing at 3 o'clock.

OPERA. THE FABBRI SEASON.
Inauguration on MONDAY, Jan. 15, on which occasion will be produced, with an immense cast, Meyerbeer's spectacular opera, L'AFRICAINE.
Mme. Fabbri as Selika; Jacob Muller as Nelusko. Reappearance of Karl Formes as Don Pedro. Orchestra of forty; chorus of thirty-six. Seats can be secured at Schirmer's music store and at the Stadt Theatre.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE, 720 BROADWAY.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION!
CHANGE OF OPERA NIGHTLY.
THURSDAY—BARBE BLEUE, with AIMEE and NOE.
SATURDAY MATINEE—LA PERICHOLE.
SATURDAY NIGHT—LE PONT DES SOUPIRS.

MISS H. L. D. POTTER AND MISS GRASELIA RIDGEWAY give an entertainment for the benefit of the Homeopathic Woman's Hospital, Second avenue and Twelfth street, at Chickering Hall, east of Fifth avenue, on Thursday evening, January 11. Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50c. extra. Tickets for sale at the door.

LAUGHING GAS.
Dr. COLTON will give the third Lecture and Exhibition for ladies at the COOPER INSTITUTE, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, January 11. Doors open at 2. Commence at 3 o'clock. Admission free.

PALETTE.
FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
DAY AND EVENING,
LEAVITT ART ROOMS, 817 BROADWAY.
Admission 25c.

DR. COLTON'S FREE EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING Gas for ladies, this P. M., in Cooper Institute, commencing at 3 o'clock.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway. About 2,000 objects of interest just added. The "Thaumatascope," the great optical illusion, by which you see through a man's body. A grand model of the famous Bendigo Gold Diggings of Australia. Galvanic Batteries in full working order, for the free use of visitors. Admission to the whole, 50 cents. Open daily. New York Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

BANJO.—I HAVE TAKEN LESSONS ON THE BANJO of the DOBSON BROS., 209 Bowery, and cheerfully recommend their simple method of instruction. LOTTA.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE PANORAMA, DISSOLving View [illegible] This panorama comes from a first class house in Paris, and comprises all the materials to make the [illegible] 42 Clinton place.

MUSICAL.

A BARGAIN.—AN ENTIRELY NEW AND SPLENDID [illegible]

A PIPE ORGAN, BUILT BY JARDINE & SON, SUITA[illegible]

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, A LARGE LOT OF [illegible]
[illegible] STRATTON & CO., [illegible]

M[illegible] PRIVATE [illegible] PIANO, [illegible]

ORGANIST [illegible]

THE [illegible] MUSICAL PUBLIC.—RESPECTFULLY TAKE [illegible]
[illegible] SCHUBERTH & CO., [illegible] Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager .... Mr. WM. B. FREELIGH
OF THE WAIFS OF NEW YORK. | IMMENSE SUCCESS AND GREAT HIT | OF MISS KATE RAYMOND AS WILLIE, THE WAIF.
Commences with the Home Doe.
Song and Dance .... by the Infant Little DELMAR.
Mr. J. M. WARD is engaged and will shortly appear.

STEINWAY HALL. TO-MORROW
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNEQUALLED CONCERT ORGANIZATION
OF SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 12,
FOURTH GRAND
SYMPHONY AND POPULAR CONCERT.
Symphony, No. 4, D minor, Op. 120 .... Schumann
Introduction, Allegro, Romanze, Scherzo, Finale.
Concerto, Op. 15, first movement, first time .... Brahms
Miss MARIE KREBS and ORCHESTRA.
Overture, Leonore, No. 3 .... Beethoven
Theme and Variations, quartet, D minor .... Schubert
STRING ORCHESTRA.
Tarantelle Di Bravura, Masaniello .... Liszt
Miss MARIE KREBS.
Kaiser March .... Wagner
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JANUARY 11.
ONLY CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.
ONLY CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.
ADMISSION TICKETS $1.
Reserved seats, 50c. extra.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances was commenced on Thursday morning, Jan. 4, at the box office of Steinway Hall, at E. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway, and at 114 Broadway, where also programmes of all the concerts can be had.
SATURDAY—FAREWELL GALA MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING EXTRA CONCERT.
BENEFIT OF MISS MARIE KREBS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.
NO THOROUGHFARE!
NO THOROUGHFARE!!
NO THOROUGHFARE!!!
NO THOROUGHFARE!!!!
GREAT DRAMATIC TRIUMPH.
EVERY NIGHT! EVERY NIGHT!! EVERY NIGHT!!!
FLORENCE,
in his wonderful impersonation of the mysterious character of
JULES OBENREIZER, THE SWISS.
NO THOROUGHFARE, produced with signal success, having the advantage of new scenery, accessories and a judicious distribution of parts, is the famous dramatization of CHARLES DICKENS' romantic Christmas story, originally presented in Paris with the title of L'Abime (The Abyss) and afterwards at the old Broadway theatre, in this city, at which latter establishment Mr. FLORENCE created a remarkable impression, now renewed, by his inimitable representation of the character of OBENREIZER.
_ Seats may be secured at the box office from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Erie Ticket office, the junction of Broadway, Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
GREAT SUCCESS.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. | The Fairy Spectacular Drama of BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. To conclude with J. M. Field's sensation, THE WINNING HAND.
cast to the entire strength of the company.
TO-DAY, at 2 P. M. | BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, and the beautiful drama entitled GIRALDA, THE MILLER'S WIFE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Manager .... R. W. BUTLER
EXCITEMENT INCREASING NIGHTLY.
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED.
SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER.
DAVIS, DAVIS, DAVIS,
the funniest man living.
VALENTINE VOX OUTDONE.
Original Anecdotes and Adventures.
THE WONDERFUL MATTHEW FAMILY.
THE FIRE FIEND.
THE GREAT LAURI TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS.
GUS WILLIAMS. GUS WILLIAMS,
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY, FRED FOSTER,
A GRAND OLIO PERFORMANCE.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Seats reserved in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
MORRIS SIMMONS .... Manager
3 PERFORMANCES! 3
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
JANUARY 12 AND 13, 1872.
The distinguished artist
MR. SOTHERN,
will appear in his celebrated part of
LORD DUNDREARY,
his original character, written and composed by himself, in Tom Taylor's 3 act comedy entitled
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Produced with
APPROPRIATE SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
and a powerful cast of characters comprising the full strength of the
BOSTON THEATRE COMPANY.
Reserved seats at Brooklyn Academy Box Office.
ONLY SOTHERN MATINEE SATURDAY, JANUARY 13.

STEINWAY HALL.
MR. GEORGE DOLBY
begs to announce that in consequence of Miss Edith Wynne, Mme. Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings and Mr. Patey having to return to England by the Java, on the 24th inst., to fulfil engagements which cannot be postponed, he will give
TWO FAREWELL CONCERTS,
ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
January 16 and 17.
Vocalists,
Miss EDITH WYNNE,
Mme. PATEY,
Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS,
Mr. J. G. PATEY
and
Mr. SANTLEY.
Pianoforte,
Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER.
The programme will consist of the Glees, Madrigals, Songs, Ballads and Operatic Selections which have made Mr. George Dolby's Concert Troupe so famous in this country.
Admission, one dollar.
Reserved seats, fifty cents and one dollar extra.
Tickets may be obtained at Schirmer & Co.'s, 701 Broadway, and at the Box office at Steinway Hall, on and after Thursday next, the 11th inst.

DR. COLTON'S FREE EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING Gas for ladies, this P. M., in Cooper Institute, commencing at 3 o'clock.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PLACE IN NEW YORK,
Dr. KAHN'S MUSEUM,
745 BROADWAY, 745 BROADWAY,
near Eighth street,
CONTAINS 20,000 OBJECTS OF WONDER.
The handsomest woman in the world; the most wonderful freaks of nature; the strangest malformations; the most astonishing passes of life; the most beautiful works of art; the perfection of fruit and flowers, and 20,000 other curiosities. 745—ADMISSION 50 CENTS—745.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
THE 'FRISCO BURNT CORKISTS
create the greatest merriment and burst more buttons and corset strings than anything else in the city.—Pomeroy's Democrat.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NILSSON, THE BLACK NIGHTINGALE.
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A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at H. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (4th avenue).

A 7 OCTAVE UPRIGHT PIANO FOR $150. NEW AND old Pianos and Prince & Co. Organs for rent low; Music Boxes, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Accordeons at low prices; Concertinas with 27 keys for $1.
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A PELOUBET, PELTON & CO. ORGAN, OF FIVE stops, for sale at a sacrifice. Suitable for school, church or lodge. Apply at 128 West Twentieth street.

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A MAGNIFICENT GRAND SQUARE ROSEWOOD 7¾ octave Pianoforte, all modern improvements, brilliant tone, double round corners, richly carved legs and case, cost $800, for $275; also Parlor and Chamber Furniture of a sacrifice. Residence 252 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, GRAND scale, [illegible] Parlor Suits, Paintings, [illegible] Dining Room Furniture, Silverware, [illegible] Mirrors, [illegible]
M. H. DRAKE, 36 West 14th, near 6th av.

A SUPERB 7⅓ OCTAVE DOUBLE ROUND SOLID rosewood Pianoforte, [illegible] $400 cash. [illegible] 120 West Twenty [illegible]

A MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE SQUARE GRAND [illegible] for $275. [illegible] 124 West 25 st.

BARGAIN, BEAUTIFUL SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEwood Piano [illegible] $18 monthly. R. CARLES, [illegible] near 24th.

DUNHAM & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST class Improved [illegible] Factory and warerooms 72 Third avenue, [illegible] Fourteenth street.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS—OF NEW AND most beautiful styles [illegible] for cash [illegible] WATERS, 481 Broadway, [illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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WASHINGTON.

The Spanish War Fever Cooling Down.

THE COINAGE BILL DEBATE.

Conkling's Attack on the "One-Term" Amendment.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Halleck's Death No Promotion to Hancock.

The Woman's National Suffrage Cackling Convention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1872.

The National Convention—Four Rival Cities Lobbying for the Honor of the Place of Meeting.

The National Republican Committee are nearly all in the city. The committee meet to-morrow at the Ebbitt House. Only two questions come before this body—the time and place of holding the Nominating Convention. There is a considerable outside pressure on the latter matter. Four cities are competing zealously—Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Cincinnati—all making earnest efforts to secure it. The first two and the last appear to be the real contestants, with the chances amounting almost to certainty in favor of Philadelphia. As to the time of holding the Convention, it seems generally to be believed that it will not be later than the middle of June. Senator Morton introduced, when Congress assembled, a resolution providing for an early adjournment of Congress—the 23d of May being named—but it will probably not be acted upon for the present. The Philadelphians have a large delegation here who are lobbying for their city in the most approved style. To-night they were to give a banquet, but fearing the demoralization of the "boys" they gave up the idea at the last moment, and are devoting themselves to seeing every member of the committee in person. Senator Chandler says the reason he was appointed to the vacant place on the committee from his State is because the administration has determined upon Philadelphia as the place for holding the Convention, and he desires to do everything in his power to secure the selection of that city.

Cooling of the Spanish War Feeling—Doubts of the Outrage.

There are no new phases in the Spanish question, and the war feeling of the past few days is not so strong owing to the doubts in regard to the firing on the Florida. The owner of this vessel positively says that he has received information which gives him no room to doubt that the Florida was fired upon, and that he will forward to the State Department the affidavits of the captain, mates and crew of the Florida as soon as they can be prepared. When they are received copies will be furnished the Spanish Minister, and before the United States government can demand an apology for alleged offences months must elapse. Any doubts in the Navy Department are owing to the fact that the promised statement has not been furnished. Considerable remark is occasioned by the attitude of Mr. Fish. In conversation with the members of the Foreign Relations Committees and other persons of influence in Congress, he always takes occasion to discredit the stories of the imminence of war with Spain. His views are not shared by other members of the Cabinet, and the Secretaries of War and of the Navy especially differ from him. They think themselves justified in the preparations they have made, and the more peaceful attitude of the hour will not prevent them from being ready for any emergency.

Senator Conkling's Attack To-Day on the Sorehead Senators on the One Term Question.

Mr. Conkling opens the debate to-morrow on the "one term" proposition of Mr. Sumner. The speech, prepared it is said with great care, is polished and caustic to the full power of the Senator's capacity in that direction. It aims to be ironically severe on Mr. Sumner and his allies and will be peculiarly sarcastic on the proposition to be combated. The Senator links civil service reform and the "one term" project in dual criticism, favoring the one as seeking a just result, and denouncing the other as a trick and cheat. By the first places are to be no longer hinged on political position or service. The argument is that this would prevent the President using the appointing power to secure election, and then he is to be constitutionally deprived of the right of re-election. Bad means are not to be used, and good means shall not be. Both the object and necessity are to be slain. According to Mr. Conkling's apprehension a cheat is apparent in one or the other of the plans. The "one term" is the ostrich which hides itself, and yet does not do it. Mr. Sumner aims at the President, even though he says the amendment shall not go into effect until after 1873. Such a proposition is only a sly way to get rid of the idea of personal animus in the mover. It cannot be regarded as other than a thrust. The proposition fetters the people in the choice of only a single officer. The Vice President, Senators and Representatives may be re-elected. Members of Congress are invited to disqualify some one other than themselves. Are they more immaculate than Presidents—freer from passion or ambition?

The New York Senator is expected to be historically severe on Senators who have wanted to be Presidents and failed, and thinks, from the number, that being elected Senator is really a constitutional barrier to the higher honor of Executive place.

Mr. Conkling thinks that the fact of Senators never being promoted and Presidents having been re-elected, may have had something to do in animating the supporters of the restriction proposed on the Executive. The Senate is the altar of such ambition. A whole hecatomb of defeated hopes may then be piled up at every turn. The Senator probably does not believe the one term amendment would stop corrupt use of patronage, and suggests that Presidents, though ineligible to re-election, might well desire to hold other, even if lesser, places of importance.

Rumor has been busy with the declaration that Mr. Conkling proposes to make a set defence of the administration, and especially of the President. It has been anticipated that reference will be made to the charges of personal corruption, which abound here. In these matters it is probable that the Senate and public will alike be disappointed. The speech will, probably, be a sarcastic argument against the proposed amendment rather than anything like a serious attempt to reply to what it would be folly to notice so gravely. So says the special friend of Grant. Set speeches like this of Mr. Conkling's are not likely, however, to be the attractive features of this session, which will doubtless be marked for sharp, impromptu and effective debate.

The House and the Coinage Bill—General Clarke, of Texas, Admitted to His Seat.

The well filled galleries to-day indicate the fact that the social element is in motion. Fur skins and balmy air increase political interest among the ladies and the attendance of the fair sex was greater than usual. Immediately after the morning prayer Mr. Edwards, of Arkansas, rose to explain. He said that had he been present yesterday when Mr. Poland's report relative to affairs in Arkansas was submitted he should have denied the charges reflecting upon Senator Clayton and himself and proved them to belong to ways that are dark, but as the report had been referred to the Committee on Elections he would possess himself in patience until that committee was heard from.

Mr. Kelley's bill relating to the mint and coinage being in order, the House proceeded to consider it in Committee of the Whole. The subject of salaries proved the first serious obstacle to the fortunes of this measure. Mr. Kelley explained the many reasons why the raising of them as proposed was desirable, and eloquently pleaded his cause. He wanted to secure the services of first class men. In answer to Mr. Garfield's criticism that the provision lacked system as to regular gradation Mr. Kelley said he did not contemplate symmetry in the scale of salaries recommended, but securing ability, integrity and responsibility for the places to be filled, which could only be done by paying for them. Mr. Wood, of New York, thought the matter of salary a secondary consideration to the great one of getting the right men to whom to pay those salaries. He cited the example of the democratic party in New York in ruling out corruption in office, and feelingly called upon the republican party to do likewise. Mr. Townsend, of New York, startled the nervous sensibilities of the timid on the floor and the ladies in the galleries by a somewhat vigorous protest against the whole discussion, characterizing it as a waste of time and neglect of the best interest of the country. His manner was excited, his speech rapid and his conclusions quickly reached. He declared, with emphasis, that the present course of legislation, if persisted in, would result in our having no money to pay anybody, with and closed by moving to strike out the enacting clause which was not agreed to. Considerable discussion was elicited upon Mr. McCormick's motion providing that the metals for the base coins be furnished by contract to the lowest bidder, in which Mr. Potter, of New York, took occasion to refer to the assertion of Mr. Kelley yesterday that he, Mr. Potter, had opposed a similar bill last winter and afterward supported it and showed the reason to be that such opposition was in consequence of the clause to which Mr. McCormick's amendment alluded. The misunderstanding between the two gentlemen in regard to the matter in dispute did not clear perceptibly, and a motion by Mr. Kelley to recommit was carried. During the afternoon, Mr. Sargeant, of California, was sworn in. The House then proceeded to consider the report from the Committee on Elections to admit General W. L. Clarke to a seat from the Third district of Texas. Mr. Clarke's certificate declares that he is not elected, but would have been had there been peaceable polling in several counties in the district. The committee contended that he had a *prima facie* right to a seat, and the House sustained the report. Mr. Clarke was admitted and the House adjourned.

The Percentage on Bond Printing Before the Appropriations Committee.

The proposition submitted by the Appropriations Committee by Secretary Boutwell for an additional section giving the Treasury the power to expend on cost of inviting negotiations, &c., one per cent on the total amount of issue and redemption of currency and bonds, &c., during any fiscal year, meets with but little favor from the committee. Its effect is transparent; under its operation the Treasury would have two per cent to use in printing, issuing and placing the balance of the funding bonds. The Syndicate operations cost, by the trick of paying additional three months' interest on the four-twenties in which the five per cents were purchased, just the two per cent on the total amount transferred.

The Senate and the Japanese Students for West Point.

The only matter of interest in the Senate to-day was the discussion over a bill allowing the Japanese government to send some students to the Military Academy as they have already done to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. This was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. It was a surprise to Mr. Chairman Cameron to find it vigorously opposed. A proviso was included allowing the Secretary of War to suspend any regulation of the Academy which he might deem necessary in order to allow the Japanese youth selected to enter the Academy. The object was to remove the examination and the oath of allegiance from their path. Mr. Thurman objected to allowing any privileged class at West Point, and Mr. Carpenter thought that to give such powers would be prejudicial to discipline. The bill was amended so as to allow the Secretary of War to modify the regulations only in matter relative to admission, and the path of allegiance then was a go. There was a good deal of interest manifested in the bill, it being regarded as a novel innovation in our policy. Mr. Vickers, of Maryland, objected to the third reading, and so the bill went over. All that preceded and followed was of the dullest routine order, except an attempt of Mr. Chandler to refer the Customs Reform bill of Mr. Fenton to the Committee on Commerce, which would have been the end of the measure.

Our Claims on Japan.

It will be recollected that the Japanese government are indebted to us in a large sum for indemnity agreed on several years ago, in consequence of alleged injuries we have suffered at their hands. But a small portion of this indemnity has ever been paid. Mr. Mori, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, has made several propositions looking to the establishment of a college or means of instruction for Americans in Japan itself, the cost thereof to be charged against the indemnity fund still unpaid. Our government declines to consider what it will do with the fund until it receives the money. Mr. Mori's chief anxiety seems to be to avoid the payment.

The President and Sambo's Civil Rights.

The President was visited to-day by delegations of colored men who are advocating the passage of Mr. Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights Bill. They included Mr. John F. Cook, Register, and Henry Johnson, President of the Board of Trustees of the Colored Schools, with several other leading representatives of the race in this district, Professor Greener, Principal of the Colored High School at Philadelphia, and others from that city; a committee of the colored members of the Virginia Legislature and prominent representatives of the colored race from other sections. Mr. Cook made a speech to the President, giving the views of the colored people on Mr. Sumner's bill.

Professor Greener, of Philadelphia; Mr. Gray, of the Arkansas Legislature; Mr. Oliver, of Richmond, and others, addressed the President to a similar purpose.

At the conclusion of the speeches the President remarked that he had no doubt that the colored people were deprived of some rights and privileges they had a clear claim to. His impression was that the recent amendments to the constitution conferred upon them all the privileges of citizenship, and he thought the Courts would accord all the legal rights withheld. With regard to amending the Amnesty bill by the addition of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, the President considered that such action would jeopardize the passage of an amnesty law, while from his knowledge of Mr. Sumner's bill he believed it could pass on its merits as a separate measure.

The Late General Halleck's Command Abolished—Hancock Once More Disappointed.

In the absence of General Sherman the Secretary of War will announce in fitting terms to the army the death of its senior Major General, Henry Wager Halleck. The customary terms of regret will have something of a real significance, for, apart from the actual respect due to and felt for the deceased officer, the vexed question relating to the status and command of Major General Hancock, the correspondence between Generals Hancock and Sherman at the time the death of General Thomas left a vacancy in the command of the military division of the Pacific, which the President conferred on General Schofield, a junior officer, was reported in these despatches, and the delicacy and embarrassment of the situation were perceptible at a glance.

The death of General Halleck leaves but three Major Generals available for the four great military commands into which the country is divided, and one of which is already commanded by Lieutenant General Sheridan, two others, the Atlantic and Pacific, are commanded by Generals Meade and Schofield, and the death of Halleck leaves the division South vacant. The past action of General Hancock renders it certain that he would again assert his alleged right to a higher command than the small and uncomfortable department of Dakota, especially as not even a junior major general is left on the army register to fill Halleck's place, and a brigadier would have to be assigned, if any assignment were made. But none is to be made, as an order immediately following upon the obituary will discontinue the military division of the South and instruct the two department commanders, General Terry and Colonel Emory, to report direct to the War Department in future. Thus again, is General Hancock to be reminded that a studied personal affront to his offended but still friendly superior officer, General Grant, at an evening party in Washington, before the last Presidential election, opened an impassable gulf between their former intimacy, and that General Hancock has no favors to expect at the hands of his constitutional Commander-in-Chief.

Installation of Attorney General Williams.

Mr. Akerman has retired from the office of Attorney General, and Mr. Williams to-day formally assumed charge of the Department of Justice. The former will leave Friday morning for Georgia. He had a long interview with the President to-day.

Mr. Williams, it is understood, will pursue the exact course in the Ku Klux trials laid out by Mr. Akerman.

There is considerable speculation as to whether Mr. Akerman will be retained in the government service in some other important position, but no intimations from any official quarter have been made in reference to it.

The Rothschilds and the New Loan.

Some doubts having been expressed as to the truth of the report that Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., with the Rothschilds, have made a proposition looking to the absorbtion of $600,000,000 of the new loan, inquiry this morning confirms it. The exact terms offered have not transpired, although it is believed they are similar to those regarding the previous $130,000,000. The subject is before the Secretary of the Treasury.

Revenue Reformers' Petitions.

Petitions for the reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis, and especially for the removal of duties on salt, coal and pig iron, forwarded through the Taxpayers' Union, numbering eighty-six and embracing about seven thousand signatures, will be presented in the Senate to-morrow. They are 14 from Missouri, 11 from Ohio, 11 from Maryland, 9 from Illinois, 4 from Massachusetts, 4 from Texas, 4 from New York, 4 from Alabama, 3 from Indiana, 3 from Georgia, 2 each from Iowa, Kentucky, Connecticut, Wisconsin and Michigan, and 1 each from Maine, North Carolina, Vermont, Arkansas, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina and Mississippi.

Democratic Caucus.

Hon. Fernando Wood, as chairman, will call a caucus of democratic Senators and Representatives to meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives next Tuesday night to confer as to the political situation. The issuing of an address to the people is not contemplated.

The Railroad Land Grabs.

An official statement shows the land concessions made by Congress to States and corporations for railroad purposes, namely—Estimated quantities embraced in the limits of the grants—total, 207,460,031 acres; estimated quantity which the companies will receive from the grant, 172,739,430 acres; number of acres certified and patented, up to June 30, 1871, 18,995,907 acres.

The Antietam Monument—A Colossal Statue.

The trustees of the Antietam National Soldiers' Cemetery held their annual meeting to-day, and closed a contract for the erection of a monument in the Battle Cemetery. It is to cost $30,000, and to be built of granite; the pedestal to be twenty-five feet high, surmounted by a statue of a soldier twenty feet in height. The statue will weigh sixty-five tons, and will be the largest in the world. It is to be completed in two years.

Custom House Statistics.

An official Treasury communication shows the total number of persons employed in collection of customs during the year ending June 30, 1871, to be 4,409, at a compensation of

4,409, at a compensation of	$5,457,540
Revenue cutter service	1,252,000
Expenses of collection	6,560,672
Erection of custom houses	750,559
Repairs	135,376
Furniture	68,457
Distributive shares of fines, penalties and forfeitures	245,323

Rent of buildings and rooms, $132,574, are included in expense of collection, as also $161,474 as compensation and expenses of 50 special agents.

The number of persons employed in Boston is 607, at a compensation of $554,331. Employed in New York, 1,295; compensation, $1,811,631. Employed in Philadelphia, 249; compensation $314,377. Employed in Baltimore, 229; compensation, $24,567. Employed in New Orleans, 394; compensation, $561,685. Employed in San Francisco, 209; compensation, $357,843.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Meeting of the Woman's National Suffrage Convention—All the Old Lights and Some New Ones.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1872.

The Women's National Suffrage Association opened its semi-annual convention in this city to-day. Besides such veterans in reform as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Joslyn Gage, Dr. Mary Walker, Mrs. Isabella B. Hooker and Mrs. Wright, sister of Lucretia Mott, there were present Laura D. Gordon, Mrs. Elizabeth Bladen, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Matilda M. Ricker, of New Hampshire, and Laura Smith, a lecturer from California, all latter day accessions to the ranks. Mrs. Sasa J. Spencer, who has gained considerable local notoriety as President of the Woman's Club, organized to suppress the social evil by getting its victims honest employment in the government departments, and Mrs. Bella Lockwood, also of Washington, were on the platform.

Mrs. Woodhull kept herself somewhat retired during the proceedings of the morning, but let herself out in the evening. Ten minutes after the opening hour were spent behind the stage in toilet preparations and tea table gossip, to the muttered discontent of the audience; but finally a curly, crinkly feminine, in very large walking boots, came to the front, being followed, after another brief pause, by the rest of the sisters. This lady was new, even to the reporters, and one of them, handing up a penciled inquiry to Dr. Walker, was informed that she was "Mrs. Ricker, a beautiful, charming and good widow, fair, forty and rich." This bit of interesting news started on its travels. The Doctor, who has the usual manly proclivity for hugging the girls, threw her arms around a pretty and modest-looking girl standing by, and enthusiastically shouted, "You are a dear, sweet little creature." The frightened young woman drew hastily back and faltered out that she was not in the habit of being hugged by men. This turned the laugh on the Doctor, but she gained her lost ground by quickly replying to the inquiry of the Secretary as to what place he should put her down from as a delegate, to put her down "from all the world;" but he objected, anxious for the completeness of his roster.

"You must have a local habitation, you know."

"Put me down from Washington, then, for that is the home of everybody who has none other."

Unmindful of the eloquent protest of her coat and pantaloons against feminine distinctions, he wrote her down as "Mrs. Mary Walker," but seizing the pencil from his fingers she spitefully erased it and wrote "Doctor."

"I never was Mrs., I never will be."

Mrs. Hooker brought in a defence of Mrs. Woodhull, and said that the members of the Judiciary Committee who had reviled her were afterwards awed into respect by the gentle womanliness of her bearing as they listened with absorbing interest to the reading of her famous memorial. Denying any acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull till the day that memorial was read, she was still willing to act with her because it was in the interest of women everywhere. Men are not willing to entrust the defence of their rights to women, nor was she willing to trust her rights to men.

Mrs. Daniels, of Boston, made an incoherent oration, the drift of which nobody saw till it was ascertained that she was in communication with an invisible Lodge of Spiritual Freemasons, then engaged in passing a series of resolutions in favor of woman's equal rights, whether in this world or the next, no terrestrial [illegible] from the speaker. She was a striking figure as she stood upon the platform, with weird-like black eyes turned upward and finger pointing ominously through the back wall of the building into the future.

Mrs. Cady Stanton delivered a business-like speech, in which she announced that the new departure of the movement took them away from the "riff raff" at the Capitol to the courts, where blind justice is to be dispensed under the twin amendments, numbered fourteenth and fifteenth, of the constitution.

In the evening Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the venerable [illegible] of the movement, presided and introduced Victoria C. Woodhull as the [illegible].

Mrs. Woodhull read from printed slips a sprightly argument, reviewing the arguments in opposition to woman's right to vote under the fourteenth amendment made by Senator Carpenter in reply to Mr. Tilton and that of Judge Cartter, of the Supreme Court of the district. The speech bristled with points and was well delivered. It was especially caustic on Judge Cartter for his declaration that to push the right of self-government to the logical results was to destroy civilization.

Mrs. Woodhull read the principal points in a new constitution for the United States which she proposed to submit to the people as embodying the purposes and principles of the revolution of which she is a recognized oracle. This instrument includes the "Referendum"—abolition of all special legislation, denial of all corporate privileges, progressive taxation, the gradual resumption of the land by the people, the equal rights of all to a voice in the government, the education and care of all children, unless otherwise provided for, by the President, and a thousand other radicalisms of the Internationals and other "reds."

Mrs. Woodhull was followed by R. H. Drury, of the New York "Internationals," who made a fiery speech in support of the socialistic ideas of his order, which, he claims, supports the full equality of the sexes.

Mrs. Isabella B. Hooker followed in a brief speech, and the meeting closed with a short tirade from the irrepressible Dr. Mary Walker.

The Convention elected the following officers:—Mrs. E. C. Stanton, President; Mrs. Josephine L. Griffing, Secretary; Mrs. I. B. Hooker, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Comptroller Green's Amended Bill Passed by the Legislature.

THE CREDIT OF THE METROPOLIS ASSURED.

A Convention to Frame a New City Charter Proposed in the House.

SENATOR JAS. WOOD RISES TO EXPLAIN.

The District Attorney's Office To Be Overhauled by the Judiciary Committee.

REFORMS IN THE JURY LAW.

Railroad Measures and Railroad Raids.

A Free Library for Every Village, Town and City in the State.

A Bill to Authorize the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to Reduce Their Capital to $10,000,000.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION ON HAND.

Democrats to Have Places on the Senate Committees—The "Boss" Out in the Cold.

ERASTUS CORNING DANGEROUSLY ILL.

ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1872.

The second week of the session has opened quite briskly and business has commenced to accumulate. Last night trains brought up large crowds from New York and Brooklyn, each one interested in some of the various measures already introduced or soon to be introduced in either House. Among those who left in the four P. M. train from New York yesterday were the venerable Mr. Tilden, Commissioner Hank Smith, Alderman Conover, Public Works Van Nort, C. T. Polhamus and a few others. As already reported, the train ran off the track near Newburg, and immediately all hands thought of the accident at New Hamburg last year. To say they were scared would scarcely express their mental condition as demonstrated by their physical and physiological appearance. Tilden has scarcely recovered his equilibrium as yet, although he is smiling around quite good-naturedly. To-day Colonel A. C. Davis, counsel of Brooklyn's Committee of Seventy-five, arrived, and he is now engaged in making the necessary soundings, so that in sinking the caisson on which the pillar of reform is to be erected in the sea of party strife in Brooklyn he may avoid quicksands or treacherous rocks. He is determined that the column on the Brooklyn side shall be firm, and if the column being erected on the New York side be also firm, as it should be, it will be easy to throw the bridge of honest government so as to connect in the good work the two great cities of the State. There may be reasons to fear, however, that the New York reform column may be shaky. There are too many attempting to act as engineers. So many kinds of material and different methods of construction are advised that it may remain, like the Washington Monument, a grand structure, promised all sorts of beautiful blocks, furnished and ready, but the erection indefinitely postponed. The New Yorkers here, however, are, it would seem, really in earnest.

THE COMPTROLLER'S BILL.

The bill which I stated in my despatch last evening would be brought up in the Senate this morning to take the place of that wonderful one which the good-natured Benedict was induced to father last week, came up in due form shortly after the assembling of the Senate. Madden, who made such a terrific onslaught on the first bill, evidently had not at the time all his suspicions lulled as to the aim and intent of the new measure, for Benedict had no sooner introduced it than he got up and asked if it had been printed. Poor Benedict got suddenly red in the face, and, rather dismayed-looking, turned round, faced Madden, and exclaimed, rather tartly, "It has not, sir." Madden made no reply, but simply contented himself with shaking his head and looking at the New York Senators near him as though he felt like saying, and yet didn't care to stir up any rumpus by doing so,

"I'VE GOT MY EYE ON YOU FOLKS."

Benedict was apparently very much annoyed at Madden's interference, and stood a few seconds near his desk without saying a word, meanwhile fixing his glasses on more firmly and clutching his manuscript copy of the bill which he held in his hand with a tighter grasp than ever, as though he anticipated another fight like that of Thursday last and was in great doubt as to the best way to get out of it with flying colors. Finally he recovered himself and began to explain what the difference was between the first bill and the one he was then and there anxious the Senate should pass instanter, when up again got the redoubtable Madden. "I ask again, sir," said he, addressing the President, "is this bill printed?" The Senator from the Fifth district took off his glasses, and with an expression of actual pain on his countenance, that denoted how he had set his heart on the passage of the measure, again turned about and said, "It is not printed, but, sir, it is nothing more than the section——" Here Madden broke in rather abruptly "Then I move that it be referred to the Committee on Cities." This was

TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE,

at least in the opinion of poor Benedict and he sank into his seat without attempting to finish the explanatory sentence he had but just begun when the Sullivan county magistrate so ruthlessly and, in his opinion, doubtless, so cruelly broke in upon it, leaving its purport and ending and actual meaning forever a mystery. Indeed, to say the least, the way Benedict was put forward on Thursday last to lead the van of the New York Senators in the unequal fight they were forced to make against the republicans, who, besides having too many guns for the Gothamites, had right and justice on their side from the beginning to the end of the struggle, adds to the fact that during this the second contest over the same question which gave rise to the first [illegible] have [illegible] less persevering [illegible] than Benedict. Under the circumstances it was no wonder that there was found at least one Senator from the rural districts who took compassion upon him even at the very hour when his collaborers from the metropolis sat idly by without offering him a helping hand till they appeared as having not only recovered from the effects of the battle of last week. And the compassionate Senator was Mr. Palmer. [illegible] Madden, [illegible] took advantage of the time occupied by Senator Jim Wood in [illegible] a certain New York newspaper for having called him a [illegible] convert Madden. It is almost unnecessary to say that he succeeded and a few minutes afterwards himself made the motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill. The motion was carried. Mr. Lewis took the chair and Benedict's face at once brightened. At last the bill was on the high way to success. It was read carefully, the greater part of the proceeding being the result of a prodigious [illegible] suggestion of an otherwise [illegible]. The committee then rose and Mr. Lewis made his report that the bill be ordered to a third reading. Benedict looked as

HAPPY AS A CLAM AT HIGH TIDE,

and in [illegible] that the breakers had at last been passed in safety, he got up with his face wreathed in smiles, and quickly moved that the bill have its third reading immediately. "[illegible] there is no objection the bill will now have its third reading," [illegible] Lieutenant Governor. "[illegible]," said a voice away to the right of the House. It was Senator Johnson's voice. What could happen next? Tiemann and Benedict looked at one another in utter dismay and Kossuth Strahan, who was standing outside the railing, turned red and white and blue by turns, as he stretched his neck forward and vainly endeavored to peer through the gloom to where Johnson was half hidden by one of the pillars of the dome. Poor Strahan! he felt sore at heart. He had worked hard, and yet when he had put into Benedict's hand a bill that nobody could find fault with, everybody seemed to be up in arms against it, simply because its immediate predecessor, of much the same ilk and complexion, happened to be a very obnoxious one. If Johnson had only been able to catch his eye now he would have wilted! But he didn't, and so he survived. However, it was again Palmer's lot to do

THE WORK OF CONVERSION

and, during a recess of five minutes that the Senators took, he lovingly persuaded his colleague to withdraw his objection to the immediate passage of the bill. What one said to the other no one could tell. There was a great deal of gesticulation, of head shaking and reading of the bill in manuscript. Finally, let it be said, the grand upshot was that Johnson gave way to the persuasiveness of Palmer, and the bill was passed, not a solitary vote being cast against it. This done, it was then immediately engrossed and sent to the lower House, where an attempt was made by Tom Fields so to amend it that it should provide for the payment of the salaries of employés of the city government now actually due. This proposition drew forth considerable opposition, when Fields withdrew it, and the bill then went through by acclamation. The following is the bill as it passed both houses:—

AN ACT to provide for the payment of certain bonds of the city and county of New York.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1. The Comptroller of the city of New York is authorized to pay the bonds of the city and county of New York falling due during the month of January, 1872, and the interest thereon, and to provide for such payment the said Comptroller is authorized to issue revenue bonds of the said city or county of New York not exceeding the amount of the said bonds so falling due, and interest, in such form and manner as he may prescribe, bearing interest not exceeding seven per centum per annum, and payable within two years from the date thereof, and it shall be lawful for said Comptroller, and he is hereby authorized to apply towards the redemption of said bonds falling due during the month of January aforesaid such portion of the collections of taxes heretofore levied in said county as he may deem proper.

SEC. 2.—This act shall take effect immediately.

How easy it would have been for the engineers of the first bill, which prepared a rough road even for this just measure, to have made the original one just what the second one had to be in the long run! Mr. Green's friends have learned a lesson that will last them for the balance of the session.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Senator James Wood made his expected explanation to-day in reference to the charges preferred against him by a New York city paper last week. The Senator did not seem to be very excited about the matter, and spoke about his grievances as though he was addressing an agricultural fair on the value of deep ploughing. The speech will be found in the report of the proceedings. The committee of investigation will be appointed by the Senate itself. It may be mentioned that Mr. Tiemann seconded the Senator's motion for the appointment of the committee, and at the same time expressed the hope that he would not be appointed as one of the members, inasmuch as he had heard so much about fraud of late that he was prejudiced. His remark seemed to nettle Wood considerably, although it is probable Tiemann meant nothing offensive by it.

As was stated in this correspondence some time ago, the charter proposed by the Committee of Seventy will not be touched. As a whole some of its provisions are acceptable, but others are too absurd to receive any notice. It was thought best to present bills from time to time repealing certain portions of the existing laws and then collate those bills, and, with the necessary adjuncts, present them combinedly as a specimen charter. A better plan, however, has been proposed by Mr. Mackay, who introduced last week the bill providing for a public lodging house in each Senatorial district of the city. He introduced to-day a bill providing for

A CHARTER CONVENTION,

to be composed of three delegates from each Assembly district in the city of New York. This will give the people most directly interested an opportunity to make their wishes known, and will, if passed, save the Legislature a great amount of unnecessary trouble, for, as Brown, of Cayuga, said to-day in the Assembly, they do not want to have the entire time of the session occupied solely in attending to and legislating for New York city. The delegates, according to Mr. Mackay's plan, are to be elected by cumulative voting process, by which each voter may vote for three delegates or three votes for one delegate. The convention to assemble as soon as possible and prepare a charter to submit to the Legislature as what the people of New York want; for, as he says, they should be better able to discuss the matter there than twice the number of men elected from distant parts of the State. Among

OTHER REFORMS

broached to-day was in relation to jurors in the city of New York. The bill was introduced by Mr. Pell, and provides for doing away with the fee of $2 a day now paid to jurymen, and also makes the ability to read and write in the English language a necessary qualification.

Mr. Fields also introduced a measure of reform which will tend to the comfort of a great many business men in the city of New York and others who reside in Yonkers and the stations below, on the west side of Manhattan Island. Thomas wants more regularity in the running of the so-called accommodation trains to Yonkers, and he also wants a station house built at Manhattanville, so that ladies may not be obliged to remain outside in severe weather, or suffer otherwise in the filthy little box at that place.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

is to be rigidly investigated by the Judiciary Committee, if the resolution by Mr. Flammer, as amended, should pass the Senate. Mr. Flammer, in introducing the subject to-day, made quite a speech about the style of doing business in the District Attorney's office, and cited the case of Theodore Allen, which occurred two years ago. Jacobs put the members on the record as advocates of retrenchment and reform—much to the disgust of many—by presenting the amendment providing that the investigation shall be made without expense to the State. The workings around the subject were quite amusing for a time, and Hawkins was much taken back when a motion made by him to lay the matter on the table was voted down by 99 to 13. He hinted at an extensive series of investigations to be made—as I stated in my despatch of yesterday—but it did not take.

THE PNEUMATIC BORE BILL

was introduced to-day by Mr. Haughton, and thus the battle of the burrowers may be said to have commenced. The arcade abomination advocates are here lively as ever, but the borers have got a little ahead of them this time. Cheap jewelry venders are to be overhauled if a bill to be introduced by Mr. Cook, of the Salt Committee, should become a law. The bill provides for the appointment of a board of three experts in each county, who shall have charge of the subject, and prohibit the sale of any article as gold unless it is of fourteen carat fine, or of silver unless 900-1,000 fine. All articles otherwise constituted to be declared composition metal and to be so stamped. Fifty dollars fine for each violation of the provisions of the bill is to be imposed, and the Commissioners are to be paid out of the fees so received.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The South Side Railroad is being looked after by Mr. Bennett, who introduced a bill allowing that corporation to extend its lines and make junctions and branches to different portions of Long Island.

The New Haven Railroad received a little notice from a bill introduced by Mr. Banean, of Westchester, which was accompanied by some lengthy petitions, and which is to compel the New Haven road people to reduce the fare in the State of New York to two cents per mile.

The Pacific Mail folks are authorized, in a bill introduced by Mr. Twombly, to reduce their capital to $10,000,000, and all corporations with capital paid up are authorized, by a bill introduced by Mr. Whitbeck, to issue bonds for one-third of the value of real estate owned by the corporation.

The Bar Association on Hand—Action on the Grand Jury Bill—The Senate Committees To Be Filled with Democrats—Boss Tweed Left Out in the Cold—Erastus Corning Dangerously Ill.

ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1872.

The committee appointed by the Bar Association arrived here this morning, and had a consultation this evening as to what they should do with the memorial charging malfeasance on certain members of the Judiciary in the city. It seems that after learning of the probability of legislative investigation into the management of affairs in New York they determined to await the arrival of the examining committees and place the matter before them.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Assembly met this afternoon, and proceeded to take up the cases before them. The protests were found to be very loose, indeed, and were sent back with directions that the protestants prepare documents giving special charges, so that the Committee may work understandingly. The charges [illegible] to be forwarded to the Committee by Tuesday next, and the defendants will then have an opportunity to answer.

THE GENERAL SESSIONS GRAND JURY BILL

was discussed before the Judiciary Committee this afternoon. An amendment was added to enable the Grand Juries of the Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions to be in session at the same time without invalidating any of their proceedings, and a further amendment, which makes it legal to have the session of the Grand Jury extended from term to term [illegible].

The stand taken by Lieutenant Governor Beach in relation to filling the Senate committees has set the republican members by the ears. They could not consistently go to work with the minority unrepresented on their committees, so they held a caucus on the subject this evening, and, after some discussion, instructed Senator Woodin to proceed to fill up the committees with democrats, but in doing so to ignore the name of Tweed. The news of this action has not spread as rapidly as might be supposed, but in the circles where it is known there are many speculations on the subject, some going so far as to say that

TWEED IS NOT TO COME

up here and has so privately informed certain parties. This action of the republican Senators may be regarded by the general public as having frightened him off, and will result in making capital for some of those who [illegible] this arrangement may say the bravado [illegible] would not attempt it were Tweed present or expected to be present. There is much anxiety expressed in regard to the condition of Erastus Corning, who is lying dangerously ill at his residence in this city.

LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE.

Arrival of the Steamship Oceanic.

A Perilous Voyage from Liverpool—Head Winds and Terrific Seas—Three Blades of the Propeller Broken When Six Days Out—Confidence of the Passengers—Noble Rescue of the Officers and Crew of the Mountain Eagle.

The fine steamship Oceanic, of the White Star line, arrived at this port yesterday. Her voyage from Liverpool was a perilous one. Rumors had gone abroad that the vessel, having become disabled by the great storms which prevailed towards the end of last month, had put back to Queenstown. Others, ascertaining that the vessel was many days behind her time, were by no means reserved in expressing the opinion that the Oceanic had foundered, several wrecks having been reported just about the time she was due. The recklessness with which these assumptions were ventured affords a striking example of the nonsensical and utterly absurd notions which not unfrequently possess the minds of poetical and incompetent judges of the situation. To be sure, terrible gales have of late been sweeping over the broad Atlantic and ships that went buoyantly out of port will never be heard of again, but when it comes to passenger vessels, upon whose construction money, art and experience have been lavishly expended, it is

A DANGEROUS AFFAIR

to circulate reports calculated to create alarm. From the first no really serious apprehension was entertained in regard to the Oceanic, and although due several days ago, it was confidently anticipated that her well known sea-going qualities would enable her to weather any storm that might retard her progress. Her performance during the recent series of hurricanes and terrific seas amply confirms the opinion long since formed of her capacity. Starting from Liverpool on December 21 and from Queenstown the day after, with forty-three cabin passengers and 133 in the steerage, the Oceanic steamed toward the Empire City. For the first few days the weather was very fair. On Christmas day, however, the wind rose from south-southwest, with a heavy sea, and although the vessel was heavily laden with freight, the increasing gale seemed to affect the vessel but very little. Running afterwards head to wind the big steamship ploughed her way, heedless, as it were, of the

TERRIFIC SEAS

that lashed her sides. Under the circumstances she proved exceedingly buoyant, and, in the words of one of the passengers, "glided over the waves like an aldermanic duck." On the day following, however, an accident occurred that at once tested the ability of the commander and the confidence of the passengers. In the midst of a full gale, accompanied by a mountainous sea, three of the propeller blades were broken, only one being left unharmed. It was a very serious predicament, considering the difficulty, to say nothing of the comparative worthlessness of setting sail. Captain Thompson after duly considering matters, frankly informed the passengers of the state of affairs, and, although having made up his own mind what to do in the premises, courteously consulted the wishes of those for whose lives he was in a measure responsible. By a singular

HARMONY OF FEELING

the general response was in consonance with the desire of the Commander, in whom the utmost confidence was reposed, and the Oceanic steamed on her course. Heading to westward, sails were set to assist the ship, but the squalls were so terrific during the prevailing gales that the canvas, although new, was blown to shreds. For days the spacious deck was covered with blinding spray, and it was with no little difficulty that other sails were set. December 30, when in latitude 48 11, longitude 34 25, the Oceanic fell in company with a brig-rigged steamer, bound West. Moderate weather ensued for a while, and on January 8, when in latitude 40 07, longitude 66 22, a brig was sighted to the north northwest, with colors flying, Union down. It must be borne in mind that the Oceanic was much disabled, but, notwithstanding the urgency of her mission, the captain nobly bore up to the rescue. He found

THE SINKING VESSEL

to be the Mountain Eagle, laden with coal, bound from Elizabeth to Portland. Her deck was a foot under water, and the sea was washing clean over her. A boat was promptly launched from the Oceanic, in charge of Mr. Shackord, the second officer. The captain of the brig, the mate and five seamen, who had been up to their waists in water for twenty-four hours, without food, were taken off and kindly cared for. Seamen usually "call a spade a spade," and when the log of the Oceanic sets forth that the gales were terrific landsmen may rest assured that the caves of Eolus stood wide open. Under the circumstances the Oceanic behaved splendidly, and the idea that a vessel such as she is but ill fit to encounter bad weather and heavy seas is pretty well refuted by the buoyancy and capabilities which she displayed. The voyage, by the way, was not unattended by imminent dangers to both officers and men, and the manner in which some of the passengers speak of the vigilance and courage of Mr. Bristow, the first officer, and Mr. Snackbord, the second officer, is not only creditable to them, but likewise redounds to the sound discrimination of their employers. As the Oceanic was coming into port yesterday a

MEETING OF THE CABIN PASSENGERS

was held in the saloon, and a committee, consisting of ex-Congressman John Fox, Messrs. C. H. Allen, C. F. Chisley, E. A. Brigham and E. W. Bryant, drew up a series of resolutions to the effect that Captain W. H. Thompson well merited the heartiest thanks of the passengers for his frankness in imparting to them the disabled condition of the vessel, while the highest confidence was reposed in his character and skill. The resolutions also referred to the humane impulses which he manifested in rescuing the officers and crew of the Mountain Eagle. A high eulogium was also passed upon the officers of the Oceanic for their efficiency and faithfulness, while the vessel herself came in for a high tribute of praise, so far as her comforts and seaworthiness were concerned. Purser Whalers, who in the midst of all the apparent dangers did wonders to allay the anxiety of the passengers, was sincerely thanked for his courtesy and gallant bearing throughout. Altogether the voyage of the Oceanic was eventful in its way, and those on board will in years to come recall this trip with a grateful remembrance. The steamship Atlantic, in command of Captain Perry, will shortly plough her way through the briny sea, and it is to be hoped that necessity will not call forth that courage, coolness and precision which, in any emergency, he and his officers are well known to possess. Nearly all the steamships recently arrived have experienced very heavy gales.

OPENING OF A JEWISH LIBRARY.

A Valuable Accession to the City.

Last evening a rare collection of old books, constituting a library of Hebrew and Jewish literature, was opened, with appropriate addresses and congratulations, in the lecture room of the Temple Emanuel, Fifth avenue and Forty-third street. The collection formerly belonged to Mr. Frederick Muller, bookseller, of Amsterdam, and contains about three thousand volumes. The library consists of Bibles, exegetical and homiletical works, Talmud and works on the Talmud, casuistical writings, philosophy, theology, ethics, history, biography, bibliography, archæology, criticism and several other divisions. A large part of the collection is in Hebrew, Latin, German, Dutch, Spanish, French, Portuguese, [illegible] and Greek. The editions most commonly met with are those of Venice and Amsterdam. Among the oldest works are some remarkable books produced in the first half century after the invention of printing. In the collection are some curious old manuscripts very interesting as specimens of Hebrew writing. The formal exercises of the opening were commenced by an address in German by Dr. Adler. He said that the true temple was a [illegible] institute to [illegible] and [illegible] a library as they were opening was the best [illegible].

Mr. LEWIS MAY followed in an interesting address concerning Jewish literature and the universality and fertility of the Jewish mind.

Mr. FELIPPE, the librarian, gave a summary of the contents of the library, speaking the times and countries in which many of the books were written.

After the addresses the audience went to the sacred room where so much venerable lore was [illegible] and some fortunate individuals were allowed to take the quaint old volumes in their own hands and examine them. The binding, the type, the illuminations, were all matters of interest, and in looking and wondering one forgot that he was in New York, in the nineteenth century.

This library is open twice a week, Monday and Thursday, from two till five o'clock. Admission free to all persons over fifteen years of age.

THE COAL STRIKE.

The Difficulties Said to be Settled and the Workmen to Resume their Labor on Monday.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 10, 1872.

The difficulty between the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company and their miners has been amicably settled. The men have agreed to accept the reduction of ten per cent on wages provided the company will reduce the price of powder and oil. Mr. Parrish, the President of the company, has signified his readiness to agree to this, and work will probably be resumed in the Wyoming region on Monday next.

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CONGRESS.

Civil Service Reform On Its Constitutionality.

THE SIX NOBLE JAPS AND WEST POINT.

The Coinage Bill in the House—New Members Admitted.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1872.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed the following special committee to investigate the charges against Senator Clayton:—Messrs. Wright, Morrill (Me.) and Norwood.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition for the Ladies' Union Relief Association, asking that provision be made for burying at the public cost honorably discharged soldiers dying in poverty. Also a petition of citizens of New York, praying that bounties and lands be given to classes of soldiers and seamen equally meritorious with those who have received them, but for whom no provision has been made.

Mr. CAMERON, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to admit six Japanese youths to be selected by the government of Japan to the Military Academy at West Point without expense to the United States, and asked its immediate consideration.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, thought the bill unwise. The West Point Academy, he said, was not a pay school. No citizen of this country could send his son to the Academy by merely agreeing to pay his expenses, and he saw no reason why foreigners or a foreign government should have the privilege.

Mr. CAMERON remarked that the government of Japan had requested this as a special favor from our government, and he thought it would be not only courteous but politic to grant it. Besides, a precedent had been set by the admission of Japanese cadets to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., thought it would be sound policy for the government of the United States to comply with the request of the Japanese government, and that there would be no obligation to follow the precedent in other cases. If France, or Great Britain, or Russia should make a similar request, we would not be bound to grant it, because our relations with those nations are entirely different from our relations with Japan. The Japanese were trying to break away from their old system, which secluded them from the rest of the world. They had recently sent a commission here to study our financial system, and had employed citizens of this country to superintend to some extent their own financial operations, and they were endeavoring in every way to study and adopt our civilization. He thought, therefore, in view of the present attitude of the Japanese and the desirableness of cultivating friendly relations with them, that it would be wise and in no way dangerous to admit these youths to West Point.

Mr. THURMAN said that if the Japanese wished to study our literature or our institutions the schools and colleges of the country were open to them on the ordinary terms, and therefore he saw no necessity for turning West Point Academy into a pay school for their benefit.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., thought this an exceptional case, and that a compliance with the request of the Japanese government need not be regarded as a precedent.

Mr. COLE, (rep) of Cal., thought it important to do all in our power to cultivate friendly relations with the Japanese. Already there were 300 of their young men in this country for the purpose of study, while some two hundred and thirty-five had gone to European countries with the same view. This showed that they were earnest in the desire to get into communication with our civilization, and this being an exceptional case it seemed to him right to grant the request of the Japanese government.

Mr. THURMAN denied that this was an exceptional case. He saw no better reason why the favor should be granted to six Japanese than to the same number of Chinese, Peruvians, Bolivians or Chilians. It was, of course, wise for us to cultivate friendly relations with Japan and all other nations, but it did not follow that we must, therefore, turn our National Academy into a general school to teach foreigners the art of war. There were thousands of American parents who would be glad to pay the cost of educating their sons at the National Academy as soldiers of the republic, and while these were excluded he was not in favor of opening it to foreign youth, who had no intention to become citizens, and who, in case of a war with their country, would be bound to use the knowledge and skill acquired here against this country. He had always been friendly to West Point; but he did not believe that the people would see it turned into a pay school for foreign youth while their own children were excluded, and let it stand.

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., said the bill was a bad one, which ought not to pass; but if it passed at all it ought to be without the provision authorizing the Secretary of War to exempt these Japanese youths from any of the regulations of the Academy. One of the most wholesome and essential features in the discipline of the Academy was that the distinctions existing outside were ignored, and all the cadets were upon the same level but this bill proposed to establish foreign aristocracy within the walls of the Academy. He moved to amend the bill by striking out the objectionable provision.

Mr. SAWYER, (rep.) of S. C., inquired how the request came from the Japanese government.

Mr. CAMERON said it had come through the Japanese Minister in Washington.

Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nev., said it was well known that the six youths were already on their way to this country and would soon land at San Francisco.

After further discussion Mr. Carpenter's amendment was adopted—yeas 28, nays 16.

The bill having been read a second time Mr. VICKERS objected to the third reading, and it went over.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate whether the railway from the mouth of the Ohio River to Mobile has been constructed as contemplated by the act of 1850, donating public lands to facilitate its construction, and if not what steps have been taken to complete it.

Mr. CARPENTER offered the following joint resolution:—

Whereas the constitution of the United States requires the President to nominate, and by and with the consent of the Senate to appoint all officers of the United States whose appointments are not in said constitution otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law, subject to the power of Congress by law, to vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they may think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments; therefore

Resolved, That any law or regulation which is designed to relieve the President, and in the cases pertaining to them, the courts of law or heads of departments of the full responsibility of such nominations or appointments is in violation of the constitution.

Mr. CARPENTER—I give notice that I intend to call this up at an early day for the purpose of submitting some remarks on the latest political delusion, called "Civil Service Reform," which proposes to transfer the patronage of the government from the officers upon whom the constitution confers it, and give it to a board of schoolmasters sitting in Washington. Laid over.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas—To secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public lands.

By Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass.—To establish a system of savings deposits with paymasters to prevent desertion and elevate the condition of the rank and file of the army.

By Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of W. Va.—To incorporate the Grand International Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

By Mr. NYE—To amend the act authorizing protection to citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano.

By Mr. CAMERON—Authorizing the admission of six Japanese youths to the Military Academy.

Bills were passed as follows:—

To prohibit the retention of soldiers' discharges by claim agents and attorneys.

To authorize the discontinuance of certain grades in the military service, namely—Company artificer and wagoner and quartermaster sergeant, and also extra lieutenants, as fast as vacancies occur in that grade.

House bill, donating condemned cannon for a soldiers' monument at Pittsfield, Mass.

At two P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1872.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a petition of 856 citizens of New York city against land grants to corporations.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday, revising the laws relative to the Mints, Assay Offices and coinage of the United States.

Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa., who reported the bill, made additional explanations in regard to it.

Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., alluding to the position taken yesterday by Mr. Dawes against the increase of official salaries, said that the people were more anxious in regard to the integrity and ability of officials than in regard to their compensation. It was an encouraging sign of the times that public attention was now called to that subject. The report of the Committee on the Civil Service Reform contained the astounding statement that, according to the calculation of those who had made a careful study of all the facts, one-fourth of the revenues of the United States were annually lost in the collection. He did not believe that official honesty or dishonesty was confined to either political party; but he thought it auspicious that the people had at last determined to hold the government to the strictest responsibility and accountability. If the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes), instead of bringing up a discussion as to the salaries of officials, would devote his ability and intelligence and power in the House to effecting a substantial reform in the civil service he would effect a substantial good, for which the country would thank him, and no branch of the country more than that represented by the democratic party, which had commenced reform in the city of New York, weeding out the corrupt elements in that party.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., declined to follow Mr. Wood in that line of discussion, but remarked that the republican party sent its thieves to the Penitentiary, while the democratic party sent its thieves to the Legislature. (Laughter on the republican side.)

Mr. WOOD retorted that if all the thieves in the republican party were to be sent to the State Prison there were not State prisons enough in the country to hold one-hundredth part of them. (Laughter on the democratic side.)

Mr. BURCHARD, (rep.) of Ill., moved to reduce the salary of the Director of the Mint from $6,500 to $4,500. Agreed to.

Mr. DAWES moved to restrict travelling expenses to be allowed to the Director to those actually incurred in visiting the different mints and assay offices, to be paid only on vouchers verified on oath. Agreed to.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to reduce the salaries of Superintendents at Philadelphia and San Francisco from $5,000 to $4,500.

Mr. KELLEY opposed and argued against the amendment.

Mr. TOWNSEND, (dem.) of N. Y., condemned the waste of public time in discussing a bill about the salaries of Mint officers, while the great commercial interests of the country were languishing and decaying, and while, if things went on so, there would be no money to pay the officers. If a vote were taken throughout the country he had no doubt that it would be in favor of members of Congress returning to their private avocations at home. He moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, so that the House might proceed to the needed legislation. (Laughter.)

On a vote by tellers the motion was sustained—80 to 62.

Mr. DICKEY, (rep.) of Pa., called for the yeas and nays, and the result of the vote on that was the rejection of the motion—yeas 77, nays 100.

Mr. GARFIELD appealed to Mr. Kelley to consent to have the bill recommitted, so that the subject of salaries might be more fully understood.

Mr. KELLEY said he would not object ultimately to the recommittment of the bill; but, in the meantime, he would endeavor to persuade the gentleman that in the matter of salaries those proposed with the bill were moderate and proper. He argued on that point considerably in detail. He was informed by the Treasurer that the utmost increase of the cost which the bill would involve was $5,700, and for that the workings of the Mint would be made systematic and efficient. In conclusion he moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Coinage.

Mr. MCCORMICK, (dem.) of Mo., moved as an amendment that the bill be recommitted with instructions to report a bill that shall create no new bureau or officer nor increase any salaries, but shall provide that in the purchase of nickel and copper for the use of the Mint proposals for bids shall be submitted, and that the lowest and best bidders shall be contracted with, and that all nickel and copper coin redeemed by the Mint shall be recoined as far as it can be used for such purpose.

Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa., suggested that the amendment would be very intelligible if it used the words "nor in any way change the existing laws." Nothing was to be changed, it seemed, except the mode of buying nickel and copper.

Mr. MCCORMICK expressed his belief that the primary object of the bill was to affect the manner in which nickel was to be purchased. There were more places in the United States besides Pennsylvania that produced nickel, and he thought that all nickel-producing portions of the country should be permitted an opportunity of supplying the Mint.

Mr. KELLEY could not believe that the Secretary of the Treasury saw it necessary to organize a commission to revise the Mint laws for the simple purpose of enabling somebody to have a job in buying nickel. The bill had no personal origin.

Mr. POTTER, (dem.) of N. Y., supported Mr. McCormick's amendment. The bill left discretionary power with the Director of the Mint, and he would, perhaps, purchase the nickel from the company in Pennsylvania. No such discretion should be given.

After further discussion the bill was recommitted without instructions, Mr. McCormick's amendment being rejected—yeas 50, nays 94.

A TEXAN MEMBER.

The House then took up the contested election case from the Third district of Texas, the report of the Committee on Elections being that W. T. Clarke had the *prima facie* right to the seat, and should be sworn in without prejudice to any contestant, and the minority report being that D. C. Geddings is entitled to the seat. The question turns on the interpretation to be given to the certificate of the Governor, who, while certifying that Clarke was duly elected, adds that in his opinion the numerous irregularities and instances of fraud and violence during the election would rather warrant a new election than the giving of a certificate to either party.

Mr. HOAR, (rep.) of Mass., who made the report from the Committee of Elections, proceeded to argue the matter in its support.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., moved to recommit the whole case to the committee to be decided on its merits.

After several speeches for and against the report of the committee, Mr. Farnsworth's motion was rejected—yeas 81, nays 101, only five republicans voting "aye," namely, Messrs. Beatty, Bingham, Farnsworth, Garfield and Hay.

The resolution for the admission of Mr. Clarke was adopted—yeas, 102; nays, 79—and Mr. Clarke presented himself and was sworn in as a member.

Mr. SARGENT was also sworn as Representative from California.

The House then, at five o'clock, adjourned.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court Martial of Commander Alexander H. Semmes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1872.

The Navy Department publishes in general orders the findings of the court martial convened on the 31st of October last for the trial of Commander Alexander H. Semmes, of the steamship Portsmouth, which recently arrived at New York, on these charges:—

First—Inflicting cruel and unlawful punishment on persons under his command.

Second—Abuse of his official power.

Third—Oppressive and inhuman conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Of each and all these charges he was found guilty, and the court sentenced him to be suspended from duty and rank for three years, and to be reprimanded in a general order by the Secretary of the Navy.

In pronouncing the reprimand the Secretary says:—

Commander Semmes has been found guilty by a court composed of his brother officers of permitting and inflicting punishments unauthorized and illegal, and in some instances cruel; and he stands before the department, and the service, and before the country, convicted, not only of the grave error of mistaking severity for discipline, but of the crime of disregarding the legal rights and immunities of the men made dependent upon him for the enjoyment of those rights and for common justice, and of punishing them in direct violation of the provisions of the law by which alone he was authorized to inflict any punishment whatever. Such action cannot be justified by any conditions, and will not be tolerated under any circumstances, and the sentence of the Court in this case must be sustained, not only as a punishment to Commander Semmes, but in the hope that it may operate as a warning to all who, entrusted, like him, with authority, are, like him, found to be unmindful or reckless of the rights of those who are placed under them, and to give an assurance to the service and to the country that every such instance, when clearly established, will be severely punished. The service must understand and appreciate the fact that the navy exists and is maintained by law alone; that its officers are superior in authority to the enlisted men only because the law has so elevated them, and that it is the interest of all officers, as well as their duty, to adhere with scrupulous fidelity to the laws enacted for their guidance. The Court dealt very leniently with Commander Semmes, led thereto perhaps by the conviction that a brave and zealous officer has been misled by wrong traditions and false ideas of discipline. Had it pronounced a much severer sentence, the department would not have failed to approve it. It only remains for it to declare that the finding and sentence of the Court are approved and will be carried into effect, and that this order will be published and the reprimand provided for in the sentence.

The Canandaigua to Go Into Commission To-Morrow.

While the new screw of the United States steamer Canandaigua will not be completely put in before Saturday the ship will go into commission at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. The following officers have reported for duty:—

Captain—Egbert Thompson.
Lieutenant Commanders—E. C. Merriman, Stephen A. McCarty and H. C. Nields.
Lieutenants—L. E. Lewis and W. P. Randall.
Masters—A. Marix and Willie Swift.
Ensign—L. E. Bixler.
Midshipmen—Wight, Sanderson, Marshall and Bannis.
Surgeon—Henry M. Wells.
Assistant Surgeon—Henry Stewart.
Chief Engineer—George S. Bright.
Boatswain—J. W. Simmons.
Gunner—J. W. Bogart.
Carpenter—Thomas McGlone.

It was originally supposed that the Canandaigua was destined for China, but Rear Admiral Smith has received orders to despatch her to the Mediterranean, in place of the Richmond, recently returned to the Philadelphia yard.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant John J. Hunter is ordered to torpedo duty; Passed Assistant Surgeon William J. Simon to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk; Assistant Paymaster E. E. Lewis to duty in the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Second Assistant Engineer J. A. B. Smith to the Naval Station at League Island.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. S. Parker is detached from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea and ordered to the Naval Hospital at New York; Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. Bowen, from the Naval Hospital at Norfolk and ordered to the Worcester; Assistant Surgeon William M. Nickerson, from the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia and ordered to the Naval Hospital at New York.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1872.

Major Charles W. Terrell is assigned to duty as Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Platte.

Major James W. Nichols is relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota, and will be assigned to duty in the Department of Texas.

Second Lieutenant W. S. Chaplin, Fifth artillery, has resigned.

On recommendation of the Attorney General Major Lewis Merrill, Seventh cavalry, will repair to this city to confer with the officers of the Department of Justice. Major Merrill is now stationed at Yorkville, S. C.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

NEW YORK.

Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1872.

The bill providing for the payment of bonds of New York city falling due this month was passed.

Mr. J. WOOD rose to a question of privilege and proceeded to defend himself against charges respecting him published in the New York *Tribune*. He said:—

Mr. PRESIDENT—It is known to all the members of this Chamber that on Thursday last an article appeared in the New York *Tribune*, referring to me in a manner that seems to require that I should take notice of it, and ask for such action on the part of the Senate as may be meet and proper. It is unnecessary for me to have the article read, for I have no doubt that its contents will be remembered by every Senator in the chamber. It purports to be based in a letter written from Livingston county by a person who, in the article in question, is called my "neighbor."

I will only say of that letter that it is a tissue of misrepresentations from beginning to end. The particular matter which I am called upon to explain is the fact that there were certain deposits made in my name in the Bowling Green Bank in the city of New York, one of $10,000 and another of $5,000, and that those deposits followed the passage of certain acts of the Legislature. It is a little difficult for me to see, Mr. President, what connection there is between the two events.

The writer of the article in question says that an explanation is necessary, because there were rumors in circulation that the acts of the Legislature referred to, to wit, the New York Charter and the New York Tax Levy, were procured by corrupt means. Now, Mr. President, it seems to me that the New York *Tribune* and the thousand and one papers which have taken up what it said and reiterated it, ought to have referred to my official record to see whether there was anything in it that looked like corruption—to see whether there was anything that I had said or done in the Senate that was not approved by my constituents, by the press and by the country. The New York charter has been the subject of a great deal of comment, and its passage through the Legislature the occasion not only of many newspaper articles, but the topic of general discussion all over the State. It may be proper for me, Mr. President, to refer to the history of that bill to see if there was anything in my conduct in regard to it that looks like corruption.

It will be remembered that the bill originated in the House. The bill containing the charter, which was got up and presented there and passed through a part of its legislative course, was known as the charter of the young democracy. This bill was suddenly defeated, and a new bill introduced, which was understood to have been got up by the men who were subsequently known as the Tammany men.

That bill passed the lower House by the vote of more than half the democratic members and nearly all the republican members. It then came to the Senate and was referred to the proper committee. It was the subject of consultation among both democrats and republicans. The question was whether the republicans should endeavor to prevent the passage of any charter or unite with certain democrats for the purpose of passing such a one as would commend itself to the judgment of Senators and be satisfactory to the great body of the citizens of the city of New York.

The particular item which the republicans were desirous of securing was an election law which would insure the purity of elections in the city, and it was proposed to us that if we would support this charter we should have such an election law as we should bring forward, and, if such a thing was possible, honest elections should be maintained in the city of New York. Other considerations were mentioned, one of which was that republican officers then in office should be retained.

During the time that this bill was pending I think I can safely say that every Senator was seen and advised with by some prominent individual of the city of New York, and he was urged to vote for it as a charter which would secure a good government for the city. They were republicans and democrats alike. The Republican General Committee of the city of New York and the Citizens' Association sent a committee here for the purpose of urging us to vote for this bill.

No opposition came from any source except from the Union League Club, which, if I remember right, passed some resolutions against the measure, and sent Greeley and Tilden here to oppose the bill. These gentlemen came here, but instead of opposing the bill they proposed certain amendments which they regarded as material for the purpose of making the charter what they thought it ought to be.

The result of it was that, believing that the bill contained a good charter, as I still believe it to be if honestly administered—believing that it was desired by the large body of respectable people of the city of New York, and believing that it was right and proper in itself in common with all the republican Senators, with a single exception—I voted for this bill.

These were the inducements, and I submit that they were perfectly proper, and that there was no ground for suspecting that any republican Senator so voting did so from a corrupt motive. It looked as though they acted in accordance with the general republican sentiment of the city of New York, as well as the most respectable portion of the democratic party—the men of wealth, of standing, of reputation. So much for the bill containing the New York charter.

Now, so far as the Tax Levy was concerned, it came to us from the Assembly. Its objectionable features, as supposed, were weeded out. I had been trying during the entire session of the Senate to get a bill introduced repealing that part of the Tax Levy of 1867 which appropriated a certain amount of money, equal to the amount of excise money collected in the city of New York, for the benefit of certain schools which were known all over the State as sectarian schools.

I had introduced such a bill, and had attempted from time to time to get the Committee on Municipal Affairs, to which it was referred, to report it. I had so far failed, and when this Tax Levy came in, as it was on a Tax Levy that the original provision was passed, an amendment was introduced repealing the provision referred to. I thought that the only way in which we could attain our object was to vote for this bill. It seemed to me that it was the only way in which we could meet the wishes of the thousands of petitions which had been sent to us from every part of the State praying for a repeal of that law.

The democratic Senators consented to the repeal, providing it should take effect at a future day. If I remember right they fixed the 1st of the October following. Of course we objected to this provision and voted against it; but believing that there was nothing wrong or improper in the Tax Levy, that the objectionable features which it contained as received from the House had been taken out, with other of my republican associates I voted for the Tax Levy. It seemed to me that this was the only way to secure the repeal of the obnoxious provision which I have mentioned.

This is a history of my action in regard to these two bills, and I undertake to say that, until the discovery of a certain bank account, no breath of suspicion was raised against my official action in the premises. It met the approval of my constituents, for, from the first caucus in the towns to the last convention, I was renominated by acclamation. Now, Mr. President, is it necessary for me to say, as I do say and affirm in the presence of my legislative associates, with the full knowledge of my responsibility, that at no time and on no occasion has any official act or vote of mine been controlled or affected by any improper motive or by any moneyed consideration? I submit that the proof of this is found in the record itself, and the history connected with it. But, according to the *Tribune*, the bank account needs explanation. It is an unusual thing, Mr. President, for the bank accounts of private individuals to be published in newspapers. Possibly, if the bank accounts of Senators as well as private individuals were published, there might be some things that would be to those not intimate with their private business things that would seem strange.

These are matters of private business with which the public have no concern. Even our internal revenue law is objected to by many because it is inquisitorial. It authorizes certain officers to look into purely private matters. This bank account of mine has been taken from the Bowling Green Bank, and the items of it scattered over the country through the newspapers; and it is said that, at the time I made the deposit, I had not the money or the means to raise the money, and, therefore, it was obtained corruptly—or, at least, that it requires explanation.

Mr. President, I propose to make that explanation. I propose to make such an explanation as will be satisfactory to my friends and confusing to my enemies. The proper place to do that is before a committee of investigation. I am willing that my conduct and my official acts should be examined before a committee. I am willing that my bank account should be investigated, and if such an investigation discloses any evidence of corruption I will abide the consequences.

Mr. President, I demand, therefore, that my Senatorial associates here appoint a committee of investigation such as they may think right and proper, and I trust they will appoint such a committee as will give the subject a thorough and complete and exhaustive examination.

Mr. TIEMANN thought that such an investigation should be made, although he did not wish to be placed upon the committee. He moved the appointment of an investigating committee. Carried.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LOWERY—Amending the act relative to the Utica Recorder's Court.

By Mr. BOWEN—Amending the charter of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad Company.

By Mr. BENEDICT—Providing for the payment of certain bonds of the city and county of New York.

The Senate in executive session confirmed a number of notaries public for various parts of the State and the appointment of William G. Fargo for Manager of the Buffalo Asylum for the Insane.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1872.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. JUDD—For the establishment of a free library system throughout the State similar to that prevailing in Massachusetts, allowing each town, city and village to appropriate the first year $1 *per capita* of population, and afterwards fifty cents, for a free library.

Mr. MACKAY introduced a bill to provide for a convention to propose and frame amendments to the charter of the city of New York.

SECTION 1 provides that electors of Assembly districts may elect delegates to the convention.

SEC. 2.—The election to take place on Tuesday, the —— day of ——, 1872. A registry is provided for, to be used at such special election, the same as used in November, 1871, except where the inspectors are informed by the oath of an elector that the person voting at said election was not a voter. This section makes detailed provision for a registry.

SEC. 3. The vote shall be by ballot, and shall be counted and canvassed as follows:—

First—The voter may put on the ballot the names of three persons to be delegates to the convention, and each ballot shall be counted as one vote for each person named.

Second—He may put on the ballot the name of one person twice and the name of another once, in which case his ballot shall be counted as two votes for the person so named and one for the other.

Third—He also may put on the ballot the name of the same person three times, in which case it shall be counted three times.

Fourth—The three persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected delegates, provided that each of them received at said election a number of votes equal to one-fifth of the whole number of electors who voted in the district for delegates, and each Assembly district shall be represented in the convention only by such person or persons receiving such number of votes. Provision is also made for the return of votes in the usual manner.

Section 5 applies to regulations of general elections as to the canvass of returns, the canvassers to meet on Tuesday following the day of election, and the result shall be declared by the Saturday succeeding.

SEC. 6.—The Convention shall meet on Tuesday, the —— day of ——, and shall be judge of the qualification of its own members. Provision is made for the organization of the Convention and gives it the powers of the Common Council of the city of New York. All municipal officers shall furnish, in writing, reports of returns or other information in their possession on call. The members of the Convention shall not be allowed compensation. The Convention shall on or before the —— day of ——, 1872, report its action to the Legislature.

SEC. 7.—The Commissioners of Public Works are required to give at least three days' notice of the meeting of inspectors of the registry and election, to be published in six daily newspapers, and shall provide rooms for the Convention to meet in. The Comptroller of the city shall pay the expenses of the Convention. The expenses of a special election shall be met by tax.

Section 8 applies to provisions of the law to punish violations of the election laws and to the same offence in this election.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

By Mr. BENNETT—Authorizing the South Side Railroad Company of Long Island to lay side tracks, purchase and improve other roads and to use steam dummies.

By Mr. HOUGHTON—Providing for the construction of a pneumatic tube railway in New York, being supplementary to the existing charter.

By Mr. TWOMBLY—To reduce the capital stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Also for the relief of the heirs of Daniel Early, deceased.

By Mr. FELL—Amending the [illegible] act of New York.

By Mr. WHITBECK—Amending the act incorporating Canal, Lake and River Navigation Company.

By Mr. JUDD—For the relief of the heirs of Louis Flayner and another, deceased aliens.

By Mr. LOUGHRAN—Providing for the election of Railroad Commissioners in Ulster county.

By Mr. WOODWARD—Amending the Railroad act fixing the gauge of railroads.

By Mr. BADEAU—Amending the act authorizing the New York and Connecticut Railroad Company to extend their tracks.

By Mr. E. E. BROWN—Incorporating the Cayuga County Savings Bank.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. FIELDS—Directing the Railroad Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to compel the Hudson River Railroad Company to furnish better passenger accommodations on the road between Yonkers and New York; also as to the depots. Adopted.

Mr. FLAMMER called up his resolution calling for an investigation of the charges against the District Attorney's office in New York. He said that this was a very important matter; that it was charged that many thousands of indictments were pigeonholed in that office and never brought to trial. He also pointed out other irregularities, and called attention to the fact that the office is considered sufficiently efficient to do all the business in it. He also attributed much of the present condition of the affairs in New York to neglect of duty in this office. Indeed, the immense frauds could not have taken place if this office had been properly administered.

Mr. ALVORD would move as an amendment that the Judiciary Committee make this investigation instead of a special committee. Experience has shown that special committees are very expensive and never perform their work so satisfactorily.

Mr. FLAMMER opposed the amendment, on the ground that the Judiciary Committee could not, with its other duties, do justice to this matter.

Mr. JACOBS referred to the fact that in 1868 a large number of special committees were appointed, went to New York and were severely criticised throughout the State. He had full confidence in the Judiciary Committee and believed that committee would be able to fully investigate this subject.

Mr. HAWKINS appreciated the importance of this proposition and believed that much of the corruption in New York was caused by neglect of duty in this office. He thought there would have to be a special committee appointed to investigate this matter as well as many others, and in view of this fact he moved to lay the original resolution and amendment on the table, and at a future day have a large committee to investigate all the matters of fraud and corruption in New York.

The motion to lay on the table was lost—yeas, 13; nays, 99.

The question was then on Mr. Alvord's motion to send it to the Judiciary Committee, which was carried.

Mr. JACOBS moved that the investigation be made without expense to the State, except by service of legal process. That had been the practice these last two years.

Mr. ALVORD took occasion to state that, as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, he would not, in any case, consent to any extraordinary expenses being incurred for matters of this kind.

Mr. NILES thought that the Judiciary Committee would be unable to make a thorough investigation.

Mr. SMYTH was opposed to the motion of Mr. Jacobs, for the reason that it would hamper the action of the committee and prevent a thorough investigation.

Mr. ALVORD, after reciting the law against incurring extra expenses, moved to lay the whole subject on the table for the present, which was lost—yeas, 14; nays, 88.

The question was then on Mr. Jacobs' motion relative to the expense.

Mr. ALVORD said he had grave doubts in the face of the statute he had cited whether the expenses of this committee could be paid.

Mr. Jacobs' motion was carried—yeas, 90; nays, 12.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. WOMBLY introduced a bill repealing the law extending the terms of the old Board of Aldermen of New York.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

The bill providing for the payment of certain bonds of the city of New York, falling due in the month of January, was received from the Senate, and, on motion of Mr. ALVORD, was put on its final passage.

Mr. TILDEN sustained the motion and stated the object of the bill, saying it was stripped of all that could possibly be objectionable. He therefore asked unanimous consent that it be passed at once.

Messrs. TWOMBLY and NILES also stated the necessity for the immediate passage of the bill.

Mr. FIELDS was in favor of the bill, but thought provision should be made for the payment of the salaries of poor men, to whom they had been due for five months.

Mr. ALVORD said that matter was already under consideration in the Senate.

The bill was then read and passed, and the House adjourned.

The bill, which has passed both Houses, authorizes the raising of $6,594,000.

NEW JERSEY.

Increase of the Governor's Salary—Waiting for the Inauguration.

The bill increasing the salary of the Governor from $3,000 to $5,000 passed both Houses and was signed by the Governor yesterday. It will take effect on the 16th inst.

Mr. Hewett introduced resolutions asking Congress to grant an appropriation for the removal of obstructions in the Delaware River.

Two railroad bills were introduced. The session promises to be lively for the railroad corporations.

The limit for the introduction of private bills was fixed for the 19th of February.

The committee appointed for making arrangements for the inauguration of Governor Parker is constantly in session. As it is generally understood that no business of importance will be transacted previous to the inauguration both houses adjourned till Friday, when the presiding officers will again formally declare an adjournment till Monday.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A Move in the Senate to Secure the Rights of Travellers by Rail.

BOSTON, Jan. 10, 1872.

In the Massachusetts Senate to-day an order was adopted that the Committee on Railways be requested to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that passengers in railway cars shall be exempt from liability to pay fares in the same until they are provided with seats.

MARYLAND.

Inauguration of Governor Whyte—A Short Speech and No Message.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 10, 1872.

Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte was inaugurated Governor of the State of Maryland in this city, at two o'clock to-day. About that hour the members of the State Senate met in the Senate Chamber, and Mr. Henry Snyder took his position as President of that body, and chairs were placed on either side of him for the accommodation of the gentlemen who were to assist in the ceremony of the inauguration. A few moments afterwards the Sergeant-at-Arms announced the Speaker and House of Delegates of the State of Maryland, and that body entered the Chamber and took seats. The Judges of the Court of Appeals were ranged in chairs in front of the Clerk's desk. The committee appointed by the Legislature, consisting of four from each branch, then retired and escorted Mr. Whyte to the Chamber, where he was received by the President of the Senate, and introduced to the audience by the Hon. Oden Bowie, the retiring Governor.

Mr. Whyte is a tall, spare man with very striking and handsome features. His head is slightly bald and he wears no beard except a steel-gray mustache. His eyes are very dark and piercing and his manner and delivery very captivating.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

When introduced by Governor Bowie he stepped to the front of the stand and said that, in accordance with the constitution, he was present to take the oath of office and enter upon duties which he distrusted his abilities to perform. He said that inasmuch as Governor Bowie's Message had fully advised the General Assembly of the condition of the State and of the interests which required legislation, and the Comptroller's exhaustive report had furnished all the information with regard to the finances of the State that could possibly be desired, he was relieved of the necessity of alluding to any of these matters. For the first time since the adoption of the constitution of 1867 opposing political parties were represented in the Legislature. He would therefore add nothing to political rancor by alluding to federal affairs.

With some trepidation he ventured to break in upon a time-honored custom and make no inaugural address. His speech occupied about two minutes in its delivery, the Naval School band performing "Hail, Columbia" as an introduction, and "Maryland, My Maryland," at its conclusion. The oath was administered to Governor Whyte by Judge Bartol, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, after which he received the congratulations of his friends, of which he had a very great number, he being "the rising star in the political horizon of this State." A large number of ladies from Baltimore and other places were present to witness the inaugural ceremonies.

Owing to the illness of Governor Whyte's wife there was no reception this afternoon at the gubernatorial mansion, as has been customary in former years, and the Governor left Annapolis for Baltimore on the evening train.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Legislative Efforts to Exterminate the "Lowry Gang" Defeated—Governor Caldwell and Governor Vance as United States Senators.

RALEIGH, Jan. 10, 1872.

The recent detailed accounts in the columns of the HERALD of the wholesale outrages of the "Lowry Gang" of outlaws in Robeson county, in this State, has had the effect of bringing the matter prominently to the attention of the Legislature. It had been so [illegible] that six notorious murderers and assassins, whose hands were red with the blood of a greater number of citizens than the combined victims of the Ku Klux Klans of both North and South Carolina had so long openly defied the State authorities, that without prompt action it would be a virtual confession of anarchy and chaos in the State. Accordingly Mr. Norment, the Senator from Robeson county, introduced a resolution authorizing the Governor to offer additional and heavier rewards for the capture of each and every one of the "Lowry Gang," whether dead or alive. This resolution was seconded and strongly supported by a number of conservative Senators, all of whom urged that the strongest measures be at once instituted for the suppression and capture, and, if possible, the

EXTERMINATION OF THE GANG,

which had now for eleven years defied the State authorities. Many of these gentlemen did not hesitate to state that Governor Holden had resorted to extreme measures in the raising of military forces and in suspension of the writ of habeas corpus without authority of law; for the suppression of alleged Ku Klux, and did then arrest and confine without warrant a large number of the best citizens of two counties in the State. Others referred to the declaration of martial law by the President in North Carolina and the unlimited arrests of citizens of that State, which, though they did not approve of it, yet these instances were urged in justification of energetic and decisive action by the Legislature. In the case of the Lowrys, strange to say, the resolution, which passed its first reading, met with a determined opposition from the radical members of the Senate, and failed to pass its second reading. A colored Senator from the Wilmington district seemed to be the open and avowed champion of the outlaw, in whom he was deeply interested, and with whom he evidently had a warm sympathy, and this Senator is further accused of recently having held an interview with Henry Berry Lowry at the stronghold of the gang in the swamps of Robeson county.

THE LEGISLATIVE EFFORT DEFEATED.

Thus the first effort on the part of the Legislature to enforce measures for the capture of this band of assassins has been defeated for the present by the sympathy of their colored and political brethren in the Senate of North Carolina.

The question of the admission of Governor Vance to the United States Senate still remains in the utmost doubt and perplexity. It is understood that the resignation of Governor Vance is in the hands of a Senator here, ready to be tendered in case Vance's petition for a removal of his political disabilities should fail, or until the pending amnesty bill has been disposed of by Congress.

It is reported that Governor Caldwell will refuse to commission any one as Senator whom the Legislature may elect. I do not know whether this refusal is to be based upon the ground that the Legislature has exhausted its powers under the acts of Congress regulating the election of Senators, or that there is no vacancy until the Senate declares one to exist. It is certain, if such is to be his action, that it is done with a view to secure the appointment, in order that he may buy off some dangerous rival for the radical nomination for Governor. This matter involves a question of law, but it is likely that if the Governor refused to give his certificate to any Senator the Legislature might elect another in the place of Vance, and he would at once be impeached and deposed from the Executive chair, and another put in his stead, who would willingly commission the new Senator.

GEORGIA.

Meeting of the Legislature—Election of a Speaker.

ATLANTA, Jan. 10, 1872.

The Legislature met to-day, and the Governor elect resigned his position as Speaker of the House. Hon. J. B. Cumming was elected to fill the vacancy. Acting Governor Conley announced that he would send in a message to-morrow at twelve M.

OHIO.

Re-election of John Sherman to the United States Senate.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 10, 1872.

The General Assembly in joint convention, at half-past twelve to-day, elected John Sherman United States Senator.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

The Water Supply—The New Storage Reservoir—Its Construction to Cost $1,187,725.

The work upon the storage reservoir at Hempstead to add to the supply of Ridgewood for Brooklyn will shortly be commenced, as the contract for the work was signed yesterday by the Water Board.

The construction committee having the matter in charge submitted the following report from the engineers upon the subject:—

BOARD OF WATER AND SEWERAGE COMMISSIONERS, CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Jan. 6, 1872.

E. J. LOWBER, Commissioner of Construction:—

SIR—I have examined the several propositions for the construction of the Hempstead Reservoir, and in compliance with a resolution of the Board on the 4th instant, beg leave to state, that in my opinion the acceptance of neither of these propositions is compatible with the interests of the city, and all should be rejected. Circumstances may justify the high prices in most of the items of the bids, which are for small amounts, but the prices for excavation, which is the ruling item, are too high, and have probably arisen from the fact that by the terms of the specification it is left optional with the Commissioners to draw off the water of Hempstead Pond or not, as they may see fit, thus, possibly, subjecting the contractor to additional expense in the excavation. With this pond drawn off, a price of fifty-five cents per cubic yard I consider sufficient for the excavation. Of the five proposals received, Messrs. Kingsley & Keeney's is the lowest. If the item of excavation in this bid be made to conform to the engineer's estimate—viz., fifty-five cents—their bid will stand at $1,187,725, and the latter will be the lowest bid by $44,675. I shall recommend that Messrs. Kingsley & Keeney be given the option of accepting this modification of their proposal. Respectfully submitted,

JULIUS W. ADAMS, Chief Engineer.

Concurred in by J. P. Kirkwood, Consulting Engineer.

In connection with the report the following resolution was offered by Commissioner Lowber and adopted, Commissioner Bliss dissenting:—

Resolved, That in case Messrs. Kingsley & Keeney accept the proposals, as recommended by the engineer, the proper officers be directed to prepare and execute the contract.

The original bids were as follows:—

E. J. White	$1,448,337	Kingsley & Keeney	$1,361,725
H. S. Wells	1,472,556	James McDonald	1,424,186
Ed. Freel	1,377,400		

A Crazy Man Calls Upon the Brooklyn Mayor.

Mayor Powell probably has a good many crazy people call upon him every day, most of whom have some method in their madness; but yesterday he was confronted with one who somewhat puzzled him. Before he had an opportunity to say what he wished to him the madman dropped the following remarkable epistle upon his desk and fled, leaving the Mayor to cogitate over it at his leisure:—

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1872.

TO THE MAYOR OF THE CITY:—

SIR—You are placed in a position by the people to rule and govern in place of Christ in his absence and the people the Christian people expect you to pray to me I am your God, and I will give you wisdom and knowledge from my store I am the all-wise creator everything is made by my hands and you and the people are mine and all things are mine and now I will have thee to know thou shalt do as I bid thee remember those lines are written by my hand or in other words the hand of man I have risen from the dead and taken possession of to act in the capacity of Christ and he has done so for nearly ten years he is an instrument in my hands full as much and even more so than Christ was when upon this planet he is the Prince of Peace and I am the King of Kings and Lord of Lords and this man is my secretary I will rule the people of this city as I please and you shal do as my secretary dictates or under my left hand I will crush you and all your host of devils my will is the devils in this city shal be chained and you shal order it to be done as soon as the weather will permit a death and destruction and Hell shal be your doom remember it is the spirit God that speaks. now my will is you shal order all convicts put into chain gangs and set at work leveling grading and paving streets and doing all kinds of public works needed in this city under strong guards of Christian men no others. no devil shal go in for less than five years that is convicted after this date those that are now in prison shall serve the time they have been sentenced for. all murderers shall go to for life and no pardons granted to murderers I shall say no more to you in writing. ask me to be with you and direct you at all times and I will do it. Amen. S. C. F. P. Sec. of God.

A PLEA FOR THE LIFE OF MRS. FAIR.

The following letter, from an admirer of Mrs. Fair, who has evidently a heartfelt devotion for her, has been forwarded to us for publication:—

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29, 1871.

GEORGE LIONEL STEVENS:—

DEAR SIR—I have seen the HERALD, containing your acknowledged interest in our unfortunate Laura D. Fair, and may Heaven bless you for it. Many hearts rejoice that one lawyer has manhood enough to aid in exposing the injustice and persecution our San Francisco press and judiciary have heaped upon her. Not a single phase of malignity has been omitted in her case. But we, who know the lives of the persecutors, marvel not at the course pursued by them. Now, I wish you knew of Dwinelle's and Campbell's drunkenness and corruption. I have known Mrs. Fair for nine years, and her life, except in her relations to Mr. Crittenden's memory, will allow no one to criticise her unfavorably. They were two idolaters. The combined influence of the Bar and Bench could not change Mr. Crittenden's love and intimate relations to Mrs. Fair. And as to her irresponsibility at the time of the shooting no one could doubt, after seeing her at certain periods. The Supreme Court will not dare refuse her a new trial. A son of Judge Hoge (Supreme Judge) is free after killing three men. For justice and humanity's sake, do your utmost for Mrs. Fair. She has a beautiful daughter and an old heartbroken mother, which makes her fate terribly sad. Truly,

MRS. J. M. ANDERSON, 29 Turk street.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE IN HOBOKEN.

On Tuesday evening a rumor spread through Hoboken that Charles G. Perry, ex-Mayor of the city and a distinguished gentleman, had shot himself through the head. Subsequently the report was authenticated and the worst fears of his many friends realized. By this time he is in all probability no longer living. He suffered much from brain disease for three years, and became so demented on Tuesday that he procured a revolver and discharged its contents through his head, the ball entering the forehead and piercing the brain. Mr. Perry was of a ripe old age, and had enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him.

CITY COMPLEXITIES.

Action of the Sachems of Tammany—Closing of the Hall to the New General Committee.

General Cochrane as Acting Mayor—His Congratulating Friends and His Future Policy—The New Board of Aldermen and the Clerkship.

The Mayor's Office.

The Acting Mayor, General Cochrane, was early at his office yesterday. He occupies the room adjoining the private office of Mayor Hall, formerly used by Mr. Goldsmith, the Mayor's private secretary. The General received a large number of visitors, including members of the official departments of the city, representatives of the press, and delegations from the two Boards of Aldermen. All these, true to the instincts of human nature, were very respectful and congratulatory to the gentleman who was clothed with so brief an authority. Everybody saluted the General either as "Mr. Mayor" or "General," and did as much bowing down and worshipping as people usually do when they wish to court favor with the powers that be. With the intuitive perception of the man of the world, "Mr. Acting Mayor" saw through all this, and bore his honors meekly. He explained that the newly acquired greatness had been thrust upon him, and had come as Mrs. Partington would say, "quite promiscus." He did not expect so great an honor, and knew nothing of it until he was sent for by the Mayor on the previous day. All that he did was subject to the Mayor's approval. He had nothing to communicate to the public except that he should be regular in his official attendance at the City Hall and to avoid unnecessary "interviewing," of which he was not in the slightest degree afraid, he would arrange to see the representatives of the press at a particular hour of the day that he would name.

The Attorney General's Office.

Attorney General Barlow is at Albany, and will, in all probability, be there for some time yet. The statement in a morning journal that he had discovered Mayor Hall's bank book at the Manhattan Bank is without foundation. Mayor Hall never deposited a cent in this bank, is the report of the bank paying teller.

The New Board of Aldermen.

Several members of this Board were at the City Hall yesterday, in attendance upon committees. Up to yesterday the great controverted question of the Clerkship to the Board had not reached a settlement. A meeting will be held to-day previous to the general meeting of the Board. The friends of Mr. Shannon seem confident of success. It is alleged that there have been aspersions cast upon the character of Mr. Shannon that are utterly without foundation. There is no doubt that Mr. Shannon would bring to the performance of the duties an intimate knowledge of the details of the clerkship, having filled the office from 1864 to 1868. The fight, however, is not made on these grounds, for the fitness of Mr. Shannon is conceded; the great question of nationality is having its influence, and as it depends upon one vote whether Mr. Shannon obtains the appointment or not, a lively time may be expected at the meeting to-day. The action of the republican caucus at Albany in reference to the Registration laws, as published in the HERALD yesterday, was the topic of conversation among the Aldermen. It was, however, universally believed that the bill as it stands as printed would not be passed. Its arbitrary clauses would need modification, and that it would certainly receive it seemed to be the general opinion.

Tammany Hall To Be Closed.

It will be remembered by our readers who take an interest in city politics that a meeting of the Tammany Society, in Tammany Hall, Fourteenth street, was held on Tuesday evening, at which certain action was taken in reference to the reorganization of the Society. A General Committee was elected on the previous Thursday evening; and it was intimated in the HERALD report of yesterday that in all probability that committee would not be recognized. That expectation has been more suddenly realized than was expected. It will be seen by the subjoined order that the sachems have taken a very summary and decisive course, and have resolved upon the closing of Tammany Hall, and have ordered the janitors not to open the doors "except under the instructions of a majority of this Council of Sachems and until its further orders." This is likely to lead to the disruption of the party, inasmuch as it appears to be a despotic action on the part of a minority to compel by force the adoption of their own policy. The sachems state as one of the reasons for taking this step, "that no General Committee was elected in 1871," thus ignoring the election of a General Committee on Thursday last, which is the committee elected for this year—1872.

The following is the resolution of the sachems, closing Tammany Hall:—

SOCIETY OF TAMMANY, OR COLUMBIAN ORDER, TAMMANY HALL, NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

IN COUNCIL.

It appearing to the sachems of the Tammany Society that there is a general and sincere desire on the part of the democrats of New York to effect a genuine and permanent reform in the administration of party affairs; that the various hasty attempts now being made to secure an organization do not seem to meet the requirements of the people. In view also of the fact that the instructions of the Democratic State Convention were not followed, and that no General Committee was elected in 1871, and in hope that judicious consultation, mature deliberation and a sincere, unselfish co-operation may result in a properly-selected organization, entirely acceptable to the democracy and fully and fairly representing at this important time its best interests, the Council do hereby

Resolve, That the building known as Tammany Hall be and is hereby closed to all political committees or organizations, and that the janitors be instructed to admit no meeting or gathering, excepting under the instructions of a majority of this Council of Sachems and until its further orders.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL,
EMANUEL B. HART,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. GARVIN,
DOUGLAS TAYLOR,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR.

ART SALE.

An important collection of paintings will be offered for sale to-day at the auction rooms of E. Schenck, in Liberty street. Among the works will be found numerous examples after artists well known to fame. Sontag is represented by "A Scene in the Alleghanies," full of the romantic sentiment and delicate mystery which abound in his works. Correct nebulous feeling has been caught in the treatment of the clouds, which appear to melt into rain at the point of contact with the hilltops. The quiet bit of water and the distant break in the mountains, combined with the wild, romantic look of the mountains, give the picture much of the character of

A FAIRY SCENE,

full of undefined interest and charms. Not far from this we have "A Naval Battle Between the *Gueux de Mer* and the Spaniards." The artist, Mr. Hendrick E. Schaefels, has thrown much spirit into his composition, which is bold and free. The action of the figures accords well with the situation, while the groups are strongly and vigorously marked. "A Group of Cattle and Ducks," by Verboeckhoven, deserves attention as a carefully finished example after this celebrated animal painter. E. Moran is resolved to do for New York what the Dutch painters did for their dykes and harbors—poetize them. His subject certainly offers better scope than the Dutch coasts in point of landscape, though wanting in the quaintness of the surroundings of every day life which lends such a charm to Dutch pictures. But Mr. Moran sees the higher beauties that are to be seen by those endowed with the power of appreciating

FORMS IN NATURE.

He looks down on the Battery, and through the gray wintry tones of sea and sky he perceives transient ever-changing beauties of form and color, and transfers them in his cool, gray pictures, which are something more than a photographic representation of the scene depicted. An American artist, A. Wust, whose works have already attracted favorable attention in Europe, is represented by a "Waterfall in Norway," in which the impetuous rush of the waters has been conveyed most forcibly, and with a naturalness that leaves little to be desired. This artist's manner is decidedly vigorous and marked by broad treatment and bold effects. In making the lines of the hills sweep backward in opposition to the flow of the waters he has succeeded in giving intensity to the motion of the torrent. The tone of the picture is dark and lowering. De Haas' soul must be full of genial warmth. He cannot escape from the influence of the great luminary, and gives us a picture of sunset gorgeous in all the

TURNERISH TINTS

of golden, red and yellow. Backalowitz is present in one of those social studies in which the artist displays his wonderful power over the technical treatment of his subject. There are many other paintings we should like to mention, but space will not permit. The sale will be continued on Friday.

Mrs. Bowen, a Minnesota lady, has just discovered that she is entitled to share in a fortune of $125,000,000, to be distributed among the descendants of her great grandfather.

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